COPY OF TELEPHONE MESSAGE BY CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS, INC.

THE VOICE OF TRUTH - SCRIPT #18 - RECORDED JAN. 25, 1964

Morris B. Abram, a Jew advocates forming the National Equality Corps to promote Racial justice. Morris is now chairman of the American Jewish Committee. Like all other Jewish groups, this organization is helping with integration. As you know, most Jews are directly responsible for the push for integration. Jews are the leaders in the NAACP. Jews are at the head of the Urban League and other such groups all over the nation. However, do they really want integration for the Jew and the negro? Let's see.

How many New Orleans negroes have ever participated in an interracial event at the Jewish Community Center at 5342 St. Charles Ave? Have they swam in the same pool, played games, ate together there? Why not, if integration is fine for all? How many negroes belong to the Senior Citizens Club? How many negroes have been offered a place at the Jewish Home for the aged in Algiers? How many negroes have ever had lunch or dinner at a Jewish Home, sitting at his table being treated as a member of the family? How many Jewish and negro children attend the same Jewish school? Have the negroes been invited to participate at the Synogogues in worship together? How many negroes in New Orleans have ever taken a Jewish girl to a Jewish dance? These questions New Orleans negroes should ask their Jewish brethren, along with the question of how many negroes have migrated to Israel to be a part of a Jewish Society?

The Anti-Defamation League headed by leading Jewish people take full credit for integration all over the U. S. But has anyone ever seen a Negro Rabbi? The Jew wants integration for everyone but the Jew. This the negro will soon learn for himself, the hard way. Only when Jews who pursue and preach integration become one with the negro should they try to force full integration on the rest of the people.

Let all white people who wish integration set the example of "Togetherness" with the negro, with the acceptance into their society and acceptances into their family through marriage. Only after this has been accomplished should they be in a position to teach integration.

STATEMENT BY RABBI BERGMAN AGAINST CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS, INC.

This is one of the saddest, one of the most decisive moments for every true American living. The moment I heard the news that numbed me in my heart and soul, I rushed back to my office. My congregation had planned a celebration of my 50th birthday for tonight. I changed all that. Instead we shall have a memorial service. And the title of my sermon shall be "Martyr to Our Bigotry-John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

In my congregation, next to the American flag, I have lit a memorial candle as is customary in our Jewish religion. We don't have church bells in a synagogue, so I turned on the lights with the hope that there would be a light for the soul of our dead President.

THIS IS WHAT COMES, this shocking, frightening moment is what comes as a result of the White Citizens' Council poison being spread unchallenged and unchecked, of the John Birchers running wild, of every possible kind of Jew hater and Negro hater and every kind of democracy hater being given full privilege to spread the poison.

There are many respectable people, many good people, who didn't want the President killed, even though they hated what he stood for. But it is to the good people and the respectable people that the sin is greatest, for they should know that if you bury a seed of hate it erupts in violence...or is it only because I am a Jew that I know that? And because six million of my people were crucified by similar killers in Europe.

WHETHER THE KILLERS were the bombers of Birmingham or the murderers in Clarksdale, those faces are the same. Look at them! They are the same Nazis, the same Gestapo of the Communist party, always hating and resolving that people shall not have their freedom and shall not have their say.

As I was getting into my car, to try to drive back with a heavy heart to my office, walking down the street was one man shouting with joy.

"Vengeance," he cried, "vengeance, retaliation, for the Republicans against those nigger lovers."

Well, I don't think the Republicans had anything to do with it. And I don't think any political party is concerned. But the Poison was buried, and the President is the victim.

It's sad, sad for all of us who are proud to be Americans. And sad, dare I say, for Southerners, even adopted Southerners like myself who love America and love the South. And love the American way of life along with the Southern way of live. It is a sad day when they have spewed their vitriol that their hate had gotten to the point of murder.

VERY WELL, A YOUNG President of 46 years old shall be enshrined by the ages because he fought, because he worked, because circumstances demanded that he be the partisan and the leader-for what?-for humanity, for peace, for democracy. Here was the son of wealth who give up his ease to be a hero in a shooting war as well as to serve humanity.

Our hearts are heavy tonight, thouse of us who have any sensitivity or any soul. Our hearts are heavy tonight and we pray God rest his soul, God comfort his parents, God give balm to his wife and to his children.

And may I say one more word? The word that was spoken by another Jew who was crucified by a mob, the same mob of Birmingham, of Georgia, of Alabama, Louisiana or any place else, in the North as well. This Jew cried out on the cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The above article appeared in the Clarion Herald, New Orleans November 28, 1963.

COL. BLUFORD H. J. BALTER
Balter Building
New Orleans 12, La.

PRESS RELEASE: January 7, 1964

IN THE WEST BANK HERALD, GRETNA. 5-28-59
APPEARED COPYRIGHT ARTICLE EXCERPTS as follows:

POINT 1. MASTHEAD CHEP called "LAND GRAB AGENT".

POINT 2. MORRISON has regularly fed at ROCKFELLER TROUGH at their "1313" AGENCY, the U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, that spear-head the CONSPIRATORS.

POINT 3. MORRISON attempted on behalf of the LAND GRABBERS , CONSPIRATORS, to get LOUISIANA STATE LEGISLATURES to PASS AMENDMENT to the STATE CONSTITUTION in 1950, via EMINENT DOMAIN to serve their purpose, LAND STEALING. The TAXPAYERS to PAY THE BILLS for their THIEVISH DEALS - the principal of stealing is so engrained in the CONSPIRATORS that it is OVER POWERING.

POINT 4. "CONSPIRATORS is attested by praise they heaped on him in their publication "THE EXPLODING METROPOLIS" Book. They boast MORRISON SERVED THEM WELL by defeating the LOCAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, and KEEPING AT BAY - while they maneuver to accomplish their LAND GRAB".

POINT 5. But, an alert Patriot COLONEL BLUFORD H.J.BALTER stood vigilant and guarded over LOUISIANA CITIZEN'S PROPERTY, and was helped by Honest Members of the Legislature. These CROOKED BILLS were DEFEATED.

POINT 6. THIS CHEP MORRISON did when MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS. WHAT WILL HE DO IF HE HAS MORE POWER, IF HE GETS TO BE GOVERNOR? I ask, WILL HE BANKRUPT LOUISIANA, and I ask, WILL HE SELL IT TO OILY ROCKEFELLER?

POINT 7. PLEASE, DO NOT VOTE FOR CHEP MORRISON FOR GOVERNOR.

POINT 8. All of the above are my Sincere Views and Opinions.

Patriotically and Respectfully,

Colonel Bluford H.J.Balter

REAL ESTATE, REORGANIZER AND REFINANCER OF CORPORATIONS AND ESTATES.

Continued

Open Letter To Governor Kennon

Hon. Robert Floyd Kennon, Governor
State of Louisiana
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, La.

December 8th., 1954.

My Dear Governor:

I respectfully call attention to the condition the law abiding citizens of New Orleans are now in. The courts have said we, the citizens, have no right to expose to the glaring light of publicity the rottenness, graft, general corruption, and subversive activities of men charged with the responsibility of molding and enforcing the laws of this state.

On one hand we find where the Superintendent of Police said I did, and the District Attorney said it is ridiculous you didn't—but the case, a safe burglary allegedly involving two police officers, was effectively smothered up for more than two years.

We have an admission from Morrison, that graft and corruption could not exist without either he or the Superintendent of Police knowing about it—in the same breath Morrison denied there was corruption in the police department.

Mr. Governor, Aaron Kohn, investigator, stated that a cancerous crime syndicate is spreading its tentacles in the city of New Orleans, in spite of Morrison's "TAIN'T SO."

Mayor Chep Morris has been charged with promising immunity to the gambling joints before his election. Morrison was also charged by his father-in-law in both the Civil and Criminal Courts, charging malfeasance in office, graft and corruption. I suggest, Mr. Governor, you read these two suits which were effectively smothered up.

I call attention to the fact that this suit was brought while Col. Adair Watters was superintendent of police, and while Watters had the lid clamped tight on graft and general corruption. I also call attention to the fact, Mr. Governor, that Mayor Chep Morrison stuck out his chest and stated at that time: "I RUN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT." But Morrison runs the police department today.

I also point out to you, Mr. Governor, that Mayor Chep Morrison forced Col. Watters to resign and from that day to this, or from the time Milton Durel was made Assistant Superintendent of Police, the joints have been operating all over the city and graft has been rampant. Durel, Mr. Governor, was appointed over the objections of Col. Watters and was the direct reason for Watters' resignation.

Mr. Governor, I call attention to the many articles in the daily newspapers in New Orleans, giving names, dates and places in many instances of alleged payoffs to police, in one instance the police with part of face and badges blanked out. I also call attention to the many magazine articles alleging graft and corruption in New Orleans.

And in every instance MORRISON TURNS PURPLE AND SHOUTS "TAIN'T SO." But, Mr. Governor, every decent citizen that is American enough and is interested enough knows that Chep Morrison is a notorious LIAR. But, Mr. Governor, the citizens have long since learned that the decent people do not have their day in court in New Orleans because the cards are stacked against him where graft and corruption are at stake.

We have learned from bitter experience, Mr. Governor, that we cannot look to the grand jury for relief because before a grand jury can complete an investigation their time expires, and the matter passes to the next grand jury, and justice is again thwarted because the grand jury does not act.

Mr. Governor, you are aware of the fact that Morrison lied time and again when he stated that graft and corruption was not prevalent in New Orleans, and then your state police came and raided joints and many of these places have been permanently closed, in spite of Morrison's "Tain't so."

I call attention, Mr. Governor, to a case where several men were sent to prison for carnal knowledge of a 15 year old girl, who was passed from man to man, and from house to house (FOUR HOUSES) and in spite of the fact men were sent to prison these four houses were not molested. The operators were not arrested. These dens have operated for as long as 18 to 20 years.

Mr. Governor, you possibly are aware of the 1202 Club, and the fact that under mysterious circumstances a certain assessor suddenly decided to support Morrison. It is worth noting, Mr. Governor, that the state police raided this particular club. WHY, MR. GOVERNOR, DID NOT THE LOCAL POLICE KNOW AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE CLUB? Is it because of the connection of an assessor who is now supporting Morrison?

Mr. Governor, may I respectfully point out to you the fact, that the daily newspapers carried a statement that one of the judges who enjoined and stopped both the Citizens Committee and the New Orleans Commission Council from proceeding with the investigation, INTRODUCED THE PARTICULAR SECTION OF THE ACT THIS JUDGE ENJOINED, stating the CITY ATTORNEY DREW UP THE ACT.

Thus, Mr. Governor, we find a judge who declares his own act unconstitutional. How far down the ladder can we go?

Mr. Governor, in view of the creeping paralysis of fear and hopelessness prevalent among the people of New Orleans, we are looking to you for leadership, with prayers in our hearts, that you still assume your responsibility, and take such means as may be necessary to continue the open hearings, so that the real truth may be ascertained of corruption in any one or all of our city departments, to the end that remedial legislation may be passed to forever bar a condition of this kind ever happening again in our state.

Mr. Governor, you will also note that Mayor Morrison has not, and dares not, discharge Superintendent of Police Joseph Scheuring, which further denotes unclean hands by Mayor Morrison, who still shouts . . . "TAIN'T SO."

Mr. Governor, it may be of interest to you to note that BLAIR LANCASTER, titular head of Morrison's political CCDA organization, was an assistant city attorney and paid from $360 to $450 per month—and at the same time was ATTORNEY FOR THE PIN-BALL GAMBLING SYNDICATE until exposed by the Kefauver Committee. ALSO NOTE, MR. GOVERNOR, BLAIR LANCASTER IS STILL AN ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY, and that he shares offices with SEVERN DARDEN, the present DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Governor, the majority of judges in New Orleans have become so expert at issuing restraining orders and injunctions against labor unions they know what it is all about and are quick to issue an injunction when a racketeer like Allen, and a character like Hirt alleges IRREPARABLE HARM if they are not protected in their right to run rackets or front for rackets. What can a decent, law-abiding citizen do to protect himself? This may be the law, Mr. Governor, but it is not justice.

Mr. Governor, our police have been charged with everything from abduction and rape to stealing safes from business houses, and our Mayor Chep Morrison still shouts "TAIN'T SO."

Mr. Governor, there is no hope for the decent people in New Orleans to receive justice, unless they take the "LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS" the way they did back in the carpet bagger days—unless you as Governor of this State, come to our relief.

Mr. Governor, does the ATTORNEY GENERAL have the authority to take over in emergencies such as we now have in New Orleans, and to conduct open hearings? If he does, we ask that you order him to proceed immediately. If he does not have this authority then, Mr. Governor, you have the power to call a special session of the Legislature, and pass remedial legislation to clear up the rottenness now existent in our corrupt city. If it takes a Constitutional Amendment to pass legislation, you have the means of ascertaining the legal and correct way to give relief to our sorely beset people.

Mr. Governor, I have not scratched the surface in this matter. Won't you do your sworn duty as Governor and give us some relief? Mayor Morrison is personally to blame for the rottenness and corruption in our city because EVERY COP KNOWS COL. WATTERS LOST HIS JOB because he enforced the laws of this city and state, and we have had corruption in our police department ever since.

With every good wish to you, Mr. Governor, I am

Sincerely,
Wm. L. Donnels
Editor - The Federationist
New Orleans, La.

Reprint From THE FEDERATIONIST LABOR'S PAPER 42

Copies to all weekly, monthly and daily newspapers in Louisiana and Mississippi, Chicago Tribune, New York Times, TV and radio stations.

COL. BLUFORD H. J. BALTER
Balter Building
New Orleans 12, La.

PRESS RELEASE: January 7th 1964

WHAT I HAVE BEEN TOLD BY WILLIAM J. DONNELS,
Editor of THE FEDERATIONIST. EXCERPTS AS FOLLOWS:

POINT 1. MR. MORRISON, what did you do to keep the POLICE INVESTIGATION going, after it was SMOTHERED, taking the HEAT OFF YOU?

POINT 2. MR. MORRISON, what did you do when BLAIR LANCASTER, Head of your corrupt CCDA was exposed as ATTORNEY for the PINBALL RACKET, and one of your CITY ATTORNEYS?

POINT 3. MORRISON caused WATER BILLS in NEW ORLEANS to be RAISED practically 100% - (NO TAXES).

POINT 4. MORRISON paved the way for ASSESSMENTS to be RAISED To 100%- (NO TAXES).

POINT 5. MORRISON FLOATED BONDS as fast as ASSESSMENTS ROSE - - (NO TAXES - JUST BONDS).

POINT 6. MORRISON'S BUDGET was INCREASED from $13 MILLION DOLLARS to 35 MILLION. (NO TAXES - JUST BONDS).

POINT 7. MORRISON held a PHONY ELECTION to LEGALIZE GAMBLING in NEW ORLEANS, which was boycotted by all decent Citizens as well as the Clergy.

POINT 8. MORRISON then had introduced an ACT IN THE LEGISLATURE - - - GAMBLING, which was likewise bitterly fought and defeated, with the help of the LEGISLATURERS.

POINT 9. MR. MORRISON, tell WHY YOU finally had to DISCHARGE your MR. SCHEURING corrupt SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

POINT 10. MORRISON did not APPOINT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE for more than 2 YEARS he kept SCHEURING DANGLING - - - WHY?

POINT 11. MORRISON finally was FORCED to DISCHARGE SCHEURING - - - WHY?

POINT 12. MORRISON gave a Sculptor, with a police record, a CONTRACT for a PLAQUE for the TRAFFIC COURT on N. RAMPART ST. Paving $18,000 DOLLARS which was so DISGRACEFUL that the FIRE DEPARTMENT had to COVER SAME until it could be TAKEN DOWN.

POINT 13. MORRISON started the TRAFFIC COURT, and after the CONCRETE WAS POURED for the FIRST FLOOR and columns raised for the SECOND FLOOR - - - - the Architects of NEW ORLEANS raised such a HOWL that it had to be DEMOLISHED.

POINT 14. MORRISON'S City Attorney wrote a letter to ROBERT LINK, ATTORNEY for New Orleans Gamblers to return SLOT MACHINES seized by COL. WATTERS , if a suit by the Gamblers against the CITY for $117,000.00 was STOPPED. WHY?

POINT 15. WHY were these SLOT MACHINES NOT DESTROYED? With the OTHERS?

POINT 16. MR. MORRISON, why did your FATHER-IN-LAW bring SUIT AGAINST YOU in both the CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, AS WELL AS THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURT charging YOU with MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE - - CONNIVING WITH THE GAMBLERS ETC.

POINT 17. MORRISON shouted HE WAS GOING TO SUE THE SIGNERS OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIM FOR $100,000.00. NO SUITS WERE FILED - - heat was put on signers until one by one was WITHDRAWN.

POINT 18. PLEASE DO NOT VOTE for CHEP MORRISON for GOVERNOR.

POINT 19. All of the above are my Sincere Views and Opinions.

Patriotically and Respectfully,

Colonel Bluford H.J. Balter

REAL ESTATE, REORGANIZER AND
REFINANCER OF CORPORATIONS
AND ESTATES.

Continued

PRESS RELEASE:

COL. BLUFORD H. J. BALTER
Balter Building
New Orleans 12, La.

December 12th 1963

STUDY THIS BEFORE YOU VOTE ! ! !

POINT 1. HOME OWNERS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS ! YES, YOUR HOME MAY BE TAKEN AWAY.

POINT 2. YES, CHEP MORRISON has been trying for FIFTEEN YEARS to put thru URBAN RENEWAL VIA EMINENT DOMAIN LAWS to EXPROPRIATE or OTHERWISE.

POINT 3. CHEP MORRISON is a RED LIBERAL THINKER, in my opinion, and these LAWS are IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNISM. YES, CHEP MORRISON is a RED LIBERAL THINKER, in my opinion, and therefore SHOULD NOT BE a LOUISIANA GOVERNOR. YOUR VOTE, YOUR BALLOT, is YOUR BULLET - DO NOT VOTE CHEP MORRISON FOR GOVERNOR.

POINT 4. CHEP MORRISON HAS PROVED HE CANNOT BE TRUSTED. WHY? CHEP MORRISON promised to GIVE US GOOD GOVERNMENT and TAKE CARE OF THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA. In answer to that - WHAT DID HE DO? CHEP MORRISON represented TERRIBLE "1313" of CHICAGO, and HE TRIED TO PASS LAWS TO TAKE PEOPLE'S HOMES, THEIR PROPERTY, THEIR FREEDOM by the way of URBAN RENEWAL VIA EMINENT DOMAIN, as well as TAKE HOTELS and OFFICE BUILDINGS, and this would be done in EVERY CITY OF LOUISIANA with a population of over TWENTY THOUSAND, by a PETITION signed by TWENTY-FIVE ELIGIBLE VOTERS. THIS could have TAKEN PEOPLE'S PROPERTY away from them, which is ILLEGAL TO TAKE NOW, by TRYING TO PASS BAD BILLS that are TOO NUMEROUS to mention now. However, may I remind you of BAD BILL #209 - BAD BILL #331 - and BAD BILL #1338. PLEASE, DO NOT VOTE FOR CHEP MORRISON - THINK of what he was going to do to the CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA, MAKE LAW TO TAKE HOMES, FARMS, and CITIZENS PROPERTY, THAT IS ILLEGAL TO TAKE NOW.

POINT 5. As to MORRISON'S MANAGEMENT. NEW ORLEANS' FINANCIAL RECORD - DEBT on JANUARY 1st 1948 around only $34 MILLION. INCREASED TOTAL DEBT DECEMBER 31, 1958 $140,942,669.87. ANNUAL INTEREST approximately $5,634,887.85. These figures are correct to the best of my knowledge. WILL CHEP MORRISON BANKRUPT LOUISIANA?

POINT 6. CHEP MORRISON tells us in HIS TALKS, "WHAT WONDERFUL THINGS HE HAS DONE, AND IS GOING TO DO". Editor of THE FEDERATIONIST PAPER said, "CHEP MORRISON WAS A COLOSSAL LIAR!" THINK!

POINT 7. REMEMBER! YES, CHEP MORRISON HAS TRIED to MAKE LAWS TO TAKE YOUR HOME, YOUR FREEDOM, YOUR LIBERTY, thereby permit HIS HENCHMEN TO FILL THEIR POCKETS WITH THE "LOOT".

POINT 8. CHEP MORRISON said, "HE WOULD DO ANYTHING TO BE GOVERNOR". WHY? So CHEP MORRISON can use the COMMUNISTIC IMPLEMENTATION TO DO SO? Again I say, CHEP MORRISON is a RED LIBERAL THINKER, in my opinion. Have you forgotten HOW DETERMINED CHEP MORRISON WAS TO PUT OVER MONORAIL ON CANAL STREET? Again I say, "VOTE NO" for CHEP MORRISON for GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

POINT 9. For YOUR HEAVENLY FATHER'S SAKE, YOUR SAKE, THE SAKE OF YOUR CHILDREN, UNBORN CHILDREN, who will be TAXED, TAXED and TAXED. DO NOT VOTE for CHEP MORRISON, and REMEMBER, YOUR VOTE, YOUR BALLOT, is YOUR BULLET to KEEP HIM FROM BECOMING GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA. I ask again, WILL CHEP MORRISON BANKRUPT LOUISIANA, IF HE GETS TO BE GOVERNOR?

POINT 10. I am a PATRIOT, and SEEK NO POLITICAL OFFICE, only SEEK TO SAVE LOUISIANA. I beg you to STUDY THIS LETTER BEFORE YOU VOTE.

POINT 11. All the above are my Sincere Views and Opinions.

Patriotically and Respectfully,

Colonel Bluford H.J. Balter

REAL ESTATE, REORGANIZER AND REFINANCER OF CORPORATIONS AND ESTATES.

Continued

C1964, JAN 3

MORRISON WORKS TO DESTROY SEGREGATION



The above picture was taken from the Saturday, July 31, 1948 LOUISIANA WEEKLY, a New Orleans negro newspaper.

In the course of his speech dedicating the negro swimming pool shown in the above picture, the LOUISIANA WEEKLY quoted Mayor Chep Morrison as having said that he "PLANS FOR FULL INTEGRATION OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN THE EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAM OF NEW ORLEANS".

Facts from the record reveal that—"Mayor Chep Morrison urged upon leading New Orleans hotels to register negroes; that he attended the testimonial banquet for the negro lawyer Tureaud who represented the NAACP in all their suits to force racial integration in our public schools, colleges and LSU;

The only streetcars and buses in the State of Louisiana which are racially integrated are those integrated in New Orleans, under Mayor Chep Morrison.

The only public park in the State of Louisiana which is racially integrated is the great City Park in New Orleans, integrated under Mayor Chep Morrison.

It is a well known fact that Mayor Chep Morrison made a deal with NAACP lawyer A. P. Tureaud to integrate the white public schools in New Orleans in September, 1960 and turned the city's fire hoses and police on the protesting white people of New Orleans—after the December 5, 1959 primary election in which Morrison had the same NAACP block vote support which he had in the December 7, 1963 first primary.

By that double-dealing, double-crossing act as Mayor of New Orleans, Chep Morrison, if elected Governor of Louisiana, is committed to racially integrate any and all parish public schools and recreational facilities in Louisiana which the NAACP decides to integrate.

Will Chep Morrison finish his "plans for full integration of the negro community in the expanding educational and recreational program of New Orleans"—and not only of New Orleans but over the whole State of Louisiana, if he is elected governor?

The people of Louisiana gave their verdict against Chep Morrison in the 1956 and 1960 Elections. Even in the precinct in Pointe Coupee Parish where he was born, a large majority of the voters voted against him. NOW for the good of our State and our people let's make Morrison a three-time loser.

CHEP MORRISON'S INTEGRATION RECORD DEMANDS THAT HE BE DEFEATED FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN ON JANUARY 11, 1964.

Copy of circular distributed to New Orleans Negroes proving that Morrison is the NAACP Candidate

NEGRO VOTERS!!

Elect The Man Who Has Proven Himself

ELECT

"CHEP" MORRISON

GOVERNOR

OF OUR GREAT STATE

Follow The Great Negro Leader . . .

A. P. TUREAUD

OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Vote The Straight Morrison Ticket

A challenge to the White voters of Louisiana to preserve segregration and their way of life.

A vote for Morrison is a vote for the NAACP and a negro dominated State Government!!

THE WHITE LEAGUE, G. Singelmann, Secretary

Statement Presented To Picayune And States - Item, On Feb. 14 th. Only A Small Unimportant Section Was Published In The Picayune To Date Feb. 15th.

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PRESS RELEASE BY THE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS BY ITS CHAIRMAN DR. EMMETT L. IRWIN IN REPLY TO ACCUSATIONS MADE BY ONE RABBI BERGMAN AS REPORTED IN THE STATES-ITEM FEBRUARY 8, 1964 AND TIMES PICAYUNE OF FEBRUARY 9, 1964.

According to articles published in the New Orleans States-Item of Feb. 8, 1964 and the Times-Picayune of Feb. 9, 1964 Rabbi Bergman of New Orleans accuses the recordings sponsored by the Citizens Council and heard over telephone 271-6243, as spewing "vicious lies" and he calls the messages, "hate messages and that some groups of citizens are being libelled."

Here the Rabbi adopts the well known communist "Big Lie" technique by just denying as lies the truths reported, and then he turns to villification of those speaking such truths, hoping the real issue becomes confused and beclouded thus discrediting and damaging those making the expose. It is asked of the Rabbi that he point out with truthful facts the incorrectness of any specific statement in the recordings referred to by him. He should feel honor bound to do this since he has made his public utterances. The Rabbi is further asked THIS question - ARE TRUTHFUL STATEMENTS LIBELOUS?

These recorded messages are a portion of the educational program of the Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans seeking, without intent to injure anyone, but, to inform the citizenry, including all races and creeds, just what is happening in our society and by whom the deeds are perpetrated. It is believed advisable that the public secure copies of these recordings from the Citizens Council office so that you may see for yourselves what the Rabbi is talking about.

The Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans, through its program "VOICE OF TRUTH" does not spew lies nor generate hate. Only factual messages have been and are given over the "VOICE OF TRUTH." The authenticity of the facts given are verified before being released to the public. Thus far no one has proven to the contrary. The Council's Resolution creating the "VOICE OF TRUTH" program specifically spells out, that only true statements may be recorded and released to the public. Certainly truthful facts are not libelous-are they?

It is felt in fairness to the public that the Council should answer the accusations of the Rabbi as printed in the press referred to above - and that equal courtesy be given by the press to this reply.

Let us consider the accusations in order:

ACCUSATION (1) "DIVIDING (a)RELIGIONS (b) RACES and (c) CITIZENS."

(a) This is a very broad assertion not supported by any specifics. Certainly the religions have been divided throughout time and the bloodiest of wars have been religious wars. The Citizens Council has had no part in this. The Council is nonsectarian and has many faiths represented in its membership. Religious beliefs are ones natural right.

((b) Races have been divided throughout time - This division is based upon varying biological, social, physical characteristics and philosophies. It is an objective of the Citizens Council to continue the separation of the White and negro so that each may develop to its highest degree within the scope of its capacities. Separation is best for both races. Here it may be said the jew has remained through the years the most separated people of the world. The Citizens Council has had nothing to do with this.

(c) Likewise citizens have and will continue to be divided not because of the action of the Citizens Council, but, because of a varying heritage, different philosophies, economic and social customs etc, - the Citizens Council has had nothing to do with this.

ACCUSATION (2) "Leading to a blood bath traced back to the murderers at "Ole Miss" and the Dallas assassination of an American president." It is very unfortunate and regretable that the Rabbi made this and also the next accusation. While the Evers death was charged (NOT PROVEN) to a member of the Mississippi Council, there is no evidence that a member of a any Citizens Council was in the remotest degree associated with the unfortunate assassination of the president or with any incident or person before or following that assassination, however millions of Americans saw on TV the cold blooded murder of one Oswald by one Jack Rubenstein - neither was a member of a Citizens Council.

ACCUSATION (3) "Of being most ANTI-AMERICAN group in the country."
This is the wildest unfounded statement of the century. Here it is noted neither the Rabbi nor any one else has come forward with any Unamerican act commited by the Citizens Councils or any of its members. Certainly if there is such a case the thousands of secret agents of the A.D. L. of B'NAI B'RITH would have such case in its files. The Councils have not supported deliberate violation of law or mob demonstrations such as lying in the streets, blocking traffic and entrances to private businesses, sit ins, etc. Such actions lead to defiance of authority and break down of law enforcement.

No member of the Citizens Council has been accused, arrested, tried, convicted and executed for ANTI-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES such as spying against the security of the United States. If the Rabbi so desires several such persons can be named who were not members of the Citizens Council.

The Citizens Council strips to which the Rabbi objected simply report the activities of various jewish groups in sponsoring and actively working toward the integration of the white and negro races while these same people do not act as they speak. Several jewish individuals have stated everything in the strips are correct as to fact.

Now, it is asked if the International Jewish Fraternal Organization B'NAI B'RITH and its A.D.L. along with other Jewish Organizations support and advocate integration of the White and negro races, which is their right, why do they scream "Anti-semitism" and villify those who make known to the public their activities in this matter? If they believe in it, they should be proud to admit and practice it. What do you think?

EMMETT L. IRWIN, M.D.
CHAIRMAN, CITIZENS COUNCIL
GREATER NEW ORLEANS

HOW RED IS OUR STATE DEPARTMENT?

WANTED!



HOW RED IS SENATOR JACOB JAVITS?

HOW RED IS THE NAACP LEADERS?

EARL WARREN

FOR ***IMPEACHMENT***

For giving aid and comfort to the **COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY,** the mortal Enemy of the United States and the American People!

HOW RED IS EARL WARREN?

CO-DEFENDANTS

Also wanted for trial and impeachment, **on the same charge,** are: Justices Brennan, Black, Clark, Douglas, Frankfurter, Harlan and Reed.

The following are the Specific Acts contained in the charge: No. 1) The "DESEGREGATION DECISION", which aids and abets the plans of the Communist Conspiracy to (A): create tension between Negroes and Whites; (B): to transform the South into a BLACK SOVIET REPUBLIC; (C): to legalize and encourage intermarriage between Negroes and Whites **— and thus mongrelize the American White Race!**

Documentary proof that this "Decision" **directly** conforms with Directives from Moscow is contained in the following excerpt from the book, "A RACIAL PROGRAM FOR THE 20th CENTURY," written by Israel Cohen, a Communist Party functionary in England:

"We must realize that our Party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the program of the Communist Party. In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro Minority against the Whites, we will instill in the Whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise to prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the Whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our Cause."

That book was written in 1913 . . . . the ADL and NAACP were created immediately after that — **to carry out that DIRECTIVE!**

NOTE: The above excerpt was published by the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star in May 1957—it was entered into the Congressional Record of June 7, 1957, by Rep. Thos. G. Abernathy . . . in 1960, **after every copy of the book was ferreted out and destroyed,** the ADL proclaimed that no such book was ever written — **and the same Evening Star blandly confirmed the ADL's proclamation . . . why did they wait three years? . . . Significant?**

Further documentary proof: in 1935 the Communist Party's "Workers Library Publishers" issued a pamphlet entitled "THE NEGROES IN A SOVIET AMERICA." It urged the Negroes of the South to rise up, form a Soviet state, and apply for admission to the Soviet Union . . . . it contained implicit assurance that the "revolt" would be supported by all American Reds . . . . on page 38 it promised that a Soviet government would confer greater benefits on Negroes than upon Whites, and that — **"Any act of discrimination or prejudice against a negro will become a crime under the Revolutionary law . . . ."**

AND THAT "DESEGREGATION DECISION" TRANSFORMED ALL THOSE COMMUNIST DIRECTIVES INTO RIGID LAW OF THE LAND ! ! !

Furthermore, **by his own admission,** Warren ignored our Constitution when he wrote that "Decision" — admits he based it on the **"modern scientific authority"** of known Communists who have publicly proclaimed contempt for our Constitution and hatred for our form of Government.

Can there be any doubt that that "Decision" was framed to conform with those Communist Directives? . . . . There is one sure way to find out — **through impeachment proceedings!**

No. 2) For 40 years the FBI has been the stone wall that stood between the Communist Conspiracy and the survival of our Country. Through all those years it was the FBI that smashed all the Reds' plots — and unmasked the plotters . . . it was the information in the FBI files that enabled the Congressional Committees to function — that enabled the Justice Department to convict the Rosenbergs and all the other Reds . . . . it was the FBI files that kept the Red rats impotent and skulking in their holes.

Throughout those 40 years the Reds and their allies frenziedly smeared and vilified and tried in every way to destroy the FBI — **and to gain access to its files!** But it (FBI) was invulnerable to all their attacks — it was protected by Congress, and doubly protected by the high regard and esteem of the American people. And it continued to stand as the impregnable barrier between the Enemy and our Internal Security.

Hence — **if the Great Conspiracy is to succeed the FBI has to be destroyed!**

So, to accomplish that, Earl Warren and his Associate Justices handed down two "Decisions" — the "Jencks" and the "Watkins" Decisions . . . . Those two "Decisions" shatter the FBI as a barrier to the security of our nation . . . . they freed convicted traitors . . . . they muzzle our Congressional Committees . . . they nullify **all** our protective laws against the Communist Conspiracy . . . . **they open wide the FBI files to all the shysters who defend the Reds and renegade American traitors!**

Those **three** Decisions, **if allowed to stand,** will completely destroy all of our defenses — **they clear the way for the destruction of our Country and the conquest and enslavement of our people by the Communist Conspiracy!**

Here is final proof of Warren's treason: In June (1961) the Supreme Court ruled that the Communist Party must register all its officers and members with

H

JAVITS?

— HOW DED IS SENATOR JACOB

the Justice Department under the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act. It was a 5-to-4 Decision . . . the Press front-paged that Earl Warren frantically endeavored to prevent that Decision.

Under our laws, giving aid and comfort to an Enemy in time of war is TREASON. Communism is a **known** mortal Enemy of the United States and the American people. Call it "cold" or call it "hot," we are at **total** war with that Enemy. Those three "Decisions" **unquestionably** give aid and comfort to that Enemy. By that token, they are acts of TREASON!

A soldier, be he a General or a GI, who would commit similar acts of aid and comfort to the Enemy, would promptly be Court Martialed, and, if found guilty, shot as a traitor.

A Supreme Court Justice is no more immune for acts of aid and comfort to the Enemy than a General — **or a Julius Rosenberg.** For him there is also a form of Court Martial, to wit: IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. For **their** acts, Chief Justice Warren and all the Justices who concurred in those "Decisions" must be haled before Congress, and, if found guilty, they should not only be impeached, but should get the same kind of punishment that a Court martial would mete out to a General who would betray his army on the field of battle — **or that was meted out to the Rosenbergs!**

NOTE:—For those who may feel shocked by the very thought of impeaching a U. S. Supreme Court Justice there is just one question: what is more important—condoning the treasonous disloyalty of an Earl Warren, or the salvation of our nation?

And those who doubt that such an "exalted" person CAN be put on trial for his disloyal acts should bear in mind that in 1868 a PRESIDENT of the United States (Andrew Johnson) **was im-**

peached — and escaped **conviction** by just one vote!

Only Congress has the power to place a Supreme Court Justice on trial — via the impeachment process.

Every member in both Houses of Congress has an obligation and a sworn duty to protect and defend the United States, the Constitution, the American people.

I, the undersigned, a citizen of the United States, hereby request and urge my representative in the House of Representatives to join with other members of that House and initiate the necessary first steps for the impeachment of the Supreme Court Justices named in this document . . . . I further request and urge the Senators of my State to join with other Senators to carry out the final steps to impeach all those Justices.

Name .....

Street address .....

City (Zone) and State .....

This Tract (SCJ, No. 1) can be obtained at the rate of: 100 copies for $2.00.

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CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC.

P. O. Box 46205, Cole Branch

Hollywood 46, California

Sign and mail copies of this document to your Representative and Senators — **for the love of God and our Country!**

HOW MANY REDS DO WE HAVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE?

Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality.
2211 Dryades street
New Orleans Louisiana

3/27.64

HOW RED IS
MARTIN LUTHER KING?
OR ROY WILKINS?
OR THURGOOD MARSHALL?

Warning to the WHITE public read carefully this emergency report prepared by medical doctors for the benefit of humanity the deadly disease of syphilsis, are bred and spread by the niggers in America.
the contagious disease of syphis have spread and reached such great proportions in New Orleans and the state of Louisiana, that the situation is critical. we request that you immediately verify these truths and facts by consulting with your medical doctor as well as the state and federal health services:--
Louisiana is the United states Capitol for syphilsis.
New Orleans is the outstanding syphilsis center of America.
both the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana lead the nation in cases of syphilsis.
this deadly disease are bred and spread by the negroes
records have proven that 90 per-cent of all members Race.
of the negro race have syphilsis.
racial integration breeds and spreads the deadly germs. A great percentage of the negro race are well known to be germ Carriers.
the deadly germs of syphilsis are spread in racially integrated schools. rest rooms. restaurants. and drinking fountains. any person or persons advocates integration is helping to spread syphilsis among the white race. them niggers are syphilsis Carriers. the same as dogs are flee Carriers. the truth hurts only the offender.
READ BACK?

The negroes Comitt 86 per cent of the crimes such as Rape. Murder. Burglary. shoplifting. dope peddlers and above all Arm Robbery. according to the records of the police Chiefs of America nevertheless the entire nigger population in America is not more than nine per cent.
if I had a place of business I wouldnt hire a nigger. I would have to hire three other persons to watch that nigger to prevent him from stealing me into bankrupty. read the New Orleans Times Picayune ~~daily~~ newspaper daily police reports read with your idey ~~eys~~. eyes ~~that~~ the stealing rapes. murders shoplifting and arm robbey cases Comitted by the NIGGERS.
the welfare dept nation wide was created for the benefit of the negro race. most niggers wont work as long as they get on the state welfare rolls. the N.A.A.C.P. is also a pro Communist and socialist organization financed with money from MOSCOW. RUSSIA. thats my way of thinking. IN AMERICA
Abolish the N.A.A.C.P. and CORE or surrender to Khrushchev and Castro.
the N.A.A.C.P. and CORE is a dire threat to the security of America in many ways.
let the chips fall where they may
the truth hurts and stings the offender.

Richard Caley the truth hurts only the offer [illegible].
Congress of racial equality 3/28-64
2211 Dryades street
New Orleans Louisiana

Sample application for registration form for the niggers to fill out at the office of registrar of vaters parish of Orleans state of Louisiana
makes it hard and difficult for a nigger to ~~become~~ become a registered voter to vote.
the following Questions that the niggers have to answer these Questions. they will have to answer.
Question number one. I. have been convicted of a felony without reciving a full pardon
Qulstion number two I. have been convicted of more than one misdemeanor and sentence to a term of 90 days or more in jail. within the past five years.
Question number three I have been convicted or ~~pleady~~ pleaded guilty of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term ~~on~~ of ~~90 days~~ 6 months or more in jail.
Question number four is the killer which prevents a nigger to become a registered Vater.
I. have lived with another in common law marriage within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.
Question number five. I have given birth to a child born out of wedlock within five years.
Question number six for the common law nigger

husband has to answer before he is permitted to became a registered Vater.

I. have acknowledged myself to be the ~~father~~ father of an illegitimate child within five years. before the date of making this application for registration ~~as~~ to became a voter.

Just how many negro men can answer this Question truthfully.

the $64.00 Question is very simple to answer why hundreds and thousands of nigger men and women are not permitted to become a registered Vater. these laws was passed by the state legislators in 1962 and 1963 and enacted into law.

furthermore this is another good reason that niggers are scratched from the registration rolls. 40 per cent of the niggers move from one ward and from one Prect to another and fail to re register. hundreds THOUSANDS of negroes also are in Angola prison and serving Sentence in other prisons in all 50 states. many are in prison awaiting trial. many are in death row. many have left the state every law-enforcement officer is looking high and low for BOND JUMPING and Committing crimes they have never apprehended now you have the Box Score why niggers are not REGISTERING TO VOTE

Go ok
file

Paul Revere Associated Yeomen, Inc.

(P-R-A-Y, Inc.)
Organized to Wake Up Americans

P.O. BOX 19001 NEW ORLEANS 19, LA.

MARCH 22, 1964

U-R-G-E-N-T - A-L-E-R-T - U-R-G-E-N-T ! ! !

TO ALL PATRIOTS & CONSERVATIVES:

CONSERVATIVES WILL SWEEP THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS - NATIONWIDE. THE LIBERALS WILL BE ASTOUNDED! THEY WON'T KNOW WHAT HIT THEM!

CONSTITUTIONALISTS WILL ONCE AGAIN CONTROL THE SENATE - BY ABOUT 51 TO 49 - BY THE DEFEAT OF THE FOLLOWING SIX ULTRA-LIBERAL LEFT WING SENATORS: MUSKIE OF MAINE; CANNON OF NEVADA; BURDICK OF N. DAKOTA; PASTORE OF RHODE ISLAND; MOSS OF UTAH; MC GEE OF WYOMING.

OTHER SENATORS WILL THEN SEE THE LIGHT - AND SWITCH TO THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE!

IN THE HOUSE, CONSERVATIVES WILL REPLACE MORE LIBERALS, TO BECOME MUCH MORE RIGHT-OF-CENTER.

IN SPITE OF WALL ST. - INTERNATIONALIST BANKER "ALL-OUT" OPPOSITION, IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT A GOLDWATER-NIXON TEAM MIGHT BE NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS - BY POPULAR DEMAND - WHICH WOULD DEFEAT THE DEMOCRATS BY A 60 TO 40 VOTE IN THE ELECTION!

THEN ... SUCH A CONSERVATIVE ALIGNMENT - WHITE HOUSE, SENATE AND HOUSE - WOULD HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN REPLACING SIX ANTI-CONSTITUTIONALISTS NOW OCCUPYING THE SUPREME COURT.

ONCE AGAIN, AMERICA WOULD BECOME A POWERFUL REPUBLIC!

BUT WHAT HAPPENS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS?

THE DIE-HARD LIBERALS AND REDS, WHO HAVE CONTROLLED OUR GOVERNMENT FOR 31 YEARS, WOULD CERTAINLY NOT ACCEPT THIS DEFEAT LYING DOWN!

THEIR "PROGRAM OF RETALIATION" WOULD MOST LIKELY BE:

1) AN IMMEDIATE DEMAND BY THEIR FOREIGN DOLLAR-HOLDERS FOR GOLD - INSTEAD OF DOLLAR-CREDITS! THIS WOULD BREAK OUR TREASURY TWICE OVER!

2) AN IMMEDIATE AND COMPLETE CRASH OF THE STOCK MARKET! IT WOULD DROP FROM 800 TO 100.

3) NATIONWIDE STRIKES AND TURMOIL - LED BY ONE-WORLDERS SUCH AS WALTER REUTHER, HARRY BRIDGES, ETC.

4) WIDESPREAD RACE RIOTS, RAPE AND MURDER - LED BY AGITATORS SUCH AS MARTIN LUTHER KING, FARMER, WILKINS, ETC.

5) 30 TO 40 MILLION UNEMPLOYED - AS A RESULT OF ABOVE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

6) DEMONSTRATIONS, SIT-INS, LIE-INS ... NATIONWIDE AGITATION AND INSURRECTION.

TO ALL PATRIOTS & CONSERVATIVES — MARCH 22, 1964 — [2]

7) SEIZURE OF THE TV AND RADIO STATIONS, POWER PLANTS, WATER WORKS, CITY HALLS, STATE CAPITOLS - BY COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARIES - TRAINED FOR YEARS - FOR SUCH AN EVENTUALITY!

WHAT SHOULD WE DO NOW - TO PREPARE OURSELVES TO FORESTALL THESE EVENTS?

WE SUGGEST - IMMEDIATELY:

1) JOIN THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSN., 1600 RHODE ISLAND AVE., NW, WASH. 6, D. C. WHICH ALREADY HAS SOME 750,000 MEMBERS! - WE UNDERSTAND!

2) ABSOLUTELY REFUSE TO REGISTER OR GIVE UP YOUR ARMS - UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES!

3) STOCK UP ON RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, PISTOLS - ALL OF STANDARD MAKE; WITH LOTS OF STANDARD AMMUNITION. ARM EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY WHO CAN SHOOT A GUN TO PROTECT HIS OWN LIFE!

4) JOIN "THE MINUTEMEN", P. O. Box 68, NORBONNE, Mo., FOR DETAILED "SURVIVAL INSTRUCTIONS".

5) CONSULT WITH YOUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS ON HOW BEST TO PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND HOME. ARRANGE TO WEAR CERTAIN KINDS OF CAPS OR SHIRTS FOR IDENTIFICATION; SO YOU WON'T BE FIRING AT ONE ANOTHER IN THE CONFUSION. DO NOT ORGANIZE THE WHOLE BLOCK IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD, AS 10% OF THE PEOPLE ARE PROBABLY ON THE OTHER SIDE - TRAINED FOR "LEADERSHIP" OF SUCH NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS, TO SELL YOU INTO DO-NOTHING SURRENDER. BE YOUR OWN LEADER OF YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD ... AND MAKE IT AN ARMED ARSENAL!

6) PREPARE YOURSELF AND YOUR SONS TO FIGHT IN THE STREETS - IN THE ALLEYS - IN THE PARKS - IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS - AROUND THE WATER WORKS - POWER PLANTS - CITY HALL - TV AND RADIO STATIONS ... WHILE YOUR WIFE AND DAUGHTERS PROTECT THEIR LIVES AND YOUR HOME WITH GASMASKS, SHOTGUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

REMEMBER! THE COMMUNISTS CANNOT SUBDUE AN ARMED CITIZENRY!

THIS REVOLUTION-INSURRECTION BY THE COMMUNISTS WOULD LAST PERHAPS ONLY A FEW DAYS - UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT FORCES - UNDER MARTIAL LAW - WOULD QUELL THESE RIOTS. THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, STATE AND CITY POLICE WILL WIN OUT - AFTER A FEW DAYS OF BLOODSHED.

BUT BE SURE YOU HAVE A TWO-WEEKS SUPPLY OF FOOD AND WATER ON HAND! IF NOT, YOU'LL WISH YOU HAD!

BUT DON'T WAIT UNTIL NOVEMBER! THE REDS WOULD CERTAINLY BEAT US TO THE PUNCH, WHEN THEY SEE A CERTAIN CONSERVATIVE WIN COMING NEXT NOVEMBER. THEY MOST PROBABLY EXPECT IT ALREADY!

BEGIN NOW ... ACCUMULATE A TWO WEEKS SUPPLY OF CANNED GOODS, SOFT DRINKS, BEER AND BOTTLES OF WATER. CHANGE THE SUPPLY OF WATER WEEKLY IF NECESSARY.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED! AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS NOW WORTH ... THE LIVES OF YOUR FAMILY! ACT NOW! IT'S BOUND TO COME - THIS YEAR!

PAUL REVERE ASSOC. YEOMEN, INC.

W. S. RIECKE, Jr. (Founder)

5 of 16

Paul Revere Associated Yeomen, Inc.



(P-R-A-Y, Inc.)
Organized to Wake Up Americans

P.O. BOX 19001 NEW ORLEANS 19, LA.

MARCH - APRIL, 1964

AMERICAN PATRIOTS:

SINCE WE FORMED THE PAUL REVERE ASSOCIATED YEOMEN, INC. (P-R-A-Y, INC.) - NEARLY THREE YEARS AGO - WE HAVE MAILED OUT SOME TWO MILLION PIECES OF SELECTED, EFFECTIVE ANTI-COMMUNIST LITERATURE.

WE SEND OUR LITERATURE TO THE MOST EFFECTIVE KEY SPOTS: GOVERNORS, MAYORS, SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN, LEGISLATORS, PRIESTS, MINISTERS, DOCTORS, LAWYERS, DRUGGISTS, BARBER SHOPS AND BARROOMS - WHERE MANY CAN BE TOLD THE TRUTH.

BUT ... WE HAVE NEVER BEFORE APPEALED FOR FINANCIAL HELP! SOME 90% OF THIS EXPENSE CAME OUT OF MY OWN PERSONAL FUNDS. I HAD DECIDED THAT WE MUST SPEND HALF OUR MONEY TO PROTECT THE OTHER HALF ... OR ELSE HAVE NONE LEFT!

THIS ENTIRE BATTLE WILL COME TO A CLIMAX BY NOVEMBER!

IF WE DON'T WIN IN THE NEXT 8 MONTHS WE ARE ALL DESTINED FOR COMMUNIST SLAVERY! AND YOUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WILL BE CHATTELS IN MONGOLIAN AND AFRICAN BROTHELS!

WE MUST WIN THIS YEAR - BY NOVEMBER!

FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME, WE NOW MUST APPEAL FOR YOUR FINANCIAL HELP! WE ARE NOW AT THE BOTTOM OF OUR BARREL. WE CANNOT CONTINUE ALONE ANY LONGER.

EVERY DOLLAR WILL BE WISELY SPENT. A $5.00 CONTRIBUTION WILL MEAN YOU WILL BE SENDING "AMMUNITION" INTO 50 HOMES, AT 10¢ PER HOME! A $10.00 CONTRIBUTION WILL ENABLE YOU TO PLACE LITERATURE IN 100 "KEY" SPOTS!

IF YOU HAVE EVER ASKED, "WHAT CAN I DO?" ... THIS MAY BE YOUR LAST CHANCE TO TRUTHFULLY TELL YOUR CHILDREN, YOUR GRANDCHILDREN AND YOUR GOD - THAT YOU DID FIGHT FOR THEIR SURVIVAL AND TO PRESERVE CHRISTIANITY.

SAY A PRAYER WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTION. YOU - AND WE - WILL NEED IT.

FOR THE NEXT EIGHT MONTHS, WE MUST ALL GO ALL OUT IN THIS CRUCIAL YEAR - 1964.

OPEN UP - NOW; OR CLOSE DOWN FOREVER. THIS IS IT!

PAUL REVERE ASSOC. YEOMEN, INC.

H. S. RIECKE, JR. (FOUNDER)

Scattered afba file

Jackson (Miss.) Citizens' Council, text of message of recorded telephone message service of the Council, April 21 , 1964

"This is dial for truth, the news service of your Jackson Citizens' Council bringing you information of importance to every white resident of the Jackson area. Tell your friends and neighbors about dial for truth; have them call 948-5511. Dial for truth operates 24 hours a day and messages are changed frequently. Now, here are some important words from a great American: 'This is George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama, and I speak to my fxx friends in Mississippi and the city of Jackson and say that you can help defeat the civil rights bill by continuing to write to members of the United States Senate t at you know and to your friends in other states and ask them to write to their Senators and ask them to be against this iniquitous so-called civil rights bill.' Thank you Governor Wallace. We hope that everyone who hears this message will follow Governor Wallace's advice; write to your friends, relatives and business associates in every state; urge them to contact their Senators and Congressmen to express their opposition to this vicious civil rights bill. That is something that each of us can do. And there is something else you can do to help xx maintain our freedom. You can join and support your Jackson Citizens' Council. Jackson has stood firm for ten years and, with the help of every white resident of this community, we can continue to preserve our heritage. If you're not already a member of the Jackson Citizens' Council you can get full details about membership by visiting or writing the Citizens' Council office in the Plaza Building. Do that right away, won't you? And if you're already a Council member contact your friends and neighbors, enlist them as members. This is dial for truth, a service of your Jackson Citizens' Council. Call again soon for another message and tell your friends about dial for truth. Have them call 948-5511.

# # # #

HAVING ANOTHER
[redacted]
DRYADES





THE INVESTIGATOR
KING SOFT ON
FROM EARL WARREN

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE * Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St. * New Orleans, La.

Scotland file

Text of message of New Orleans, La., Citizens' Council tape recorded telephone message service May 4, 1964.

"This is the voice of truth. For nine years since the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court, the Citizens' Council has said the movement behind the Jewish-led integration attempt was a plot by the Communists to destroy our country the easy way - through race agitation. For reasons known only to themselves some Jewish people are behind moves to undermine our government. The greatest traitors of our times were the Rosenbergs, the Greens and the Fuchs. Did you know that the head of the NAACP is a Jew named Albert B. Spingarn and has been president since 1939? All of the high offices in the NAACP are headed by Jews. One of the leaders in the recent stall-in at the New York World's Fair was a young Jew. Fortunately he was given thirteen months imprisonment for his troubles. At last the government permitted J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, to say that there are Communists within the Negro movement. Mr. Hoover, in reporting to Congress on Communism, stated that Communist infiltration has occurred in the racial controversy. 'We do know,' said Hoover, 'that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement' and it is this influence that is of vital importance. (Speaker does not indicate where quote ends) Just why has it taken this long for Congress to listen to Mr. Hoover? The Citizens' Council exposed Martin Luther King to President Kennedy as a participant of the Communist training school in Tennessee. Too few people took this seriously, but it is now coming to light that we spoke the truth. The Citizens' Council wonders why the leaders in the Negro movement cannot recognize Communism. When will the truth of this statement come to light? The violence that has plagued this country by Negroes in stall-ins, lie-ins, sti-ins, etc. make us feel that the government to which the people look for laws to protect them gives the impression that it prefers to remain on the sidelines helpless. Just how far the citizens of this nation will let this Negro lawlessness and violence go unchecked before they act remains to

be seen. Note. We wonder why the romance between Jews and Catholics locally."

# # # #

Tape recorded copies of the Citizens' Council message are available on request from the CORE southern office.

The Citizens' Council message service phone number in New Orleans is (504) 271-6243.

[19047]

Richard Haley
C.O.R.E..
2211 Dryades st.
New Orleans, La

Dear Mr. Haley

This letter is to inform that you and your friends are not welcome in New Orleans. Go back to New York to your homosexual leaders. Your organization comes here for reasons we all know. If you were sincere in your belief for improving the condition of the negro people you would first start by improving the morals of your people. Well, I doubt this is your aim, since you are a professional trouble maker. If you start trouble I assure you will not be able to handle it. You was not here in 1960 when there was demonstrations against intergration. You think Jackson is bad just wait and see what happens here if demonstrations come. I suppose you have not seen the bills concerning demonstration before the present legislature that is now in session. One bill requires that any organization that wishes to demonstrate must place $10,000 bond on every demonstration and this bond came be kept if any disorder takes place. An if you can get 35,000 members in this city alone such as the CITIZENS' COUNCIL Has got then I will say your oganization is good. An don't say that every negro is with you because they are not, I know many a negro that is against you and what you stand for, but are afraid to come out and say it.
O yes the Jung HOTEL will not be intergrated for long the District Attorney will make sure of that.

You have "freedom" songs, we have SEGREGATION songs
"Two, four, six, eight we don't want to intergrate,
eight, six, four, two we don't want no gigger boo's"

P.S. Visit Plaquemines Parish.

Yours VERY UNTRULY,

A L.S.U.N.O. STUDENT OF PRELAW.

[1904?]

The Citizens' Councils in Louisiana



Dedicated to the

preservation of our American way of life and our Southern social institutions, and to the protection of our children and our children's children.

Vincit Omnia Veritas

THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS IN LOUISIANA

Why The Citizens' Councils?

The Citizens' Councils are non-secret, local, independent, peaceable, lawful, and patriotic organizations. They arose in Louisiana, and in other states in the South, because of the unprecedented attack upon the social systems of the Southern States by sinister subversive and alien groups that culminated in the "Black Monday" decision of May 17, 1954, in which the Supreme Court declared that segregation of the races in public schools was no longer constitutional.

The events which followed "Black Monday" made crystal clear the plot to subvert not only our traditional Southern system of segregation but, also, all of the basic social institutions which have made our State and Nation great. Political parties, charitable institutions, labor unions, large business corporations, and even some of our schools, quickly revealed that they were infiltrated, and in many cases dominated, by well organized cliques which were contemptuous of the Constitution of the United States and the American way of life, and were determined to destroy the constitutional rights of the several states, local governments and the individual citizens. The present success of this cabal can be measured to some extent by its complete control over the executive and judicial branches of our Federal government.

Once aware of the great danger facing the South, the Southern people were quick to respond. They did what loyal Americans have always done when faced with tyranny—they organized to meet the danger. Numerous separate organizations sprang up in the states immediately threatened. In Mississippi the Citizens' Council movement was launched. Because of its practical effectiveness and adaptability to varying local conditions, this movement quickly spread over the State of Mississippi and began spilling into the other Southern states. The first Citizens' Council in our state was organized at Homer, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana in April, 1955. Since that time numerous local Councils have been formed in Louisiana, some embracing entire parishes. Requests for information and assistance in formation of new local Councils are pouring into the office of the newly formed Association of Citizens' Councils of Louisiana at a rate greater than the present staff can handle.

What Is a Local Citizens' Council?

A local Citizens' Council is an organization of responsible, respectable, loyal citizens of a community, formed for the purpose of protecting the laws, customs, traditions and beliefs of the people of that community.

It is:

1. Non-secret—meetings are open to anyone having business with the organization or who might otherwise have a bona fide interest in the proceedings. Likewise membership rolls are available for inspection to officials or individuals showing good and sufficient reasons for such an inspection.

2. Independent—each Council is completely independent of every other local Council as well as the State Association of Councils. The officers and representatives are chosen by the local members and all functions of the Council are locally directed. It is, however, expected that the Councils will cooperate with one another to make effective programs of a regional or state wide nature in connections with the segregation problem. Such cooperation would, of course, be purely voluntary.

3. Local—the Councils are essentially local in nature. A Council may be organized for a town, city, community, neighborhood, parish or any other geographical district. However, a principal objective is to keep the control of the organization close to each individual member. Not only does local control mean a more spirited organization, but it also means a better informed and more active membership.

4. Lawful—the objectives of the Councils must be accomplished by lawful means. An informed and enlightened citizenry, organized to combat the un-American forces behind the integration movement, can and will emerge victorious in this fight. Determination, intelligence and perseverance are all the weapons necessary for the success of our movement.

5. Patriotic—the Councils are organized to protect and preserve the things which have made the United States a great nation. At a time when fidelity and loyalty to one's country are decried as provincial and old fashioned by the so called "liberals" in our country, the Councils stand firmly for traditional Americanism. Individual liberty, free enterprise, states rights, local self government, these are corner stones of the Council movement.

What Is The Organizational Structure Of a Local Council?

There is no single system or pattern of organization followed by the local Citizens' Councils. Being independent bodies, this naturally varies from Council to Council. However, out of the experience of many of these Councils, there has emerged one organizational framework which seems to give greatest satisfaction in most cases. This may be briefly outlined as follows:

A. After the citizens have met and decided to form a council, they then vote to determine whether or not the Council will be incorporated or function as a voluntary association. Incorporation is recommended and suggested forms of articles of incorporation can be obtained from the office of the State Association.

B. The article of incorporation (or construction in the event of a voluntary association) should provide for the election of a board, which may vary between five (5) or any greater number deemed desirable, who are elected from among the leaders and charged with the responsibility for conducting the affairs of the Council until such time as a new board is elected.

C. The board is delegated the authority to select the officers. A President, one or more Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer usually comprise the officers of the Council.

D. The amount of annual dues and other assessments is determined by the members. Since one of the aims is to enlist as many members as possible, the smallest dues consistent with sound financial operation are recommended. Expenses of a local Council consist chiefly in postage, secretarial help and other such items connected with calling of meetings. If regular literature is desired it may be furnished by the local Council or subscribed to separately by the individual members. Many Councils have been able to function effectively on nominal annual dues. Of course, their members subscribe separately to such literature as they might wish.

E. Meetings of a local Council may be regularly set or simply called by an authorized officer when something of importance presents itself. Since the mission of the Councils is of such grave importance, every effort should be made to insure that trivial matters and personalities do not divide the membership. From time to time, the state associa-

tion will send out requests for council action on matters of importance to the state at large or to a section of the state. It is hoped that each Council will be in a position to act quickly on such requests. Occasionally a Council may want to meet to hear an outstanding guest speaker or educational information on segregation.

F. Meetings of the board should be held at least once each year to take stock of the situation and provide for a meeting to elect a new board. Also, when anything of a serious nature is to be brought up at a Council meeting, the Board should meet in advance, in order to arrange an orderly report on the subject matter for the Council membership. The principal function of the board, however, is to meet and make decisions on matters of importance which cannot be handled quickly and efficiently by the Council membership.

How Do Councils Obtain Their Objectives?

Councils obtain their objectives by intelligent lawful activities. For example, it may come to the attention of a Council that the Registrar of Voters in that Parish is not complying with the law and is registering unqualified persons as voters. This jeopardizes the entire structure of parish government. The Councils in the parish should be informed and should by proper resolutions and delegations call the matter to the attention of the Registrar. If no satisfaction is obtained from the Registrar, the Police Jury and State Board of Registration can be contacted. With sufficient evidence, the Registrar could then be disciplined or removed.

Again, a bill of importance to segregation might be pending in the State Legislature. Each Council should undertake a program of contacting Senators and Representatives from their districts and asking them to give due consideration to the matter. Delegations from each Council should be formed to attend each meeting of the Legislature in which a crucial vote is pending. Such action can mean the success or failure of very important measures. Similar action may be taken with regard to our Congressmen and Senators. Experience has shown that these men in political office want to know where the people stand on important legislation.

Still another function of the Council is to afford support to local law enforcement officials in the performance of their duty. Innumerable complaints have been voiced by Southern officials that when they enforce our segregation laws, they receive calls and letters from individuals and groups condemning their actions, but

seldom, if ever, are they told that anyone in the community is backing them up. The Councils can and should afford this assurance of support to our officials.

These are but a few examples of the numerous ways that a Council can act to carry out its objectives and thereby preserve our American way of life in the South.

What Is the Alternative to Organization?

Long ago the great statesman Edmund Burke said, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." This is a prophecy of peculiar importance to Louisiana and the South at this time. The alternative to organized action by the responsible white people of Louisiana is integration, degradation, and eventual mongrelization and communization.

Are you doing your part? Will your children and grandchildren have to bear the punishment for your neglect?

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ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF LOUISIANA
Homer, Louisiana

THE DRAKE COMPANY
SHREVEPORT, LA.

1964?]

The Ugly Truth about The NAACP

AN ADDRESS BY

ATTORNEY GENERAL
EUGENE COOK

OF GEORGIA

BEFORE THE

55th ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

OF GEORGIA

HELD IN ATLANTA

PRESIDENT REDDING, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND MY FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA:

It is always a source of genuine personal satisfaction for me to have the opportunity of appearing before this group. Of all the organizations to which I have the privilege of belonging, none has accorded me a greater degree of support and cooperation than the Peace Officers Association of Georgia.

This rapport, I feel, is due principally to the fact that we share common professional objectives and personal convictions. As servants of our fellow citizens, we are made acutely aware of the grave responsibility inherent in protecting the rights and liberties of the people through vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law. As individuals charged with this solemn duty, we are able to see more clearly than others the threat to those rights and liberties posed by those who would substitute government by men for government by law.

It is because of your demonstrated discernment in this regard that I have chosen this occasion as the proper forum for revealing, for the first time, the authenticated details of the most ominous of these threats to arise during our lifetime. I refer to the subversive designs behind the current crusade of the misnamed National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its fellow-traveling fronts to force upon the South the Communist-inspired doctrine of racial integration and amalgamation.

It shall be my purpose in this speech to totally disrobe the NAACP and to present this sinister and subtle organization in all its nakedness.

The ugly truth about the NAACP and its origin, aims and manipulators is so shocking as to stagger the imagination, but it is borne out by incontrovertible facts which can be established as matters of official record. These facts have been uncovered, checked, assembled and correlated through many weeks of intensive investigation and cooperative effort by my Staff and the Staffs of Congressman James C. Davis of Georgia and Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

I am prepared to prove everything I shall say. And I wish to state for the benefit of those who

undoubtedly will attempt to smear men and discredit my findings and conclusions that I would welcome the opportunity to present the evidence I have in hand for determination before a trial jury in a court of law.

At the outset I wish to make it clear that the issue involved is one not of race but rather of subversion. None of the organizations which have exploited the race issue in this country has ever had the welfare of the negro people at heart. They have seized upon this issue as a convenient front for their more nefarious activities and as one with which they could dupe naive do-gooders, fuzzy-minded intellectuals, misguided clergymen and radical journalists to be their pawns.

The record shows that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was neither founded nor is presently directed by colored people. It was originated in New York City 46 years ago as the brain child of a Southern scallawag journalist and Russian-trained revolutionary named William E. Walling. Its principal personalities during its early years were descendants of the rabble-rousing abolitionists who fomented the strife which precipitated the War Between the States, a conflict which could have been avoided but for the activities of those abolitionists.

Of its five founders only one was a negro—a Communist-sympathizing lawyer named W. E. B. DuBois whose record of participation in Communist, Communist-front and subversive organizations and activities taken from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives requires eight pages of single-spaced typewritten copy to outline. Among his more recent activities of this nature was the donation of his services in the preparation of legal briefs defending since-executed Communist spies Julius and Ethyl Rosenberg and the imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party of the United States. In 1953 he was awarded the International Peace Prize by the "Communist front" World Peace Council in recognition of his participation in the sponsorship of the series of Communist-dominated World Peace Conferences held since 1949 in an attempt to undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

DuBois was Director of Research for the NAACP until 1949 and now is referred to by its officers and members as the organization's "Honorary Chairman."

In addition to Walling and Dubois, the other NAACP founders—all white—were Dr. Henry Moskowitz; Socialist Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison; and Miss Mary Ovington White, also a descendant of an old-time abolitionist. The first president of the Association was a white Boston lawyer, Moorfield Storey, who was identified in his youth with the abolitionist movement and who served as secretary to the original race-baiter, Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner.

From that day to this, South-hating white people with long records of affinity for, affiliation with, and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling and subversive organizations, activities and causes have directed and subsidized the NAACP. Its present president, Arthur B. Spingarn of New York City, is a white man as are a large number of the current officers, directors and principal contributors.

The files of the House Un-American Activities Committee reveal records of affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities on the part of the following present officials of the NAACP—the President, the Chairman of the Board, the "Honorary Chairman," 11 of 28 Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, 28 of 47 Directors, the Chairman of the National Legal Committee, the Executive Secretary, the Special Counsel, the Assistant Special Counsel, the Southeast Regional Secretary, the West Coast Secretary, the Director of the Washington Bureau, the Director of Public Relations and two Field Secretaries.

The transcript of this evidence numbers 121 pages of single-spaced, typewritten copy and would require more than six hours to be read aloud. Time being a factor, it is impossible to present all of this material; but, to give you an idea of the backgrounds and ideologies of the policy-making officials and personnel of the NAACP, I shall cite chapter and verse on the activities of this organization's principal personalities.

(The designations which I shall use in describing the organizations and activities with which these individuals have been identified are those applied to them by the Attorney General of the United States, the House Un-American Activities Committee or the Special House Un-American Activities Committee.)

President Spingarn was a participant in the Conference on Africa held April 14, 1944, in New York City by the "subversive and Communist" Council on African Affairs. In 1945 and 1946 he signed statements favoring the granting of Army commissions to Communists and opposing the use of injunctions in labor disputes sponsored by the "viciously subversive" National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. He is listed as a sponsor of the "Communist front" Public Use of Arts Committee.

Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias was a member of the Executive Board and Co-Chairman of the New York Committee of the "Communist front" Southern Conference for Human Welfare which was charged in 1947 with "serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." He belonged, prior to 1949, to the "subversive and Communist" Council on African Affairs and was a member of Editorial Advisory Board of the "Protestant Digest"—a magazine which "has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line." He sponsored the "subversive and Communist" People's Institute of Applied Religion and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief and was a member of the Executive Board of the American League for Peace and Democracy, "the largest of the Communist-front movements in the United States." He has sponsored conferences and activities of the "viciously subversive" National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the "Communist front" New York State Conference on National Unity and the "subversive and Communist" American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the National Committee to Win the Peace.

Roy Wilkins—successor to the late Walter White as NAACP Executive Secretary — was quoted on June 17, 1936, by the New York Daily Worker, the official publication of the Communist Party in this country, as attaching "greatest significance" to the 1936 National Communist Party Convention and stating that the Communist Party's racial program had had "a very wholesome effect" in the United States. He was further quoted by the Daily Worker on July 15, 1949, as boasting that he had voted in New York City elections that year for since-convicted Negro Communist Benjamin J. Davis. He is listed as a member of the National Committee of the "Communist front" International Juridical Association which has "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line."

He was a sponsor of the "subversive and Communist" Conference on Pan American Democracy, and of a joint meeting in 1937 of the "subversive and Communist" American League Against War and Fascism and the "Communist front" American Friends of the Chinese People. He has spoken for the "subversive and Communist" International Labor Defense and the Workers' Alliance, the former of which is regarded as the "legal arm of the Communist Party" in this country.

Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall—the negro lawyer responsible for the NAACP's court attacks upon segregation in the public schools—as late as 1950 was a member of the Executive Board of the "Communist front" National Lawyers Guild which has been described as "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions." Since its inception, the Guild "has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." And, as a member and policy-making official of this Communist Front, Marshall has served as Associate Editor of the "Lawyers Guild Review" and has criticized this nation's loyalty program. He also is listed as a member of the National Juridical Association which has "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line." And he was among a group of attorneys who, in 1947, protested the issuance of contempt citations against pro-Communist Hollywood writers who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, Clarence M. Mitchell, protested against being asked whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party at a hearing on proposed legislation to outlaw the Communist Party held before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 3, 1950. Although he stoutly denied being a Communist, he was quoted as saying that such a question was "unfair" because it "immediately precludes from appearing before this Committee many of the people who would be on trial under a bill of this kind." The transcript further quoted him as saying that: "Presumably there are people who may, for sincere and personal reasons, wish to be members of the Communist Party. They may want to come here and object to this bill, but, I suppose, if they had to answer that question, they very likely would not come."

Director of Public Relations Henry Lee Moon, the Association's propaganda chief, is listed as a member of the "subversive and Communist" Washington Book Shop and the likewise-designated National Negro Congress which is "the Communist-front movement in the United States among negroes." His book, "Balance of Power: The Negro Vote," was praised by the Daily Worker and he was listed in 1949 as a nominee to be commentator for the "subversive and Communist" Voice of Freedom Committee.

Of the NAACP's 28 Vice Presidents, the following 11 have records of Un-American activities:

John Haynes Holmes, 23 citations; A. Philip Randolph, 20 citations; the late Mary McLeod Bethune (who still is listed as a vice president) and William Lloyd Imes, 16 citations each; Oscar Hammerstein, II, the composer, and Bishop W. J. Walls, seven citations each; Ira W. Payne and L. Pearl Mitchell, two citations each; and Willard S. Townsend, T. G. Nutter and Grace B. Fenderson, one citation each.

Of the 47 members comprising the Association's Board of Directors, the following 28 have records of the Un-American activities:

Earl B. Dickerson, 25 citations; Algernon D. Black, 18 citations; Lewis Gannett, 15 citations; Roscoe Dunjee, 13 citations; S. Ralph Harlow and Chairman Channing H. Tobias, 10 citations each; William H. Hastie, nine citations; Hubert T. Delaney, eight citations; Benjamin E. Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, six citations; Robert G. Weaver, five citations; Buell G. Gallagher, four citations; President Arthur B. Spingarn, Earl G. Harrison, James J. McClendon, Ralph Bunche, Allen Knight Chalmers and W. Montague Cobb, three citations each; J. M. Tinsley, Wesley W. Law of Savanah, Ga., Norman Cousins, Z. Alexander Looby, Henry J. Greene and Alfred Baker Lewis, two citations each; and H. Claude Hudson, Carl R. Johnson, A. Maceo Smith, James Hinton and Theodore M. Berry, one citation each.

Two other Vice-Presidents and three other Directors are well-known apologists for left-wing causes. The two Vice Presidents are Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Industry. The three Directors are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, CIO President Walter Reuther and Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Other officers of the NAACP with Un-American activity records are:

Lloyd Garrison, chairman, National Legal Committee, five citations; Treasurer Allan Knight Chalmers and Branch Department Director Gloster B. Current, three citations each; Southeast Regional Secretary Ruby Hurley, West Coast Regional Secretary Franklin H. Williams, Field Secretary Madison S. Jones and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, two citations each; and Field Secretary Tarea Hall Pittman, one citation.

But of all the NAACP officials and policy-makers listed in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee, none has a record as notorious as that of W. E. B. DuBois to whom I have previously referred as one of the founders and present "Honorary Chairman" of the Association. No less than 72 citations of Communist, Communist-front and subversive activity are entered against his name—the latest of which was the statement he issued upon the death of Joseph Stalin reading: "Let all negroes, Jews and foreign-born who have suffered in America from prejudice and intolerance, remember Joseph Stalin."

Yet this same W. E. B. DuBois was one of the "modern scientific authorities" whose writings were accepted by the United States Supreme Court as the basis for its decision of May 17, 1954, prohibiting segregation in the public schools. DuBois contributed to 82 different portions of the book, "An American Dilemma," which was cited in its entirety by the Supreme Court as an authority for its ruling.

And speaking of that decision, let me emphasize in passing that 15 other contributors to "An American Dilemma" also have lengthy records of pro-Communist activity in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee. The same thing is true of two of the six individual authorities cited by the High Court—Theodore Brameld and E. Franklin Frazier—who between them have been members of or identified with 28 organizations declared to be Communist fronts or Communist dominated.

Another of the six individual authorities cited by the Supreme Court—K. B. Clark—was, at the time of the arguments before the Court, on the payroll of the NAACP as a so-called "social-science expert."

These records of individual officials and members of the NAACP are not the only source of proof of the subversive influences on and in that organization.

Elizabeth Dilling reported in her book, "The Red Network," that, during the seven years from 1923 to 1930, the NAACP received some $43,000 from the radical Garland Fund among whose directors were Communists William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. She also disclosed that the official report of the Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States held in 1925 stated that "the Party had penetrated the NAACP."

Official records show that the NAACP has consistently affiliated itself with Communist and left-wing movements.

It was a member of the American Youth for a Free World which was organized in 1942 and, in 1948, was described by the California Un-American Activities Committee as "heavily infiltrated and effectively dominated by the Communist Party." The House Un-American Activities Committee in its 1951 Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications described the AYFW as "a Communist clearing house."

In 1945, the NAACP sent its Branch Department Director, Gloster Current, to London as an official delegate representing the Association at the founding of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. This Federation was cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948 as "part of the Communist International 'solar system'."

A report made at a meeting of the Communist Party of the United States on July 16, 1946, showed that the NAACP was one of a group of left-wing organizations invited by the National Committee of the Communist Party to a meeting held in Chicago to form a "third party." That report, as detailed on pages 150-151 of the 1947 Report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, lists the NAACP as an active participant in the conference at which the Progressive Citizens of America was formed.

And earlier this month, according to the United Press, the NAACP picketed a hearing on Communist propaganda conducted in Chicago by Senator Eastland for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

A pamphlet outlining the Program of the Communist Party of the United States, published in September 1954 by New Century Publishers of New York City, made specific reference on Page 22 to a link between the Communist Party and the NAACP. It stated:

"We call upon wage workers, working farmers, the Negro people, small business and professional people, upon the women and the youth, to join hands in a common fight . . . for the democratic demands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Former Negro Communist Foster Williams, Jr., testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee about this matter on June 17, 1954, in Seattle, Wash. He said:

"The Communist Party very sneakily manipulates the negro people for their own purposes . . . The NAACP has had this trouble."

The racial aims of the Community Party of the United States and those of the NAACP are virtually identical. The Communist program, as reported in the May 26, 1928, issue of the Daily Worker, calls for:

"Full racial equality.

"Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of negroes.

"Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, negro children from attending general public schools or universities.

"Full and equal admittance of negroes to all waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theaters."

Those are the identical demands being made today, 27 years later, by the NAACP.

On the basis of the evidence now in hand—a minute portion of which I have related to you this afternoon—no other conclusion can be drawn but that the NAACP is being used as a front and tool by subversive elements in this country. Either

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Homer, Louisiana

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at Ole Miss

[1964?]

MIGRATION, THE ONLY REASONABLE ANSWER

Acts 12:26 And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;

Down through history racial peace has been found generally when the various races are geographically separated. We have racial peace today when we have white and Negro neighborhoods which are stabilized by law or custom. We have comparative racial peace when we have 10% or less Negroes in a state's population.

It is a fact that the very masses of white citizens, who through their votes and political philosophy advocate integration for others, refuse to integrate their own neighborhoods and social activities.

As far as the White Southerner is concerned our large Negro population has become an unbearable economic and political liability. The future looks dark indeed when one contemplates the years of bitter political, economic and social racial struggle that lie ahead.

Logic and reason should indicate that voluntary migration and resettlement is the best solution to the race problem in the United States.

Few white people wish to deny the Negro the opportunity for advancement but they do object to his being a political tool which causes friction and danger to white persons and their property.

The Citizens' Council has for years advocated efforts to encourage the voluntary migration of Negroes from the Southern states. We feel this is the most Christian and humanitarian method toward the reduction of racial friction and a better nation wide understanding of the race problem.

Without this migration we can look forward to years of racial chaos which would undoubtedly do serious damage to our nation.

We submit here figures based on the official 1960 United States Census which will be of interest to anyone who is concerned with this great problem.

Negro Population By States

RANK	STATE	1960 NEGRO POPULATION
1	New York	1,417,511
2	Texas	1,187,125
3	Georgia	1,122,596
4	North Carolina	1,116,021
5	Louisiana	1,039,207
6	Illinois	1,037,470
7	Alabama	980,271
8	Mississippi	915,743
9	California	883,861
10	Florida	880,186
11	Pennsylvania	852,750
12	South Carolina	829,291
13	Virginia	816,258
14	Ohio	786,097
15	Michigan	717,581
16	Tennessee	586,876
17	Maryland	518,410
18	New Jersey	514,875
19	District of Columbia	411,737
20	Missouri	390,853
21	Arkansas	388,787
22	Indiana	269,275
23	Kentucky	215,949
24	Oklahoma	153,084
25	Massachusetts	111,842
26	Connecticut	107,449
27	Kansas	91,445
28	West Virginia	89,378
29	Wisconsin	74,546
30	Delaware	60,688
31	Washington	48,738
32	Arizona	43,403
33	Colorado	39,992
34	Nebraska	29,262
35	Iowa	25,354
36	Minnesota	22,263
37	Rhode Island	18,332
38	Oregon	18,133
39	New Mexico	17,063
40	Nevada	13,484
41	Alaska	6,771
42	Hawaii	4,943
43	Utah	4,148
44	Maine	3,318
45	Wyoming	2,183
46	New Hampshire	1,903
47	Idaho	1,502
48	Montana	1,467
49	South Dakota	1,114
50	North Dakota	777
51	Vermont	519
	NATIONAL TOTAL	18,871,831

SOURCE: 1960 U. S. CENSUS.

Percentage Of Negro Population By States

RANK	STATE	% NEGRO IN 1960
1	District of Columbia	53.9
2	Mississippi	42.0
3	South Carolina	34.8
4	Louisiana	31.9
5	Alabama	30.0
6	Georgia	28.5
7	North Carolina	24.5
8	Arkansas	21.8
9	Virginia	20.6
10	Florida	17.8
11	Maryland	16.7
12	Tennessee	16.5
13	Delaware	13.6
14	Texas	12.4
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	10.5
15	Illinois	10.3
16	Michigan	9.2
17	Missouri	9.0
18	New Jersey	8.5
19	New York	8.4
20	Ohio	8.1
21	Pennsylvania	7.5
22	Kentucky	7.1
23	Oklahoma	6.6
24	Indiana	5.8
25	California	5.6
26	West Virginia	4.8
27	Nevada	4.7
28-	Connecticut	4.2
29	(tie) Kansas	4.2
30	Arizona	3.3
31	Alaska	3.0
32	Colorado	2.3
33	Massachusetts	2.2
34-	Nebraska	2.1
35	(tie) Rhode Island	2.1
36	Wisconsin	1.9
37	New Mexico	1.8
38	Washington	1.7
39	Oregon	1.0
40	Iowa	0.9
41	Hawaii	0.8
42-	Minnesota	0.7
43	(tie) Wyoming	0.7
44	Utah	0.5
45-	Maine	0.3
46	(tie) New Hampshire	0.3
47-	Idaho	0.2
48-	Montana	0.2
49	(tie) South Dakota	0.2
50-	North Dakota	0.1
51	(tie) Vermont	0.1

SOURCE: 1960 U. S. CENSUS.

Negro Surplus Or Deficit For Each State



THESE FIGURES BASED ON NATIONAL AVERAGE NEGRO POPULATION

Negro Population In Metropolitan Areas

RANK	METRO. AREA	NEGRO POPULATION
1	New York, N. Y.	1,227,600
2	Chicago, Ill.	890,100
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	671,300
4	Detroit, Mich.	558,900
5	Washington, D.C.	487,200
6	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Cal.	464,700
7	Baltimore, Md.	378,500
8	St. Louis, Mo.	294,900
9	New Orleans, La.	267,400
10	Cleveland, Ohio	257,300
11	Houston, Tex.	246,400
12	San Francisco - Oakland, Cal.	238,800
13	Atlanta, Ga.	231,500
14	Memphis, Tenn.	227,400
15	Newark, N. J.	224,100
16	Birmingham, Ala.	219,500
17	Pittsburgh, Pa.	161,500
18	Dallas, Tex.	155,500
19	Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	150,200
20	Miami, Fla.	137,300
21	Cincinnati, Ohio	128,100
22	Kansas City, Mo. - Kan.	116,600
23	Richmond, Va.	107,400
24	Jacksonville, Fla.	105,600
25	Mobile, Ala.	100,900
26	Indianapolis, Ind.	99,900
27	Shreveport, La.	95,800
28	Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	88,500
29	Gary - Hammond - E. Chicago, Ind.	87,200
30	Louisville, Ky.	83,200
31	Buffalo, N. Y.	82,900
32	Columbus, Ohio	80,200
33	Charleston, S. C.	78,500
34	Boston, Mass.	77,800
35	Nashville, Tenn.	76,500
36	Columbia, S. C.	75,300
37	Jackson, Miss.	74,800
38	Baton Rouge, La.	72,900
39	Dayton, Ohio	69,800
40	Charlotte, N. C.	66,700
41	Montgomery, Ala.	64,500
42	Savannah, Ga.	63,900
43	Augusta, Ga.	63,800
44-	Milwaukee, Wis.	63,200
45	(tie) Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	63,200
46	Columbus, Ga.	63,100
47	Newport News-Hampton, Va.	62,200
48	Fort Worth, Tex.	60,700
49	Macon, Ga.	55,900
50	Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	54,900

SOURCE: 1960 U. S. CENSUS REPORTS FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS.

HOW WHITES LEAVE CITIES AS NEGROES MULTIPLY

(Based on comparison of 1950 and 1960 Census figures)

CITY	10-YEAR LOSS IN WHITE POP.	10-YEAR INCREASE IN NON-WHITE POP.
New York	—994,000	+172,000
Chicago	—678,000	+153,000
Detroit	—542,000	+ 82,000
Philadelphia	—344,000	+ 63,000
Washington	—211,000	+134,000

A 10-Year Comparison of Percentages of Negroes In Selected Cities

CITY	% NEGRO IN 1950	% NEGRO IN 1960
Gains		
Washington	35.0	53.9
Baltimore	23.7	34.7
Newark, N. J.	17.1	34.1
Detroit	16.2	28.9
St. Louis	18.0	28.6
Philadelphia	18.1	26.4
Chicago	13.6	22.9
Losses		
Jackson, Miss.	40.9	35.7
Montgomery, Ala.	39.9	35.3
Savannah, Ga.	40.4	35.7
Birmingham	39.9	39.7
Memphis	37.2	37.1
Mobile, Ala.	35.6	32.5

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT MEETING OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA IN NEW ORLEANS, MAY 19, 1962

WHEREAS, In recent years certain Northern and Western politicians, agitation groups, and "news" media have expressed dissatisfaction with the South's time-tested and history-proven custom of racial separation; and

WHEREAS, This interference has regrettably led to some degree of racial chaos, friction and sectional division in our nation;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That, in order to effect an equitable and amicable solution to said racial chaos, friction and sectional division, the Citizens' Councils of America hereby urge the various local and state organizations in the South to take necessary and judicious action to expedite volunteer migration of any dissatisfied Negroes from the South, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That state agencies and private citizens be urged to aid such migration in every way possible, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That particular effort be made to relocate such dissatisfied Negro families in those areas whose press and public officials advocate so-called "civil rights" and "racial integration," and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, That we call on organizations and state agencies in the North and West to show their good faith in a democratic solution of the integration controversy by expediting the migration to the South of those white families who prefer racial integrity to interracial mingling; thereby alleviating the race problem by relocating in the North and West those Southern Negroes who prefer integration.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Citizens' Councils of America urge the Congress of the United States to proceed with hearings on and the adoption of Senator Russell B. Long's Senate Bill S759, providing for the voluntary repatriation in Africa of those Negroes who wish to leave this country.

Concerned Negroes

"All the polls and surveys taken on the subject show that the tensity of the opposition to integration is in direct proportion to e percentage of Negroes in the population of each state.

"If the Negro population, which is now concentrated largely in e South, were spread more evenly over all sections of the nation, ereby giving each state an equal share of the race problem, we ould have a workable means of easing racial tensions and of hieving a permanent and peaceful solution to the problem."

—*Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), Dec. 21, 1958*

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ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS

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GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

WELFARE PAYMENTS COMPARED

(Monthly Grants made by various States under Aid to Dependent Children Program—figures are the same whether children are legitimate or illegitimate)

STATE	AVERAGE MONTHLY ADC GRANT PER FAMILY	AVERAGE MONTHLY ADC GRANT PER RECIPIENT
Illinois	$ 198.89	$ 46.14
New York	182.86	42.32
California	165.87	46.05
District of Columbia	150.18	33.16
Michigan	142.88	39.71
U. S. Average—50 States	121.57	31.28
Louisiana	96.93	23.43
Mississippi	36.02	9.20

SOURCE: SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN FOR APRIL 1962, LISTING OFFICIAL STATISTICS COMPILED IN DECEMBER 1961 BY U. S. DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

A 20-Year Comparison Of Negro Population In Selected Northern Cities

CITY	1940	1960	INCREASE
New York	458,000	1,088,000	+237%
Chicago	278,000	813,000	+292%
Philadelphia	251,000	529,000	+210%
Detroit	149,000	482,000	+323%
Washington	214,000	412,000	+192%
Los Angeles	64,000	335,000	+523%
Baltimore	166,000	327,000	+197%
Cleveland	85,000	251,000	+296%

[1904?]

WHERE IS THE REIGN OF TERROR

Speech of

Representative John Bell Williams
(D-Miss.)

in the

United States House of Representatives

Tuesday, March 27, 1956

WHERE IS THE REIGN OF TERROR?

Mr. Speaker, since the Black Monday decisions which sought to amend the Constitution by judicial fiat, the people of America have been subjected to the most vicious brainwashing campaign in the history of the world.

Newspapers, magazines, radio and television, as well as Government agencies, have been continuously engaged in an unceasing barrage of malicious and misleading propaganda, assaulting the integrity, character, customs and mores of the people of the Southern States. Those who are farthest removed from the segregation problem are the first to come forward with solutions to it, none of which suggest that those who must live with the problem should be consulted. None have sampled the opinion of the Southern negroes, who desire—as do the Southern whites—to be left alone to work out their own destinies.

Opposition to integration by white and negro citizens can be measured in direct ratio to the proportion of negroes in the population. There is little, if any, support for segregation, for instance, in Vermont or Minnesota, or Idaho, where the ratio of negroes to whites in the population is merely a fraction of one percent. In Mississippi, by contrast, where the negro population is almost equal to the white population, almost unanimous support for continued segregation prevails among members of both races.

The agitation for racial integration did not originate with Southern negroes, the alleged "victims" of the system, nor have Southern negroes generally supported such agitation. Southern negroes know that their race is being exploited by he radical and pink-fringed N.A.A.C.P., its sister organizations and captive politicians, and they resent as deeply as their white neighbors these efforts to destroy the identity of their race.

In the unceasing propaganda campaign being leveled against the Southern States, facts are being deliberately concealed and distorted. This propaganda would have Americans believe that the only difference between the races is in skin pigment, and that segregation is the root of all evil in human relations. They would have Americans believe that society should recognize no differences among people, no matter how pronounced those differences may be in actual fact, or how obvious such differences may be. In this, they are doing a distinct disservice to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, these bleeding-heart professional trouble-makers weep buckets of tears over what they call "second-class citizenship."

I am not going to deny what is a fact: that we do have a second-class citizenship, in the North as well as in the South. However, we might be equally as honest with ourselves and admit another very obvious truth:

there will always be a second-class citizenship so long as there are second-class citizens. By the same token, there will be second-class citizens so long as there are citizens who refuse or neglect to discharge the duties, responsibilities and obligations that must be given in return for the enjoyment of first-class citizenship.

First-class citizenship is not a commodity that can be handed gratuitously to a person or a people like a can of sardines handed across a counter. It is a status that will be conferred automatically when it has been earned, and not before.

The time has come for the light of truth to penetrate the iron curtain that has been thrown around the facts regarding racial differences and distinctions.

The big lie campaign touched off by the sociological fiat of the Supreme Court has reached such magnitude that the time has come to set the record straight.

Let us look at the facts for a moment.

Was Lincoln right when, in commenting on the white and negro races in his debate with Douglas, he said: "There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality"?

Was Lincoln right when he spoke to a negro gathering in Washington, on August 14, 1862, when he told them: "It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated"?

Has the negro race reached the same, or a comparable level of mental development to that of the white race since the birth of his civilization some 93 years ago?

Do negroes observe the same moral standards as whites, or does a double standard of morals exist as between whites and negroes?

What is the real effect of segregation with respect to the negro crime rate? Does the negro commit more crimes in integrated or segregated states?

Is the negro better treated in the integrated states, or does he actually fare better in the segregated states, current Government and press propaganda to the contrary?

Where is the real reign of terror against negro citizens, if such prevails? Is it in Mississippi and the South, as the bleeding heart liberals contend, or is it in the integrated states?

The facts and figures which I shall use later in this dissertation are authentic. They are compiled from official records of the United States Government and agencies of the several states. These figures have not been altered or changed in any way, but they speak more eloquently than all the words in Webster's Dictionary of the real differences that exist between the races. These will be facts and figures that will not be found in the propaganda being disseminated by South-hating agitators, and undoubtedly will not be quoted by the left-wing press, though I challenge them to dispute their authenticity or try to explain away their significance.

First, it might be well to take a look at state prison statistics by race, compiled from official records of the United States Department of Justice:

STATE	Negro population 1950 census	Negroes admitted to prison on felony charges 1950	Rate of Negro felony prisoners per 100,000 1950	White population 1950 census	Whites admitted to prison on felony charges 1950	Rate of White felony prisoners per 100,000 1950	% of population Negro 1950	% of felony prisoners Negro 1950	Negro rate over White rate
California	462,172	596	129	9,915,173	2,472	25	4	19	516 %
District of Columbia	280,803	444	158	517,865	136	26	35	80	608 %
Illinois	645,980	639	99	8,046,058	1,225	15	7	32	660 %
Indiana	174,168	189	108	3,758,512	944	25	4	17	432 %
Kentucky	201,921	277	132	2,742,090	1,088	39	7	21	338 %
Maryland	385,972	1,484	386	1,954,975	993	51	16	60	757 %
Missouri	297,088	413	139	3,655,593	1,133	31	8	27	448 %
New Jersey	318,565	478	150	4,511,585	888	19	7	35	789 %
New York	918,191	1,051	114	13,872,095	1,818	13	6	37	877 %
Ohio	513,072	922	179	7,428,222	1,729	23	6	35	778 %
Oklahoma	145,503	208	143	2,032,526	892	44	7	19	325 %
Pennsylvania	638,485	493	77	9,853,848	933	9	6	35	855 %
West Virginia	114,867	93	81	1,890,282	609	32	6	13	253 %
TOTAL	5,096,787	7,287	143	70,178,824	14,860	21	6.7	33	681 %
Alabama	979,617	790	80	2,079,591	719	35	32	52	229 %
Arkansas	426,639	282	66	1,481,507	403	27	22	41	244 %
Florida	603,101	620	102	2,166,051	895	41	22	41	249 %
Louisiana	882,428	642	72	1,796,683	515	29	33	55	248 %
Mississippi	986,494	530	53	1,188,632	222	19	45	70	279 %
North Carolina	1,047,353	622	59	2,983,121	633	21	26	50	281 %
South Carolina	822,077	183	22	1,293,405	420	32	39	30	145 %
Tennessee	530,603	334	63	2,760,257	691	25	16	32	252 %
Texas	977,458	867	88	6,726,534	2,125	32	13	30	275 %
Virginia	734,211	941	128	2,581,555	800	35	22	54	366 %
TOTAL	7,989,991	5,811	72	25,057,302	7,423	29	24	44	248 %

*White over negro.
Note: The States of Michigan and Georgia are omitted from the above table, inasmuch as those States did not submit prison reports to the Department of Justice for the year 1950.

An analysis of the above table is most enlightening.

The top portion of the table lists the thirteen States of the Union which have more than 100,000 negro population, with the exception of Michigan. The bottom portion of the table consists of the segregated Southern States, with the exception of Georgia.

It should be noted that the integrated states show a substantially higher incidence of negro crime in proportion to the negro population than the segregated states. In fact, this table reveals that the per capita crime rate among negroes in the integrated states is 199%—or double—the rate in the segregated states. The cases enumerated in the foregoing table are convicted felony cases, and the figures do not reflect arrests or misdemeanor convictions.

These figures must prove conclusively one or two premises: either that negroes are more law abiding in a segregated society, or Southern courts are far more

lenient with negro defendants. This, in my opinion, puts the lie to the left-wing and N.A.A.C.P. propaganda to the effect that a "reign of terror" against negroes prevails in the South.

Much of the propaganda assault made against the Southern people originates in the State of New York. To those from that State who would criticize the South, I would suggest a look at the record.

In 1950, New York courts sent more negroes to the penitentiary than the courts of Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina combined, in spite of the fact that the total negro population of those three States exceeds that of New York by 1,317,019.

According to the 1950 Census, Mississippi's negro population exceeds New York's negro population by 68,303. Yet official Justice Department figures show that New York sent twice as many negroes to prison in 1950 than Mississippi.

Where is the reign of terror, if such exists?

Integrated Ohio sent more negroes to prison in 1950 than did the segregated States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina combined. Those three Southern States, according to the 1950 Census, have a negro population that exceeds that of Ohio by 1,266,247.

Again, where is the reign of terror, if such exists?

The foregoing table will show the startling fact that the integrated states sent more negroes to the penitentiary in proportion to their over-all negro population than the segregated states. Per 100,000 negro population, this rate ranges, in the Northern States, from 77 in Pennsylvania to 386 in Maryland. By contrast, the rate in the segregated Southern States ranges from 22 in South Carolina to 128 in Virginia.

The foregoing table, summarized, will also show the following comparison between the segregated Southern States and the integrated Northern States cited therein:

Negro Prison Rate Per 100,000 Population

	0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	Over 200
Integrated states	..	3	7	2	1
Segregated states	1	7	2	..	..

It should be noted that the white prison rate per 100,000 white population is practically the same in all the states reported, being 21 in the integrated states and 29 in the segregated states.

These 1950 figures further analyzed show the following:

On a per capita basis, New York sent 9 times as many negroes to the penitentiary than whites; Pennsylvania sent 8½ times as many negroes to prison than whites.

New Jersey's population is 7% negro, but 35% of their felony convictions were negro. In other words, 7% of their population was responsible for 35% of their major crimes.

The same pattern holds true practically throughout the integrated states.

Among the Southern States, South Carolina actually sent more whites than negroes to prison on a per-capita basis. On the basis of 100,000 population by race, South Carolina sent 145% more whites than negroes to prison. This is the only State in the Union, according to available statistics, where this condition prevailed. In Mississippi, on a per-capita basis, less than 3 times as many negroes than whites were sent to prison. The same rate in New York is three times that of Mississippi.

Where is the so-called reign of terror?

In a range distribution, note the following breakdown, showing the percentage of the per-capita negro crime rate to that of the white crime rate:

Negro Rate (Percentage) Over White Rate, Per 100,000 Population

	0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	Over 500
Integrated states	..	..	1	2	2	8
Segregrated states	1	..	8	1	..	..

The foregoing table will show that the negro crime rate is 681% of the white crime rate in the integrated states. The negro crime rate in the segregated states, by contrast, is only 248% of the white crime rate.

Where is the reign of terror?

Where is the negro a better citizen: in an integrated society, or in a segregated society?

Each of the following states has less than 100,000 negro population: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Delaware, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—a total of 24 States. For this reason, these States—along with Michigan and Georgia—were not included in the foregoing table. Again, Michigan and Georgia were excluded because no reports had been made available to the Justice Department.

In the 24 States with less than 100,000 negro population, the 1950 Census shows a combined negro population of 450,460. Justice Department records show that in 1950, those States sent a total of 898 negroes to prison on felony convictions, making a rate—for those States—of 197 per 100,000 negro population. It should be noted that this rate is substantially higher than the average of the other States with larger negro populations. Even in States with the lowest percentage of negro population, the negro crime rate is almost triple the rate in the Southern States.

The following table, again compiled from official records of the United States Department of Justice, shows a breakdown of offenses, by race, for which the aforementioned convictions and imprisonments followed:

Male Felony Prisoners Received From Court, Federal and State Institutions (Except Ga. and Mich.), 1950

	White	Negro	Other races	% Negro
Murder	734	865	20	53%
Manslaughter	510	676	17	56%
Robbery	3,563	1,918	24	35%
Aggravated assault	1,167	1,402	44	53%
Burglary	8,054	3,504	129	30%
Larceny—except auto theft	5,478	2,553	108	31%
Auto theft	3,608	630	76	14%
Embezzlement and fraud	1,539	230	16	13%
Stolen property	276	103	4	27%
Forgery	4,949	1,127	82	18%
Rape	1,259	427	34	25%
Commercialized vice	190	48	1	16%
Other sex offenses	987	165	14	14%
Drug laws	1,049	940	50	46%
Carrying and possessing weapons	162	116	3	41%
Non-support or neglect	755	268	14	26%
Liquor laws	1,140	660	5	36%
Immigration and naturalization laws	945	12	4	1%
Traffic laws	154	36	8	18%
National-defense laws	85	10	2	10%
Other	1,469	421	27	22%
Military court-martial	607	145	6	20%
Total	38,680	16,256	689	29.2%

NOTE: The 1950 Census shows the population of the United States to be distributed percentage-wise as follows: white 89.5%; negro 10%; other races .5%

These figures (except for the percentages shown in the last column) are taken from the Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, issued by the Department of Justice, Mr. Herbert Brownell, Attorney General, in 1954.

Negroes comprise 10% of the total population of the United States. Yet, as the above table shows, negroes committed more than half the homicides, both murder and manslaughter, in our country in 1950. This 10% of our population is also responsible, as this table shows, for a disproportionate share of the crimes committed.

This is but another reason why the Southern people intend to retain their segregated institutions.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned before, a great deal of the current anti-South and anti-Mississippi propaganda is coming from the State of New York, and New York City in particular. For that reason, and in order to reveal to New Yorkers what they probably don't know about themselves in this respect, I offer the following comparative analysis of prison populations, as between my State of Mississippi and New York State:

	New York	Mississippi
Total negro population (1950 Census)	918,191	986,494
Negroes in prison	7,585*	1,432**
Negro prisoners per 100,000 population	843	147
White prisoners per 100,000 population	80	44

*1952.

**1954. Note: These are the latest available prison population figures available for the two States.

These figures show that New York has five times more negroes per-capita in prison than Mississippi. Where is the reign of terror?

Several weeks ago, I reported to the House a breakdown of murders in Mississippi during 1954. During that year, 8 white persons were killed by negroes; 6 negroes were killed by white persons; and 182 negroes killed members of their own race.

Mr. Speaker, the President, the N.A.A.C.P., and the left-wing press hail the District of Columbia as the ideal example of integration. Some have gone so far as to call the District a Utopia of integration. The facts just do not support these allegations.

The Census Bureau reported in 1950 that the population of the District of Columbia was about 65% white and 35% negro. What the ratio may be today is anyone's guess, as there has been a general exodus of white people away from the District in the "integrated" years that have followed, into the segregated areas of nearby Virginia and Maryland.

The following tables, except for the percentage column, are offiical reports of arrests on felony charges, by sex and race, in the District of Columbia for the Fiscal Year 1955, taken from the 1955 Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.:

ARRESTS ON FELONY CHARGES

District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1955

OFFENSE	Adult and juvenile white	Adult and juvenile negro	Juvenile age 17 and under negro	Juvenile age 17 and under white	% negro juvenile
Murder	7	42	3	0	100%
Manslaughter	2	2	0	0	
Rape	20	145	33	0	100%
Attempted rape	9	31	6	1	86%
Robbery	126	782	261	9	97%
Attempted robbery	12	67	30	0	100%
Aggravated assault	397	3,200	84	12	88%
Housebreaking	500	1,926	715	207	77%
Larceny-theft	125	345	48	4	92%
Auto theft	168	455	204	121	90%
Other assaults	67	141	13	5	61%
Forgery and counterfeiting	285	80	3	1	75%
Embezzlement and fraud	84	43	1	0	100%
Stolen property	7	17	4	1	80%
Weapons	12	24	0	0	
Prostitution	9	15	0	0	
Other sex offenses	58	76	14	3	82%
Drug laws	299	365	6	0	100%
Liquor laws	1	137	1	0	100%
Gambling	117	417	1	0	100%
All other offenses	122	156	11	12	48%
Total	2,427	8,466	1,438	376	79%

ARRESTS BY SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY
District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1955

Offense	Total both sexes	Total persons charged		Native white		Foreign born white		Negro		All others		% negro
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	49	42	7	5	2	..	..	37	4	..	1	84%
a. Murder	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	50%
b. Manslaugher	20	19	1	6	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	65%
c. Negligent homicide												
2. RAPE	165	165	..	20	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	90%
a. Attempt rape	40	40	..	9	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	77%
3. ROBBERY	908	836	72	121	5	..	..	715	67	..	..	86%
a. Attempt robbery	79	77	2	12	..	..	..	65	2	..	..	85%
4. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3,597	2,661	936	305	71	19	2	2,337	863	..	..	90%
5. HOUSEBREAKING	2,426	2,323	103	474	15	11	..	1,838	88	..	..	79%
a. Attempt housebreaking	116	112	4	19	..	..	..	93	4	..	..	83%
6. LARCENY-THEFT	470	433	37	105	15	4	1	324	21	..	..	73%
a. $100 and over	2,575	2,222	353	498	98	3	25	1,719	230	2	..	76%
b. Under $100												
7. AUTO THEFT	623	617	6	163	1	4	..	450	5	..	..	73%
TOTAL	11,072	9,551	1,521	1,739	208	41	28	7,769	1,284	2	1	82%

It should be noted that the above tables dealing with arrests on felony charges are broken down by race, and by adult and juvenile categories.

Mr. Speaker, these facts speak for themselves and require no explanation on the part of anyone. The people of the District of Columbia are entitled to this information.

Mr. Speaker, there are many other reasons why the people of the South, who know the problems involved, will never submit to integration in their public schools, the Supreme Court's fiat notwithstanding.

Mr. Speaker, are there differences between the races with respect to moral standards: do the two races really apply a double standard of morals? Why do so many white people object to sending their children to integrated schools, even in the "enlightened" District of Columbia?

I think it well that all should know the facts, and as amazing and distasteful as they are, I submit the following, which is an official report of the District of Columbia Department of Public Health:

GONORRHEA REPORTED BY ALL SOURCES
By Sex and Color, School Age and Under
Fiscal Year 1955

AGE	GRAND TOTAL			WHITE			COLORED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	854	270	584	20	7	13	834	263	571
Under 6	11	1	10	1	1	..	10	..	10
6	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
12	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
13	23	4	19	1	..	1	22	4	18
14	66	11	55	5	1	4	61	10	51
15	127	22	105	4	..	4	123	22	101
16	241	80	161	4	2	2	237	78	159
17	373	152	221	5	3	2	368	149	219

Preventable and Chronic Diseases Division, Venereal Disease Section, D. C. Dept. of Public Health.

An analysis of this table shows that, of 854 cases of gonorrhea among school-age children reported in 1955, 834—or 97.8%—were negro.

This is but another reason why Southern States will never submit to integrated public schools.

The adult pattern of veneral disease is no different. In the Nation's Capital, negroes account for 95% of the venereal disease cases reported. The following, also taken from an official report of the District of Columbia Department of Public Health, shows conditions with respect to adult venereal disease:

NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED *
By Reporting Source, Color and Diagnosis
Fiscal Year 1955

DIAGNOSIS	WHITE		COLORED	
	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.
SYPHILIS				
Total Early	11	16	190	256
Primary and Secondary	(1)	(6)	(24)	(20)
Early Latent	(10)	(10)	(166)	(236)
Late Latent and Other Late	158	174	740	948
Congenital**	7	2	30	31
TOTAL SYPHILIS	176	192	960	1235
GONORRHEA	128	143	4734	5509
CHANCROID	2	2	36	55
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	1	2	38	30
GRANULOMA INGUINALE	..	..	13	11
TOTAL VENEREAL DISEASES	307	339	5781	6840

*Includes new cases previously treated and untreated. No correction made for non-residents.
**Cases under 1 year of age reported by clinics: 1 colored male; 2 colored females.

Source: Monthly Morbidity Reports (Form 8958-B).

Division of Preventable and Chronic Diseases
Venereal Disease Section
D. C. Department of Public Health

Mr. Speaker, there is even another reason which causes Southerners to reject integration. This is not a pleasant subject, but it is true, nevertheless. It is a fact that the negro rate of illegitimate births is about eleven times greater than the white rate, and that a substantial number of negro school children are illegitimate.

At this point, I include two tables. The first table was prepared by the District of Columbia Department of Public Health, and is one of their official publications. The second was taken from a book by Mr. W. E. Debnam, a North Carolina writer, and appears in his book, "Then My Old Kentucky Home, Goodnight." I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figures in the second table, but believe them to be substantially true:

REPORTED ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE
District of Columbia, 1945-1954

Year	ALL BIRTHS			ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS				% non-white births that are illegitimate
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	% non-white	
1945	22,954	17,125	5,829	1,954	483	1,471	75	25%
1946	25,929	18,897	7,032	2,192	563	1,629	74	23%
1947	28,622	20,285	8,337	2,249	523	1,717	77	21%
1948	27,867	18,919	8,948	2,628	525	2,103	80	23%
1949	27,382	18,261	9,121	2,424	417	2,007	81	22%
1950	28,926	19,090	9,836	2,801	505	2,296	82	23%
1951	30,460	20,077	10,383	3,068	552	2,516	82	24%
1952	31,898	20,952	10,946	3,395	591	2,804	83	26%
1953	31,936	20,420	11,516	3,669	620	3,049	83	26.5%
1954	32,346	20,441	11,905	3,745	617	3,128	84	26%

D. C. Dept. of Public Health
Biostatistics and Health Education Division
March 8, 1956

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH PERCENTAGES

State	Illegitimacy percentage of total white births	Illegitimacy percentage of total negro births
Alabama	1.33	21.07
Delaware	1.92	28.99
Florida	1.88	24.02
Georgia	1.44	20.39
Illinois	1.51	20.98
Indiana	1.54	14.07
Iowa	1.49	13.02
Kansas	1.24	12.34
Kentucky	2.30	18.34
Louisiana	1.19	17.92
Maine	2.74	23.53
Michigan	1.57	13.02
Minnesota	1.58	17.94
Mississippi	.92	18.10
Missouri	1.48	21.68
Montana	1.26	13.92
Nevada	1.25	11.64
New Jersey	1.10	13.54
North Carolina	2.18	20.07
North Dakota	1.88	13.76
Ohio	1.69	14.60
Oregon	1.21	13.19
Pennsylvania	1.89	18.77
Rhode Island	1.58	14.23
South Carolina	1.73	18.11
South Dakota	1.28	16.26
Tennessee	2.22	21.13
Texas	1.12	16.98
Utah	.95	2.16
Virginia	2.24	20.62
Washington	1.34	9.19
West Virginia	3.85	17.19
Wisconsin	1.53	12.00
Wyoming	.87	7.20

On December 28, Mr. Gerard M. Shea, Director of Public Welfare for the District of Columbia, furnished my office with the following information regarding welfare recipients:

"1. The number of colored recipients of welfare (all phases) in the District of Columbia is 13,800.

2. The number of white recipients of welfare (all phases) in the District of Columbia is 4,700.

3. The number of colored illegitimate children receiving aid from the Department is 2,750.

4. The number of white illegitimate children receiving aid from the Department is 250."

Mr. Speaker, it has not been my purpose in presenting the foregoing to establish one race as a super race, or to present the other as a race of degenerates. I do not hold to either of these beliefs.

Perhaps some of the facts in the foregoing dissertation may appear to be cruel, but they are no less cruel than the lies that have been spread about my people and my State. At least, the figures I have presented are

based primarily on factual studies by impartial agencies, and are taken from official Government files.

I have presented this information with the hope that the truth may open the eyes of those who have been blinded by left-wing propaganda and brainwashed by a biased press.

The foregoing is unvarnished truth. It might be well to mull over the old adage: "There are none so blind as those who will not see."

Additional copies may be had, postpaid, for:

10 for $1.00

50 for 4.00

100 for 6.00

Please send cash, money order or check with order.

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

WHEN YOU FINISH READING THIS PASS IT ON TO SOMEONE ELSE.

Recommended Reading

PUBLICATIONS

(All literature postpaid)

PAMPHLETS

Black Monday [Book] $1.00
By Judge Tom P. Brady

Where Is the Reign of Terror?
By Cong. John Bell Williams

The Supreme Court Must Be Curbed
By James F. Byrnes

A Christian View on Segregation
By Rev. Guy T. Gillespie

The Ugly Truth About the NAACP
By Att'y-Gen. Eugene Cook

We've Reached Era of Judicial Tyranny
By Sen. James O. Eastland

Conflicting Views on Segregation
By Dr. D. M. Nelson

Interposition, the Barrier Against Tyranny
By Cong. John Bell Williams

The Citizen's Council By R. B. Patterson

A Jewish View On Segregation
By a Jewish Southerner

Prices of pamphlets listed above are:

10.....$1.00 50.....$4.00 100.....$6.00

SINGLE SHEETS

Is Segregation Unchristian?

The St. Louis Story

Dr. Nelson's Letter to "Life"

Crime Report

Prominent Kingstree Negro Makes Frank Statement

(Single sheets listed above are 100—$3.00)

Land of One Race.....100—$1.50

Confederate Flag.....50—$2.50; 100—$4.00; 500—$12.00

Each Council should upon occasion mail certain pieces of this literature to every member of their Council or either distribute them at meetings. The Directors should urge all members to write to friends and relatives in other States and to pass this literature on to them so that each person can do his part in presenting the case for the South.

Write: Association of Citizens' Councils
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

WHEN YOU FINISH READING THIS PASS IT ON TO SOMEONE ELSE.

874-70L

Recommended Reading

PUBLICATIONS
(All literature postpaid)
PAMPHLETS

Black Monday [Book] $1.00
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By Cong. John Bell Williams

The Supreme Court Must Be Curbed
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Write: Association of Citizens' Councils
207 West Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

WHEN YOU FINISH READING THIS PASS IT ON TO SOMEONE ELSE.

67470L

[1964?]

The negroes are using this circular

DON'T BUY ON CANAL STREET

Until Negroes Are Hired Above The Menial Level In Greater Numbers ! Support This Action by Refusing To Patronize These Stores.

Don't Go In !

Mail Your Bills

Write Notes

telling why you are not buying

N. O. BRANCH NAACP

over

Here is what you can do about it!

Boycott Negro Intrusion

If you object to eating with negroes, what can you do about it?

1. You can refuse to spend your MONEY with any place of business that INTEGRATES its lunch counters and other facilities.
2. You and other white people can stop integration in its tracks by using your economic strength—BOYCOTT all INTEGRATED businesses.

According to New York Times the following places are INTEGRATED in New Orleans:

Katz & Besthoff	**W. T. Grant**
Walgreen	**S. H. Kress**
Woolworth	**McCrory**
Marks Isaacs	**Sears**

We must protect our women and children from veneral disease. Spread the word—BOYCOTT INTEGRATED Businesses! Hand this note to another white person.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

P. O. Box 51715 New Orleans, La.

over

nigger Davis
the Boat

№ 1972

Drop this stub in slot when coming aboard. Those niggers coming on hand-over-hand via the ropes should drop by the deposit box on the way to the missionary buffet. If pumps stop working and boat sinks, the nigger whose number is drawn gets a free life-jacket from big-hearted Izzy Pilebaum. Otherwise, $500 each, cash.



Keep This Stub



Boat leaves canal st warf at 11 am
7 days a week

Coon-ard Lines

№ 1972
(ONE-WAY ONLY)

Boat Ticket to Africa

This ticket entitles One Nigger to:

1. Free trip to Africa on a Luxury Liner with plenty of pumps. Boat is shaped like Cadillac with fins!
2. All the bananas and choice cuts of missionary desired. NAACP members may sit up front.
3. Barrel of axle-grease for hair. Delicately scented with nigger-sweat. Free jar of meat tenderizer.
4. Framed picture of Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Golden. Twist to Martin Luther Koon's Jazz band.
5. Chicken-coop and watermellon patch on deck. Left unguarded at night. Plus Fish 'n Chips for breakfast!
6. Plenty of wine, marijuana, heroin and other refreshments.

©1964 By LINCOLN ROCKWELL



NO REFUND ON TICKET

1

Boat leaves canal st warf at 11 am
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Boat Ticket to Africa

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6. Plenty of wine, marijuana, heroin and other refreshments.





©1964 By LINCOLN ROCKWELL

NO REFUND ON TICKET

---

nigger Don't miss
this Boat

No 1972

Drop this stub in slot when coming aboard. Those niggers coming on hand-over-hand via the ropes should drop by the deposit box on the way to the missionary buffet. If pumps stop working and boat sinks, the nigger whose number is drawn gets a free life-jacket from big-hearted Izzy Pilebaum. Otherwise, $500 each, cash.

Keep This Stub



SPECIAL!



SPECIAL! For liberal, White "peace-creeps", race-mixers and nigger-lovers....

To all those who would like to join the COON - ARD Lines Cruise, but can't do it, and must endure life in a white town without any nigger friends.....

A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF INSTANT NIGGER

easy MIXING powder! Just sprinkle this dingy black dust on any sidewalk! Make water on it, and, PRESTO! HUNDREDS OF NIGGERS SPRING UP!! Little niggers, Big niggers! Fat niggers, Skinny niggers! Light niggers, Midnight-black niggers! Red niggers, Jew niggers!

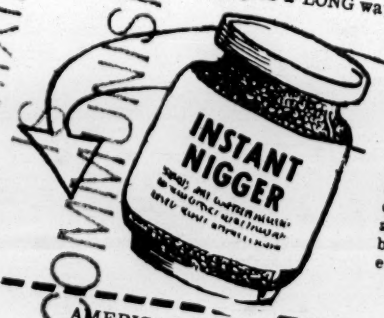
DON'T HESITATE! INTEGRATE!

Why wait? With "INSTANT NIGGER", any nigger-loving, beatnik peace-creep can have ALL THE NIGGERS he can stand!

EXTRA ATTRACTION

As an added attraction.... SUPER-SPECIAL African Witch Doctor's LOVE SECRET! Smell like a nigger yourself, win the love of a beautiful, ubangi-lipped NIGGERETTE!! with kisses that last a week! We lost a couple of customers altogether after they used "WITCH DOCTOR'S LOVE SECRET"! (Contains pure, concentrated African extract of Niggerarmpitstench, a rare perfume which overwhelms the senses and wafts you away completely. A little... goes a LONG way!

RACE MIXING IS COMMUNISM



Mail this coupon to order additional boat tickets.....

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
Box 5505, Arlington, Va

Gentlemen:

Please send me ☐ "BACK TO AFRICA" Boat Tickets. (Orders of less than 50 tickets NOT accepted).

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

50 Tickets: $1 Additional tickets: 1¢ ea.

NOTICE!

To WHITE CITIZENS of RANKIN COUNTY

COMMUNIST LED MARCH

FRIDAY, MAY 28th -- SAT., MAY 29th [1965]

Instructions

1. **Let Local Law Officers Handle Marchers on Public Property!**
2. **Post Your Own Property with "No Trespassing" Signs.**
3. **Do Not Let Communists Trick You Into Action Unless They Are on Your Private Property!**
4. **Prepare to Protect Your Own Property with Your Own Arms! (SHOTGUNS WITH BUCKSHOT EXCELLENT!)**
5. **If Communist Marchers Enter Your Private Property Do the Following:**
   - **A. Ask law enforcement officers to arrest them and you file charges. or,**
   - **B. Put them under Citizens Arrest yourself and hold until officers come. Or,**
   - **C. Shoot them if you have to if they molest or trespass your property.**

(Courtesy Committee for Constitutional Rights)

[1964?]

Help awaken your friends

Every American household should receive The COUNCILOR. Our business is FACTS. Without truth, you can't make proper decisions.

Help awaken your friends and relatives. Subscribe for yourself and your friends.

Subscriptions to this publication--one of the fastest growing newspapers in America--is only $2.00 per year (24 issues). Or, you can buy 3 subscriptions for $5.00. Our costs are low because we want every home to get The COUNCILOR. Fill out one or more blanks and send, with your check or other payment to COUNCILOR, 216 Oil & Gas Bldg., Shreveport, La.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR _____ Name _____ Address _____	SUBSCRIPTION FOR _____ Name _____ Address _____	SUBSCRIPTION FOR _____ Name _____ Address _____

EVERY TIME YOU BUY A FORD PRODUCT . . .



To the left, Ed Sullivan presents the NAACP's highest award, the "Spingarn Medal," to Negro agitator, Jackie Robinson.

No organization in America has a worse record of promoting racial integration than the Ford Motor Company and its subsidiaries, Lincoln and Mercury. Most of the firm's net profits each year go to support the Ford Foundation, which in turn subsidizes countless groups and organizations seeking to foist compulsory integration upon the South.

Adding insult to injury, Ford formerly sponsored the Ed Sullivan Show, notorious for its offensive use of Negro entertainers on its Sunday night program. It is high time Americans learned that every time they buy a Ford, Lincoln or Mercury product, they are financing racial integration WITH THEIR OWN MONEY!

. . . YOU HELP FINANCE THE N.A.A.C.P.!

[1964?]

When you buy a FORD CAR or TRUCK You are making a direct contribution to the Treasury of the NAACP, and other Integrationists' groups. Don't buy a FORD, and ask your friends to do the same.

[1964?]



SEE AND HEAR FOR YOURSELF!

A real live carpetbagger!

RONALD REAGAN with CHARLTON LYONS

TONIGHT

WDSU-TV

CHANNEL 6

6:30-7:30





Paid by Lyons For Governor
George Despot, Chairman

IF YOU WANT A
NIGGER IN YOUR
NEXT DOOR FLAT
VOTE DEMOCRAT



CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
HEADQUARTERS

2209 - DRYADES STREET

NEW ORLEANS LA

AMERICA
FOR WHITES.
AFRICA FOR BLACKS.
WHY LYNDON JOHNSON.
MUST BE IMPEACHED
NEGROES IN U.S. CONSTITUTE
LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT
RACIAL TARGET OF COMMUNIST
PARTY. SAID THE F.B.I. CHEIF_
MANY OF THE LEADERS
OF THE N.A.A.C.P._CORE
HAVE COMMUNIST
CONNECTIONS
SECOND TO
NONE.


5C
U.S. POSTAGE

NE 14TH. 1965. RADIO NE
CKSON MISS. 475 PRO
NNUNIST CIVIL RIGHT
RKERS. WAS HAULED
THE CITY JAIL HOUSE
GARBAGE TRUCKS FO
RADEING WITHOUT A
TY PERMIT. WHERE WAS MOST
THE ODOR COMEING FROM
IS THE ODOR COMEING FROM
E NEGROES. OR WAS IT
ING FROM THE CITY
RBAGE TRUCKS?

N.d.

K K K

FROM KANADA TO KEY WEST TO KALIFORNIA
WE SERVE GOD AND COUNTRY THROUGH
KHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES
KONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND
KORRECTIONAL ACTION AGAINST USURPERS
(CHEAP POLITICANS)

KOMMUNISTS HAVE TAKEN OVER OUR COUNTRY,
KONTROL OUR SUPREME COURTS AND ENFORCE
KORE (CORE) EDICTS AS THOUGH THEY WERE LAW.

KOME ANSWER THE CALL AS THE MINUTE MEN OF OLD.
KINDLE THE FIRES OF NATIONALISM BE PROUD OF
YOUR COUNTRY ONCE AGAIN
KLANDISHNESS MEANS FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD,
PROTECTION AGAINST FORCED INTEGRATION, OUTSIDE
CONTROL, AND THE RETURN OF SOVEREIGNTY TO OUR
STATE.

YOUR NEIGHBOR IS A KLANSMAN FOR THE
SALVATION OF YOUR COUNTRY AND
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.
WHY AREN'T YOU?

K K K

CORE

1a. OFFICE

CORRespondence with National CORE

1964, March-
1965, May, Aug

March 25, 1964

Mr. Rubin Kenon
Central State College
Hughe Hall, Room 227
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Rubin:

I have your note to Richard Haley. Richard is out of town and will be for sometime.

I am most disturbed about your withdrawal from Central State College. The grant from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund was not a loan but rather a scholarship. It was given to you on the basis of your statement that you would attend Central State College.

The Scholarship Fund is subjected to Governmental scrutiny and is responsible for its acts. It granted the scholarship in good faith but if there are a number of cases where these scholarships are terminated the Government may feel that we are not granting scholarships but rather making loans. This may seriously affect our ability to operate in the future.

I do understand your unwillingness to spend more time than necessary in securing your degree. However, have you considered that what happened to Pat Due may also happen to you. She was readmitted to Florida A.&M. Later she was suspended for a second time. It may be that you could get your degree quicker at Central State than at Florida A.&M.

Of course, I can't judge the relevant merit of the two schools. But I do hope that you will think very carefully before finally withdrawing from Central State.

My best personal regards and we shall overcome.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR/jj

March 17, 1964

Mr. Robert J. Yancy
Conference Coordinator
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Mr. Yancy:

Mr. Richard Haley will probably be CORE's representative at the Gammon Theological Seminary in Southeast Atlanta, Georgia, March 27 thru 29.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director, CORE

JF/nl
cc; Richard Haley

Ans. to Malcolm

Room 227, Hughe Hall
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio
March 12, 1964

MAR 13 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Sir:

In the next few days, I will drop of Central State. I do this act, knowing fully the consequences of my actions; that is, to make full restitution of my scholership and be placed on the "Black" list.

I would like to explain the reasons for me leaving. To do this, I must start at the begaining.

(1) I came to Central State with the idea of staying untill I graduate.

(2) I had no official knowledge that I would be excepted back at A&M in September. Even though I heard some roomers to the effect that I would be reinstated in the near future; at that time, I did not think that a wait and see policy would have been to my advantage.

(3) I was informed officially that I could return to A&M one week after being here.

(4) I wrote to the registrar, at A&M, and told him that I would return in September. It would take me three semesters to graduate here; one at A&M.

(5) I also mentioned the possibility of transferring Central State credits upon conpletion; to which he promptly replied, this is impossible. I would have to finish the lest thirty hours at A&M.

(6) My personal reactions. I would stay here, if by staying would move me closer to my objective, to get out of school; but what I am doing is wasting time. I have never been able to go through the motions of doing something without value, without feeling like a peice of raw meat. What eVer the consequences are, I think at this time, they are worth it.

I want to work in the field of civil rights. I am willing to work for nothing.

In my next letter, I will give you a breakdown on the totle cost to attend school; the ways the scholership was spent; how much can be returned from the school; and how I plan to meet the blance payments.

I am very sorry for the inconvenience I have caused you.

Yours Very Truly

Rubin Kenon

Rubin R. Kenon

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street - Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 23, 1964

James Farmer
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Recently I received a carbon copy of John Due's application for employment by CORE. He has not asked me for a recommendation, but I think I should make some comment on this young man.

I assume you are probably familiar with his background in CORE while a student at Florida A&& M, so I will not belabor that point. However, I have run into John several times during the past few weeks at meetings or conferences in Atlanta, Birmingham and Jackson, Mississippi. I have noted his degree of participation in discussions and am impressed by his aggressiveness, and his efforts to analyze problems and propose solutions. At the same time I am aware of his lack of active legal experience; moreover our New Orleans law firm feels that John is not sufficiently above average that it can make up for his lack of experience.

As a friend, I would counsel John to continue his "apprentice" with Wiley Branton. However, if he is determined to work in Mississippi in civil rights, I would like to see him get the chance--preferable from CORE.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Atty. John Due
Home: 401 Simpson Terrace
sy 4- 0587
Office: 5 Forsyth
525-0595
Atlanta, Georgia
If reply by mail, reply to
home address

James Farmer
National Director,
Congress of Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York

Dead Mr. Farmer:

I re-submit an application for the position of task force worker or field secretary to be attached to COFO or as an assistant to Carl Rachlin in Mississippi.

I am presently an Eleanor Roosevelt Intern assigned to the Voter's Education Project, Southern Regional Council. I am also a member of the Florida B$_a$r and a member of the United States District Court, Florida, Southern Division, and associated with the Firm of Marger and Heiken, from whom I am on a non-compensatory leave of absence, Miami Beach.

I appreciate very much if there is some response to this application, in that I have received no reponses from applications submitted last April and last September. Because of growing lack of time, I have submitted applications also to James Foreman and Jack Pratt of the National Council of Churches.

Yours truly,

John Due

C.C. James McCain
Marvin Rich
Gordon Carey
Carl Rachlin
Richard Haley
David Dennis

April 5, 1964

Mr. Robert Gore
Asst. Community Director
CORE

Dear Bob,

Shortly before I left New York I had two meetings with some members of the YMCA national staff. Briefly, They're feeling sensitive about the neutrality of YMCA in the civil rights struggle. So we talked of how YMCA could become more positive.

One discussion item was audio-visual materials. This fellow(I can't remember his name for the life of me; only that he walks with a slight limp.) is in charge of a-v work for the YMCA office. He showed a couple of movies they had done. These are not so much movies as a sequence of stills, tied together by a narrator. The point he emphasized is that the film cost about a thousand dollars; a similar action movie would cost 8 to 10 thousand. He feels this sort of production is quite an innovation. It seems quite ordinary to me but that may be because I'm not versed in the arts. But the cost is attractive, and he said the Y could likely underwrite that cost itself, for a CORE project.

The other thing of which we talked was the effectiveness of YMCA national in accelerating desegregation of local branches. Even though local groups are autonomous, ways and means of increasing national pressure can be found. (Although I doubt it will be very effective.)

The situation, then, is a simple one: a group is anxious to take part in civil rights, within the limitations imposed by its own structure. We should encourage this; at least a small percentage of today's moderates are tomorrow's liberals. My purpose in writing to you is to prevail on you to re-establish the contact. Maybe we can get some useful movie material.

Hope you've made contact with Galen Weaver of Commission on Religion and Race. I meant to write to apologize for having missed the last two meetings of that group. I didn't.

Goodnight, Sweet Prince

Richard

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Natoft

25 May 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
c/o Collins, Douglas & Ely
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Wally. You will recall that you had originally been assigned to work with him. Marvin, McCain and I met with Wally last month and discussed the content of his sessions. I am of the understanding that you will attend his series but it is obviously difficult for you to plan the workshops because of the great distance.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP
ENC.

June 5, 1964

James Farmer
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Because of the growing need to service existing CORE chapters and the importance of helping to get the potential new groups moving off in the rights direction as to their relation with the National Office, I would like to make the following recommendations:

Qualifications

1. That we look towards hiring additional, qualified staff. With the increase in CORE's activities we need a substantial increase of experienced, efficient staff. A priority for staff is the West Coast area.

Areas?

2. That one task force worker be assigned to work with one field secretary as a team in servicing and organizing old and new groups. This team is to be given an area of assignment.

3. That the Organization Department be so constructed that the office staff can take charge of the office to release Bob Gore and myself for servicing the chapters, helping with the problems that arise internally in CORE chapters and helping to organize the new chapters.

Chapter initiative

4. That the New York Staff -- both field and clerical -- be sufficient to handle the heavy program and organizational demands of the New York area. This will involve assigning additional staff.

I would be glad to meet with you at your earliest convenience to discuss these recommendations.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: Haley, Carey,
McKissick, C. Coleman, Rich,
Hill

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
3 June 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Richard Haley

FROM: Gordon Carey

Re: Communications

I trust that you are now receiving all of the contact list mailings and press releases. If this is not the case, please let me know and I will do what I can to remedy the situation.

Also, I would like to know what specific suggestions you have for increasing the communications between this office and your office as well as between this office and the field staff. Just in case you didn't receive it, I am enclosing several copies of the second memorandum on the Convention.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

July 24, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Mr. Haley:

Mr. Farmer hopes you will forgive him for not writing personally at this time, but was most anxious for you to receive this letter, and knows you will understand the pressures he is under right now.

He wanted me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter received from Lolis Elie, the contents of which only serve to confirm his own highest regard and respect for you.

May I join Mr. Farmer in sending warmest good wishes to you, and congratulations on your superb accomplishments in one of the most difficult areas of this land.

Cordially yours,

Glenda

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

Enc.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

July 20, 1964

Robert F. Collins
Nils R. Douglas
Lolis E. Elie

Telephone
822-5197

Mr. James Farmer
39 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The purpose of this letter is to give you my evaluation of Richard Haley. Dick has done an excellent job since his arrival in New Orleans; he has suggested many sound programs to the New Orleans chapter and he has also emphasized the need for members to go into nearby communities to develop chapters and programs. This is very important when you consider the fact that there are no civil rights groups in a large part of Louisiana. Dick has also made himself available to explain C.O.R.E.'s philosophy to both Negro and white citizens, and he has not missed a single opportunity to make issues of racial injustices. For example, it was Haley who first called Washington's attention to the fact that military personnel was addressing an adjutants general meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, and by following through, he succeeded in getting New York delegation as well as the Puerto Rican delegation to withdraw.

I consider the above worthy of note, but Dick's outstanding characteristic is his ability to unify chapters, thus avoiding dissention between field staff and local chapters. This is one of the attributes that is often lacking in field personnel as evidenced at our most recent convention.

Finally, I would say that he has made chapters realize that courageous action is essential to sound program, but that suicide is not.

Warm personal regards,

Lolis

LOLIS E. ELIE

LEE/amr

Check out file

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038
31 August 1964

TO: David Dennis, and Richard Haley

FROM:: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

Re: 1965 National Convention

At the last meeting of the Steering Committee I was instructed to investigate the possibility of holding the Convention in Jackson, Mississippi or possibly in New Orleans, Louisiana. Within the next week or two it would be most helpful to me if I could have your comments on these sites.

It would seem that the only possible location in Jackson would be Tougaloo Southern Christian College. In New Orleans Richard would be in a position to recommend investigation of various colleges and/or hotels.

I would like to ~~have a~~ report to next Steering Committee Meeting, and any ideas that you may have would be helpful.

National

2075 First Avenue
New York, New York 10029
August 14, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Jim:

As I have indicated to you in conversation, I find it necessary regretfully to tender my resignation as Program Director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

I am writing you at some length because I feel I owe you, CORE, and the movement an explanation of my decision, lest it be misinterpreted.

You will recall that on numerous occasions in the past year I have raised with you, the staff and appropriate committees problems of direction, emphasis, tactics and organization. I had hoped that many of these problems would in time be clarified. However, the statements issued by the National Action Council, following its August 8-9 meeting, seem to me the logical culmination of our failure to deal with these problems.

My resignation can only be fully understood in the context of my analysis of where the civil rights movement is today.

First, the passage of the Civil Rights Act and, even earlier, the internal evolution of the movement have presaged a reallocation of energies away from "civil rights" as narrowly defined and towards the fundamental social and economic problems confronting the Negro -- jobs, housing and schools.

As the movement's focus has shifted to these deeply rooted de facto forms of racism, three lessons have clearly emerged.

1. Fair employment which means full employment, decent housing, and quality integrated education are not merely racial goals but social goals. Their achievement requires a major overhaul of our social and economic institutions.

2. Such an overhaul cannot be carried out by private citizens acting voluntarily but requires the massive intervention of government. That is, it requires the exercise of political power.

3. As a numerical and racial minority, Negroes cannot hope to exercise such power alone but can only do so as part of a coalition of progressive forces whose objective interests overlap or parallel ours. Among these forces I would list the progressive sections of the labor movement and of the churches, liberals, democratic radicals, and intellectuals. I do not see how the broad goals of the Negro community can ultimately be achieved except in a political alliance with these elements, however much we may criticize the inadequacy of their performance and commitment in given instances.

Precisely as these lessons emerge, the civil rights movement and the nation find themselves faced with a "white backlash" encouraged by reactionary political currents which are rallied behind the candidacy of Barry Goldwater. Their strategy is to win hitherto uncommitted whites to the twin causes of racism and economic conservatism.

The growth of this right wing menace is the most significant development on the American political scene in decades. It is fraught with enormous dangers to the cause of Negro freedom.

How will the civil rights movement, the Negro people, respond to this challenge?

I do not believe that the statements issued by the NAC respond adequately. I do not believe that the statements provide a serious analysis by which to educate the membership or the Negro community at large. Under the rhetoric, they provide no perspective, no direction.

To be sure, the statements mention the Goldwater "menace" and make obeisance to voter registration as an important weapon. But beyond that, they do not propose a strategy or tactics to meet the new situation. They irrelevantly defend the right to demonstrate -- as if that were disputed in our ranks -- without suggesting the kinds of demonstrations that now seem most appropriate and effective. They call for increased voter registration -- but for what?

I think that the NAC's statement on demonstrations has all the earmarks of a rehearsed response reflecting a calcification of tactical imagination. It is an effort to play ostrich in this historic political year, an effort whose price may well be increasing isolation.

In saying this, I want to make it clear that I do not and cannot give unqualified endorsement to the July 29th statement signed by Roy Wilkins, Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, and Whitney Young.

My first disagreement is with the use of the word "moratorium." I understand, however, that the terminology was "broad curtailment if not total moratorium of all. . . mass demonstrations until after Election Day." It must also be stressed, in complete fairness, that the statement was not an edict but a recommendation by a gathering of Negro leaders. The argument that a curtailment of demonstrations might be a good idea but should not be publicly announced strikes me as out of keeping with a movement that has nothing to hide. Or were we planning to "surprise the enemy" by secretly not demonstrating?

Moreoever, I believe the issue is not whether demonstrations intensify a "white backlash" -- although there are arguments on both sides of that question -- but what the priorities of our movement should be. Our resources and energies are not unlimited. They have to be allocated on the basis of immediate and long-range goals. That is the importance of strategy, and we do not seem to have one. Rather, we have seemed in recent months increasingly to sway with the wind.

In my opinion, the strategy of the movement and of CORE should be a major turn toward political action in 1964.

As a practical consequence of such a strategy -- and not as a matter of principle -- a decrease in certain kinds of conventional demonstrations would be inevitable. Other kinds of demonstrations would be pertinent. Voter registration rallies and marches to the polls are examples that come immediately to mind. There are certainly others, and I am sure that new techniques would be developed in the situation. Here again, the important question is: toward what are the demonstrations directed. Do they help us to build a mass movement with expanding political power or do they reduce us to an isolated sect of tactic-worshippers.

Some time ago, in recognition of the social and economic problems of Negro life, particularly in the urban ghettos, CORE decided to devote more of its time and energy to community organization. We sought to sink deep roots into the Negro community. Consequently, we emphasized those activities which would appeal to, and make possible the participation of, the Negro masses -- e.g., rent strikes, unemployment marches, and the like. This was a move away from the practice of demonstrations for the sake of demonstrating or to provide expression for small bands of already committed middle-class radicals. Instead, demonstrations were to be employed only in furtherance of the goals of organizing the community, on the grass-roots level, into permanent structures under their own leadership. I can see no principled objection to this kind of demonstrations, especially when they are framed around economic issues (full employment, slum clearance, etc.) which cross race lines. Indeed there may be local areas where such demonstrations can be profitably tied to political action.

Thus, I am not opposed to demonstrations per se, as my long-time associates in the movement know full well. I am opposed to the apotheosis, the glorification of demonstrations as ends in themselves. When the NAC states that we continue to demonstrate "because proposals of temporary moratoriums can lead to the permanent end of viable protest by the Negro community," it reveals two startling misconceptions:

1. that demonstrations are the only viable form of protest we have; and

2. that the Negro community is so apathetic to its own plight that it will go to sleep unless we continue to agitate it. It is as ridiculous to contend that a call for a voluntary moratorium by several Negro leaders can end the protest movement as it is to think that agitation by us is the cause of that movement. The NAC implies an elitism, doubtless unconscious. At the very least, it displays an ironic lack of confidence in the Negro masses from whom we derive whatever power we have. I believe it is precisely this lack of confidence in the Negro masses that motivates a desperate concern that our precarious relationship to them, our very organizational life, is at an end if demonstrations are curtailed.

Just as we have criticized others for rigid adherence to traditional reliance on limited methods of struggle, so must CORE now ask whether it adheres so rigidly to another tactic -- demonstrations -- that it cannot change and grow with the times.

Having said all this, what should CORE be doing in 1964?

As I have indicated to you on numerous occasions, I believe our emphasis should be on political action. But I am not speaking of conventional politics. The Goldwater nomination has emphasized the need for a

reorganization of American politics and, in a sense, has initiated that process. Unfortunately, the initiative has come not from the forces of progress, but from the side of reaction. Thus, the Democratic Party confronts Goldwater at a time when it still contains its own Goldwater wing--the Dixiecrats.

The great mass of Negroes undoubtedly will vote for Lyndon Johnson and support the Democratic ticket in November. They will do so because their own common sense tells them what no amount of word-juggling can conceal; that there is no other practical way to defeat Goldwater. We may wish, as I surely do, that there were a meaningful second choice capable of defeating the Right. There is none, and that is the stark reality we must face.

The question then is how do we face it? Certainly we should not uncritically rubber stamp the Democratic "performance or platform." We must inject into the campaign those issues which we feel are most urgent, not in the least concealing our conviction that the administration does not adequately meet our demands. We must -- not by rhetoric but by our work in the next months--show that Johnson's victory, hence his mandate, is based on commitments to civil rights, a serious war on poverty, expanded social security, medicare, and the other vital issues that we must inscribe on his banner.

For perhaps the first time, we are having to conduct our struggle from the inside of a political institution, rather than from the outside. We can no longer stand on the outside crying "a pox on both your houses." Unless CORE wants to follow the old wives' tale that politics is a disease and those who participate in it are invariably contaminated, we are going to have to roll up our sleeves and plunge into the fight that will determine the future of our movement and of the nation.

In every local area where practicable, CORE chapters should be joining the anti-Goldwater struggle, raising our militant demands for racial and economic democracy, and participating in the Negro-labor-liberal coalition which must take control of the Democratic party if the Dixiecrats are to be thrown out. To call for their expulsion and isolation, as we have always done, and yet "sit it out" this year would be immoral and ineffectual. It would be an abdication of leadership. The mass of Negroes will vote for Johnson in any case. Will they cast conscious civil-rights votes under the leadership of CORE and other civil rights organizations or will they merely cast Democratic Party votes under the leadership of political machines? In the latter case, the prophecy that support of Johnson leads to loss of leverage would be self-fulfilling.

Having tried to make my position clear in this letter, I foresee the natural question: why not remain on the CORE staff in an attempt to win others to your point of view? My reply is two-fold. First I do not wish to provoke or intensify factional debate within our ranks at this time. I fear that the resulting conflict would wastefully divert and exhaust energies and resources of the organization during this critical period in the civil rights movement -- a period in which we can least afford dissension and disunity.

Second, I must, in all fairness to myself, determine the priorities by which my own activities should be guided. The need for political action and education is so urgent in the months ahead that my greatest contribution to the movement lies in immediate involvement in these areas.

In conclusion, I hope I need not emphasize that nothing in this letter is intended as personal criticism of you or of the members of the National Action Council. There is not and never has been any doubt in my mind but that we share the same objectives, the same goals of a just, free and democratic society. I have simply tried, as sincerely as I can, to analyze the current situation as I see it and to act accordingly.

Because I have dedicated myself to "the movement" I know our paths will cross many times in the period ahead, and I am confident that our association will always be amicable and fruitful.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill

NORMAN HILL

A national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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Gordon Carey
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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

file
Not ofc.

14 September 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Following your telephone call I re-checked with bookkeeping, and they did in fact have not only the requisition, but it had been filled in by Jenis Williams on Tuesday, September 8 indicating that it was paid. The check went from bookkeeping to organization and was supposed to have been mailed by air mail on Tuesday. I trust that it has arrived by now, and I am sorry for the inconvenience caused by the United States mails. However, short of bringing it down myself, we really did everything to insure its arrival.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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community relations director

September 4, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Please get the enclosed into the hands of the proper people so that I can clear a very annoying situation. We simply have been unable to get their Social Security number heretofore. I hope you are well.

Sincerely,

Clora Coleman

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

MEMORANDUM

FROM: CLORA COLEMAN DATE: SEPTEMBER 4 1964

The department of Health, Education and Welfare has sent us a second request for your Social Security number so that you may be credited with your earnings during 1963. This will reflect in your Social Security Benefits.

Please fill in the attached card and send it to us so that we may return it to the Health Education and Welfare. We cannot complete the form because we have not been able to get your Social Socurity number. If you do not have a number, fill in your name and home address and indicate that you do not have a number.

###

October 29, 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Gordon,

There are a few items that will bear to review. One, it was you expressed intention at one of our last meetings to initiate the practice of sending a resume of staff meetings down to this office. I would certainly like to see this idea carried through. We also talked of your investigating the cost of two-way radios for cars still again, we talked of your looking into the cost of Watts lines for possible use in this office. Could you give me some enlighten on these items, please.

I am returning the duplicate credit card which your secretary sent down, and forwarding the other card to the Meridian office. I have a feeling that the use of two identical cards will likely create more confusion than anything else.

In regard to the information which you requested concerning loc tion and identification of cars, and the names of persons who have credit cards, I am sending photocopies of your letter to Ronnie and Dave Dennis. When I receive the information from them, I will forward it to you.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

October 31, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

Please consider this as a weekly report. The first of this past week the office moved from 2211 Dryades to 2209 Dryades. The quarters are much more spacious, and allow room for offices for director, program director, research office, public relation with some space left for general work space or small conference room. These quarters rent for $100 a month as compared to the previous rental of $40. We have done considerable work in partitioning space and expect to do still more. The cost of this is negligible since it is contributed mostly by volunteers.

I visited Jackson on Tuesday and Wednesday. I was not altogether pleased with the state of things in the Jackson office; nevertheless, we did get some things done. It has been agreed that there cannot presently be any addition to the task force because of CORE's financial difficults. Four workers from Mississippi will be transfered to the Florida project after election. Five workers will be transfered to New Orleans after Thanksgiving, and at the same time ten will move from Mississippi to other parts of Louisiana. We have also begun plans for a southern retreat in New Orleans during the Thanksgiving weekend and I will send you more on this after we have drawn up a specific format.

Spiver Gordon will go to the Florida project on a quasi-preminent basis after election. Cox will return to North Carolina. On the basis of Floyd McKissick's recommendation I am requesting that Walter Riley be added to the task force as an assistant to B. Elton Cox. Riley's address is 3015 Dearborn Drive, Durham, North Carolina, social security number 244-52-4162. Oretha Castle is working as temporary field secretary in North Louisiana, the place vacated by the transfer of Spiver Gordon. Oretha took this position on the assumption that it would not affect her status as an elected officer, a position similiar to that occupied by Rudy Lombard during the summer. At the end ofathree months period she will again consult with this office to determine herefuture status.

With the addition of the new personnel, I expect the Florida project to become more stable. In addition to the changes mentioned, Dave Dennis, Ed Hollander and I plan to visit the Florida project as well as that of South Carolina following the Southeastern Chapters meeting. We hope to stay there for at least two days. The Louisiana project

plans to set up new offices in Alexandria and Shreveport during the coming week. With the additional workers promised after Thanksgiving we expect to have stepped-up activities in Shreveport and New Orleans.

Ed Hollander is becoming increasibgly effective as a consultor well as for his work in press relation. He has just completed a tape of the memorial service held in Philadelphia, Mississippi in August, and is sending out the information and suggestions about its use to the chapters. Isaac Reynolds and Bruce Baines have just completed a weeks visit in Fort Smith, but I have not received their reports as yet. Tom Valentine is during a creditable job according to both Isaac and Bruce. Incidently, Tom received a copy of a requistion for $60 apparently to have been sent to him for travel expense. The requistion was signed by, I think, you and Gordon Carey. However, he has not received this money. It is not presently necessary that the money be sent, but we should know if such a check has been issued and where it was sent. Bruce and Isaac are now working out plans for an area workshop involving the chapters they have been servicing. You will get some material on this in the near future. The research program is growing well. Judith Nusbaum is working on this program; I recently requested that she be added to the task force.

It will be necessary to add one more full-time worker to the staff--a secretary-bookkeeper. I checked with the Mississippi staff; there is no task force worker there suitable for this job. It will be necessary that I get some sort of guideline from National Office as to whether it is within the scope of our union contract to hire such a person at prevailing rates for this area. We have a young woman ready for a trial period if I can get the union clearance.

We are doing the best we can to cut down on expenses, yet maintain the necessary elements of program. May I respectfully suggest that the National Office take an objective look at the number of suppliers presently servicingthat office. Possible we may be able to effect some economy there also.

There are other specifics that might be mentioned I think I should save these for a later communication.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

file

October 19, 1964

F. B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I am sending an official professional staff application to Mr. Walter Riley.

Since the hiring of Mr. Riley is the responsibility of Richard Haley, that is he must approve it, I am sending a copy of his application to Haley today. I will also tell Mr. Riley to send the new application directly to Richard's office in New Orleans.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:MS

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: R. Haley

file

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 20, 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd,

Your interest in securing assistance for North Carolina is certainly timely. Actually I hope to be able to assign Isaac Reynolds to that area soon, hopefully in early November. Also, I have been looking around for a task force worker who might take the place of Bruce Baines in working with Isaac. It seems to me that your young Mr. Riley might fill this role very well. However, it would have to be at the regular task force subsistence level of $25 weekly.

Suppose I do this: speak to Isaac, when he comes to New Orleans on election day, about working in North Carolina conceivably for the next three months. That should be a substantial period of "apprenticeship" for Walter. After which Isaac will be well qualified to enter a recommendation relative to Walter's promotion to field secretary. Let me hear from you on this.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

CC Isaac Reynolds

PS I have written to Joan regarding the regional chapters meeting.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

R. Moore

CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
October 22, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

[redacted] an in-
voice and a letter signed by Nooker intended for
you were accidentally in a letter to me.

Enclosed is the forestated.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Enclosure
RMM/jmj

October 15, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Attached hereto please find the application for employment as a CORE field secretary of Walter Riley.

You will recall that Walter is the brother of David Riley, who worked this summer as a task force worker. Walter, as you know, participated in the early sit-ins in 1960. He later actively worked with us on the Freedom Highways Project. He has been a member of CORE ever since we organized and he is the former president of the NAACP Youth Group here. Walter knows the state of North Carolina and can be an effective field secretary. He is willing to work for $50.00 per week and is ready to commence immediately.

Kindly advise when we can start him to work as North Carolina is without a single field secretary or Task Force member presently.

Your immediate reply will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

P. B. McKissick

PBMcK:ls

Attachments:

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270 Fall 1964

APPLICATION FOR FIELD WORKER IN CORE TASK FORCE

More Task Force workers for Louisiana and Mississippi are needed. Programs in these states are expanding rapidly. There are openings for more people than are presently working in these states.

Voter registration work will be continued. Added programs include community centers and freedom schools. The projects need people with at least one of the following skills:

Creative (musical, dance, art, writing, film)

Organizational (working with groups of children, high school students or adults)

Medical (pre-natal care, dietetic, public health)

Programmatic (background in federal farm programs, co-ops, small business administration)

Teaching (particularly basic English and math, literacy for adults, remedial reading for children and Negro history)

Hiring preference will be in the following order:

1) Native Mississippi and Louisiana Negroes
2) Southern Negroes
3) Northern Negroes
4) White males
5) White females

Applicants must commit themselves to a minimum of six months in the south, but preference will be given to those whose commitment is a year or longer.

Money to pay the workers (yearly subsistence is $1300) is to be raised by local chapters, churches, unions, etc. Such groups are being encouraged to adopt one or several workers. They will receive periodic reports from the workers.

(Please print. Answer all questions fully.)

Name RILEY, Walter Phillip Telephone None Race N Sex M

Permanent Address 3015 Dearborn Drive City Durham State N. C.

Present Mailing Address 3015 Dearborn Drive City Durham State N. C.

Date of Birth May 1, 1944 Marital Status Married Social Security # 244-52-4162

High School Attended Merrick - Moore Graduated? June Year 1963

Colleges Wayne University (Quarter) Degree Year

Employer Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Dates 8/64 to 9/64 Position

Employer Ford Co., Detroit, Michigan Dates 12/63 to 8/64 Position Telephone Salesman

What civil rights groups do you belong to?

List experience in working with people and community organizations Vice President NAACP. President of NAACP. Member of Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. Worked with CORE in Freedom Highways Project. Directed Youth Chapter in Voter Registration. Organized Demonstrations

List previous experience with non-violent direct action

*** R. R. McKissick, 213½ West Main Street, Durham, North Carolina
Gordon Carey, Program Director of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
J. S. Stewart, Mutual Savings & Loan Asso., 112 West Parrish Street, Durham, N. C.

List specific skills that you possess that might be of value

List four (4) references: 2 personal and 2 professional (employers or teachers)

*** See Above
(name) (address) (phone)

I will be available from Permanently to (give Month Year)

I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and hereby apply for perticipation in the Task Force. I understand that arrest or injury to me might result and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE (the Congress of Racial Equality), its directors, officers and all others in any way connected with the Task Force.

Signed (applicant)

Signed (Parent or legal guardian must sign if applicant is under 21 years of age)

Address

Phone Home Date October 15, 1964

On another sheet of paper please state briefly why you want to join the task force.
Mail this statement with the completed application to:

Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

16th October 1964

I would like to become a full time representative for the Congress of Racial Equality in order that I may make a contribution to the struggle for human rights.

My previous experience in non-violent direct action could be of value as a CORE field representative. Having had experience with people as leader of the Durham Youth Chapter of the NAACP and as a direct salesman in Detroit, I am willing to accept the challenge of a CORE field worker.

Yours for freedom,

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 20, 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd,

Your interest in securing assistance for North Carolina is certainly timely. Actually I hope to be able to assign Isaac Reynolds to that area soon, hopefully in early November. Also, I have been looking around for a task force worker who might take the place of Bruce Baines in working with Isaac. It seems to me that your young Mr. Riley might fill this role very well. However, it would have to be at the regular task force subsistence level of $25 weekly.

Suppose I do this: speak to Isaac, when he comes to New Orleans on election day, about working in North Carolina conceivably for the next three months. That should be a substantial period of "apprenticeship" for Walter. After which Isaac will be well qualified to enter a recommendation relative to Walter's promotion to field secretary. Let me hear from you on this.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

CC Isaac Reynolds

PS I have written to Joan regarding the regional chapters meeting.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Roger N. Baldwin
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Ans with letter Paine

October 16, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Enclosed herewith, please find application of Walter Riley, a young man that I have known a long time, who can well serve as a Field Secretary for North Carolina. I have sent the original of this application to Jim McCain and I am sending you a copy of the letter written to McCain.

I would appreciate the two of you working on this matter at your very earliest convenience as I need someone to reach these college campuses right away. (SCLC is organizing chapters in this state). Your immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Enclosures:

November 3, 1964

TO: Each Staff Worker

FROM: Baton Rouge Office

SUBJECT: A Journal of Expression entitled <u>This Is It</u>

Each of us has at various times felt the need for some means of expressing a point of view.

The Freedom Movement is now at the point where it also is in need of some means of expression of various views.

We want to assess the past and determine the future.

To help do that we are beginning a journal of opinion. Everyone working for or interested in the Freedom Movement is asked to contribute his opinion on any aspect of the movement, whether CORE specifically or attainment of equality in general. All aspects of the movement are much in need of discussion. Topics will range from intra-group relations to consideration of ultimate goals (it is hoped that expression of opinions will lead writers -- and readers -- to see that the two go together).

The only restriction (other than that of intelligence) is that the articles be six typewritten pages or less (maximum: 3,000 words). There will be no questions raised as to correctness of grammar and so forth. We want ideas and will take them in the shape they come in.

The journal will be mimeographed and distributed whenever there are enough articles to make an issue.

Send articles to: William Yates
CORE
Louise Street Station
United States Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
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to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

file
M. Rich

November 9, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Your letter of October 31st to Jim McCain is a whopper. I'm very pleased that you've gotten larger quarters for the regional office. Certainly you could not have carried on all of your activities in the small office you had.

When Dave Dennis was here for the NAC meeting in September, he submitted a list of twenty people he felt were needed in Mississippi. This list, after one deletion (and taking into account that the Weinbergers had been hired previous to our receiving the list), was approved. Thus we hired seventeen additional task force people for Mississippi on October 1st. This, after some questioning as to the need for each one of these people. Now, on October 31st, you indicate that four of these people will be transferred to Florida on November 4th and fifteen additional people will be transferred out of Mississippi at the end of November. Does this mean that these people should not have been hired in the first place? Are they, in fact, making relatively little contribution to the struggle there and giving the local people less of a sense of their own involvement and a sense of their own importance in the struggle? We have had a number of reports from Mississippi that indicate this is true, but it is very difficult to judge from here.

But, perhaps the contrary is the case, and these nineteen people are needed in Mississippi, and in a month or two you will ask for their replacement by additional people. I don't know, but

I do know that we cannot continue to expand staff. Today, I negotiated a loan for $25,000.00 from the bank which was guaranteed by a private individual. One of the conditions of the loan was that we guarantee that we control the one variable that we can control--our expansion. We made a commitment to retrench. This will mean primarily the laying off of clerical people in the national office, the non-printing of needed materials, the deferment of any plans for expansion. This is hard, but we have no choice. We simply do not have the resources to do all that is needed or that we would like to do. But most important of all -- we do not have the resources to waste.

I didn't mean this to be a lecture. I know that your ulcers develope at about the same rate as mine.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

file
wait ltr.

November 2, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Richard,

Thanks for yours of October 29. I have not begun the weekly rundown of important developments in this office due to my rather ambiguous status at CORE. As you know, I am definitely resigning. Although I shall be around until about the first of the year, I am working primarily on trying to develop a literacy and educational program, which may or may not be implemented through CORE directly. I shall probably be spending some of my time looking for another job as well.

We are investigating the WATS line for your office. We have had one conference with the telephone people already. Two-way radios will have to wait for now. CORE is in the throes of its worst financial crisis in modern history. We are in an extremely serious situation.

Did Ronnie lease four cars in New Orleans? Please telephone Nancy Mutarelli and let her know if we have these cars actually in our possession. If we do, we will have to seriously consider transferring one or two of them to Mississippi, but that is your decision to make. Also, I am most anxious to know whether the wrecked automobile is in use again. This situation has been dragging on for months now.

Thanks for returning the extra credit card. Sorry we're broke.

Best personal regards,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:nm

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
November 16, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
NY, NY

Dear Marvin,

This will be a collection of odds and ends and a first go-round from me on some more fundamental issues.

Enclosed are the bills for the rented cars in September and October. Obviously preposterous sum, and all we can say is that by getting hit in the face with the bills we recognize more than ever the need for really getting something worked out. Farrier's bill was also over $1000, I understand. Out of the New Orleans meeting ought to come a tighter view of cars and an understanding of when to use what kind of transportation. Maybe there is no choice but to drastically limit staff within some tight transportation budget; if they go over that then we either have to eleiminate staff or else let them just sit in the office for days. But the staff itself will work out a solution, I hope.

The Mississippi CORE budget is supporting some 20 volunteers on a subsistence basis of $10 a week. That means $800 a month for subsistence. In addition to regular staff. That money has to come or else these people starve. Perhaps Thanksgiving some of them will be getting close to moving to other areas. Dave and Richard and I have talked about moving people. It's a question of timing and money, I think. Talk more with other people about it when you see them.

There is presently the one rented car in Meridian, the Chevrolet in George Raymond's name. The other car rented from National is in a garage in Jackson; the garage says it is not worth fixing. Please pass this information on to, I guess, Gordon Carey, and ask him to write them and me telling what to do.

After Thanksgiving I hope to have a full write-up of both the needs for cars in Mississippi and several ways of getting them. We can have a fuller talk when you are down here in early December. But something must be worked out or else the field staff might as well be pulled out of the field.

We could use the services of a professional bookkeeper down here to set up COFO books on a usable, complete system. Do you know of any such person who could come down for a couple of weeks or a month and give us a system for the office and for the field that all ties together? Let me know if you have any ideas.

To: M. Rich from R. Jewett November 16, 1964

There is discussion here about the CORE contribution to COFO in terms of regular monthly operating expenses. As you know the COFO contributions have dropped way off since the end of the summer, and COFO is still not fund-raising at all for itself. As best we can tell out of the books we have from the summer the operating budget for the organization is about $12,000 per month--this figure includes everything but staff salaries and transportation.

The first go-round figure for CORE share is roughly $4,000 per month. This breaks down into $1,500 for field basic project expenses, the other $2,500 being maintenance of the Jackson office and payment of fines, travel, and other odd expenses. I'm not sure what kind of close figuring you want nor am I sure of just how you would like to have CORE's portion of the expenses figured. Would you prefer a CORE fine and travel fund, rather than to combine it with COFO, for instance. Or what sorts of things need to be spelled out? I'm rather in the dark, and I have the feeling that in the past COFO was so undefined that finances were much more nebulous than they are now. The congressional district breakdown at least gives a basis for beginning to figure.

Again by the end of the Thanksgiving staff meeting I hope that we will have much more definite to say down here, and I'll try to have a second go-round in more detail by then. Anything you can tell me in the meantime would be appreciated.

There are two credit cards in the state--one in Canton, one in Meridian. As the car situation gets worked out there should be more cards brought in. A card with a car; it's extremely difficult to work out having proper cash always on hand for cars and gas.

I am personally dismayed at the way we have grown so fast without being able to keep careful tabs on what we are doing financially, and I hope to clear that up soon. We surely have enough structure both to reasonably project and to reasonalby record our expenses.

Copies of the letter to Farmer and Haley. I'm not sure just what protocol demands these days, but I assume that keeping in direct contact with you about finances is OK until we are all on a more solid footing.

More details about more things as I work them through, but it helps to at least get this much out of my system and into the mainstream.

Yours,

Dick Jewett

fld Nat Ofc

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y. 10038
14 December 1964

TO: All CORE Staff

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

Re: Air travel.

Effective immediately: There is to be no travel by air without the express prior approval of James T. McCain, Director of Organization. Thank you.

Nat Off

TO: ALL FIELD SECRETARIES * DECEMBER 14, 1964

FROM: JAMES T. MCCAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

Due to our desperate financial situation there is a possibility that your checks will not get to you until Monday or Tuesday, December 21 or 22.

*Bruce Baines
William E. Brown
Herbert Callender
Oretha Castle
B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Spiver Gordon
Robert Gore
Edward Hollander
Richard Jewett
Michael Lesser
Winston Lockett
Eric Mann
Ronnie Moore
Isaac Reynolds
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Louis Smith
Eugene Tournour
Joyce Ware

file Baines

150 Drexel Avenue
Forrest City, Aarkansas
December 28, 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

COPY

Field report for the month of December:

Dear Jim:

I spent most of the month on a conference to be held in Dallas on December 11 through 13th, 1964.
Last month I gave you a detail report of the conference. I think the conference was a success, most of the chapters in this area was concerned with Housing, Employment and Education.

During the month of January most of the chapters will be selling poll tax xxxx so the Negroes will be able to vote during the following months, and during research on employment for an Easter Boycott of some of the chain stores.

I am spending the rest of this month making contacts in Arkansas for developing the communities for political action and some cities to develope CORE chapters.
When I leave Arkansas I will send you a list of all contacts I made here in Arkansas.

Yours for freedom

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
CORE Field Secretary

cjo/BB

c.c. Mr. Richard Haley

1/8/65

Sen Brown -

Please handle.

Marvin.

[1964, Dec 16]

MARVIN

Council Of Federated Organizations

c/o Liz Fusco
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
December 15, 1964



DEC 17 1964

MARVIN

Ben Brown
Southern Education Project
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Ben Brown:

I recently assumed the responsibility of coordinating (after a fashion) COFO's efforts to get books for the Mississippi Freedom Schools. At present I am compiling lists of books on Negro Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Justice and other categories, especially children's books, which should be in every freedom school library.

A few weeks ago Liz Fusco told me that you had sent several excellent children's books to the Meridian project, the titles of which she suggested I get. She said probably the surest and quickest way of getting them would be to write directly to you.

In addition to the titles of the children's books, I'd be pleased to receive any other suggestions you have to make on books. Perhaps the Southern Education Project has put out a few lists of books which are especially good for freedom school libraries.

Since I'm in a rush to complete my lists, I'd appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. Thanks very much for your assistance.

In freedom,

Herschel Kaminsky

Herschel Kaminsky

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 15, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

CORE workers in Louisiana will be on Christmas leaves from Friday, December 18, 1964 to Monday, January 4, 1965.

Cathy Cortez	Judith Rollins
Al Culpepper	Sharon Burger
Loria Davis	Frank Battiste
Henry Brown	Claudia Edwards
Joyce Johnson	Marian Bernard
Dave Kramer	Bill Yates
Verla Bell	Christine Wright
	Kenny Johnson

Charles Fenton will continue to work in Jonesboro, Louisiana. Oretha Castle and Ronnie Moore will be at their respective offices during most of the above period, excluding Christmas Eve, Christmas, New Years' Eve, and New Years' Day and possibly a day or two before and/or after each specified holiday.

Several workers will be available for call duty and some will be working when necessary from their assigned posts.

On January 4, 1965 there will be a staff meeting in the state office at 10 a.m. All staff members are to be present and on time.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Peace On Earth and Good will
toward Men,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc. - Mr. James Mc Cain

December 5, 1964

Mr. Walter Riley
3015 Dearborn Drive
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Walter,

I am very sorry we didn't get the chance to have much more conversation during the Durham Conference. Mr. McKissick has spoken very highly of you, and such a recommendation from him usually indicates a person of real merit.

CORE needs meritorious people on the staff--many more than we have. But we have a problem that is terrible in its simplicity--we can't find the money to get these people and hold them. There is a special irony on this as regards prospective Negro staff members: these most of all are least able to "wait out" the lean period; these are the ones whom we're most anxious to enroll.

Are you still interested? How long can you wait? One month? three? six? none? At any rate, let me know what your situation is and what your expectations are. Hopefully, we can come to a meeting of the mind.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

fill with letter

EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY DATE: OCT 21, 1964
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038

Please Print Position Desired: FIELD SECRETARY

Name: WALTER PHILLIP RILEY Male V Female ___ Age 20

Address: 305 DEARBORN DR DURHAM, NC. 919 Tel. ___

Bussness Address: ___ Tel. ___

Soc. Sec. No. 244-52-9162 Birth Date: 5/1/44 Birth Place: DURHAM

Education: Name of Institution	Years attended From	To	Major Field	Degree
High School MERRICK-MOORE	1959	1963	COLL. PREP.	
College WAYNE UNIVERSITY	1964	1/4		
Graduate School				
Other				

Experience (List present or last position first)

Dates From	to	Firm Name and Address	Position Held	Salary
DEC '63	AUG '64	FORDHAM CO. DET. MICH.	TELEPHONE WORKER	$1.91 P/H
SEPT. '63	DEC '63	BABYHOOD DIST. CO. DET. MICH.	DIRECT SALESMAN	$55 COMMISSION
AUG '63	SEPT '63	STROLL-O-CHAIR SOUTHFIELD, MICH.	DIRECT SALESMAN	45 COMM.
JUNE '63	AUG '63	AJAX ASPHALT PAVING CO. DET. MICH.	LABORER	$2.50 P/H LAYED OFF

Do you drive a car? YES Own a car? NO Will you relocate? IN DURHAM AREA

References: (Please give 2 business & 2 personal references who have knowledge of your activities in the field of civil rights.)

Name	Address	Tel.
E.B. MCKISSICK	213½ W. MAIN ST. DURHAM, N.C.	682 8106
JOHN STEWART	MUTAL SAVINGS & LOAN W. PARRISH DURHAM N.C.	
REV. MELVIN SWANN	ST. JOSEPH CHURCH, FAYETTEVILLE ST. DURHAM	

On another sheet please give the reasons that you are interested in working for CORE and include a general statement of your qualifications.
If more space is needed use reverse side. Do not write below this line.

Interviewed by: ___

[1964, Dec 7]

I am interested in working for CORE because it would be a fulfilling occupation. This would be a chance for me to give what I have to the human struggle for individual freedom.

My past experience as a member of the N.A.A.C.P. has prepared me for the job of C.O.R.E. field secretary. Being the leader of the Durham group, including North Carolina College, Duke University and the local high school groups has given me ample opportunities to develop leadership and organization. I have led demonstrations and had many occasions to meet the press.

Walter Riley

Gordon Carey

December 22, 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon,

Richard turned over your letter of December 15 which referred to the Montgomery meeting with James Bevel of SCLC. Isaac and I discussed the program with representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Council and CORE. I was not very impressed with the meeting nor the program as discussed. It was proposed that all projects be done under SCLC and that all efforts be done through a central office in Montgomery which will be an SCLC office. There were no plans in regard to setting up any type of neutral central place through which all organizations could work and all organizations could benefit from their efforts.

Also, I did not feel that there was any real effort on the part of those who planned the program, to really involve indegenous leadership. I feel that under the present structure, of the program, that CORE could not work effectively.

Also, I do not feel that it would be wise for CORE to undertake a new state in regard to program. We do not have the staff nor finance to undertake such a program.

Give my regards to everyone.

Sincerely,

David Dennis

DD/vjr

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

att: Dave.

15 December 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I know that you are aware of the meeting referred to in the enclosed copy of my letter to James Bevel. Farmer has asked me to see if you can attend. He would also like to get a report from Ike on the preliminary meeting in Montgomery, and I'm dropping a note to Isaac to that effect. I am sure you are cruelly aware that we are on the verge of bankruptcy. Unless we are able to curtail both payroll and program within the next few weeks, we will be forced to file a petition of bankruptcy. I feel, in a sense, that I'm leaving a sinking ship, but I am on the other hand confident that somehow we will manage to survive with at least most of the organization.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP
ENC.

(1964)

FORMAT FOR STAFF ASSIGNMENTS AND PROGRAMING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISHES	STAFF	RESPONSIBILITIES OBJECTIVES & ISSUES	TRANSPORTATION	ADDITIONAL COMMENT COMMENTS
6	IBERVILLE ~~[redacted]~~ (FREEDOM SCHOOL AT) PLAQUEMINE ASCENSION	2	OFFICE FUNCTIONS, OF SUPER-VISION, RESEARCH, COMMUNITY PRAGRAMING, COORDINATION, OF POLITICAL GROUPS, ETC.	1	IN IBERVILLE AND ASCENSIONS PARISHE THE PRIMARY ISSUE WILL BE VR, CD, PA, DIRECT ACTION, AND LEGAL ACTION FREEDOM SCHOOL, ADULT EDUCATION
6	POINTE COUPEE WEST FELICIANA EAST FELICIANA ST. HELENA	5	VOTER REGISTRATION, SURPLUS FOODS, FREEDOM SCHOOLS, EDUCATIONAL CENTER, POLITICAL ACTION	2	ACTIVITIES WILL DEPEND ON INDIVI-DUAL PARISH EMPHASIS
6	TANGIPAHOA, ST. TAMMANY LIVINGSTON WASHINGTON EAST BATON ROUGE WEST BATON ROUGE	5 (STATE OFFICE)	SCOUTING AND SURVEYING FOR COMMUNITY INROADS, POLITICAL COORDINATION, VOTER REGISTRATION, TESTING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN RE: PC, PF, & EMPLOYMENT	1	" "
5	Ouachita MADISON, JACKSON AND OTHERS LATER	8	EMPLOYMENT VOTER REGISTRATION, POLITICAL ACTION, TESTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN RE: PC, AND PF, FREEDOM SCHOOLS	3	" "
4	CADDO, LATER TO BIENVILLE + OTHERS	5	Scouting to find out primary community concerns VOTER REGISTRATION POLITICAL ACTION FREEDOM SCHOOL	1	Emphasis will be on Shreveport

FORMAT FOR STAFF ASSIGNMENTS AND PROGRAMING

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISHES	STAFF	RESPONSIBILITES OBJECTIVE AND ISSUES	TRANSPORTATION	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
1	ORLEANS PLAQUEMINES ST. BERNARD	3	SCOUTING TO FIND OUT PRIMARY COMMUNITY CONCERNS, VOTER REGISTRATION, POLITICAL ACTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND OTHERS IF NECESSARY	1	WORK IN NEW ORLEANS WILL BE IN CONJUNCTION WITH N.O. CORE AND STAFF EMPHASIS WILL BE ON ST. BERNARD AND PLAQUEMINES PARISHES FOR THE PEREZ CHALLANGE
8	RAPIDES	3	SCOUTING TO FIND OUT PRIMARY COMMUNITY CONCERNS, VOTER REGISTRATION, POLITICAL ACTION, TESTING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND OTHERS IF NECESSARY	1	ACTIONS MUST BE DETERMINED ON OUR EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS
5 OUT OF 8 DISTRICTS	20 PARISHES UNDER DIRECT ATTACK WITH REMAINING 43 IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS INVOLVED THROUGH POLITICAL COORDINATION	31	ACTIONS WILL DEPEND ON THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVED	10	MORE WORKERS WILL BE HELPFUL AND WILL BE REQUESTED FROM MISSISSIPPI - LOUISIANA RECRUITMENT PLAN

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

78 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

Telephone: 742-2100 (Area Code 617)

JAN 1 1 1965



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Assistant Director
Fund Raising

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Mrs. Dudley Moore
Alice Sheridan
Charles N. Vickery

CABLE ADDRESS:
UNSERCOM BOSTON

January 8, 1965

Mr. Benjamin A. Brown
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am glad that you telephoned us yesterday concerning your question about payment by you of delivery charges on ten cartons of books recently sent to you. This gave us an opportunity to check into this situation and find out why it happened.

(1) With very few exceptions, all of our books are shipped to destination with delivery charges PREPAID. This was true in your case. However, when the trucking firm's Typist prepared the invoice, she marked it "COLLECT" rather than "PREPAID," which meant that the truck driver must ask for delivery costs at destination. You see, the trucking firms always bill us directly for these charges unless we definitely advise them they must collect upon delivery.

(2) Upon request, and as long as we have the finances, our books are given FREE to organizations such as yours. Although we appreciate reimbursement for freight charges since it does help us to continue this project, we do not ask for them, but leave this matter up to the discretion of the organization receiving the books. Some libraries and organizations just do not have funds available. We understand this and, therefore, would not want to embarrass anyone with a request for money at delivery.

(3) For reporting purposes to the Government, we show a value on these ten cartons of books of $389.00 -- they weighed 389 lbs, or $1.00 per pound. This does not in any way reflect their true value since if anyone were to purchase those books sent to you, the invoice would read in the vicinity of $700.00.

When Mr. Vickery returns, I am sure he will see that you receive a check for $7.74 to reimburse you for the delivery costs. He is presently on a field trip and is expected to return to the office next week. Thanks again for telephoning us.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Robinson

M.E.Robinson,Secretary.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

CSEP

January 11, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard,

There are several matters that I find it necessary to take up with you and seek your advice on:

1. First of all I am enclosing a letter received from COFO on December 17. I passed the letter on to Marvin Rich and he returned it to me, as you see. After you read the letter you will understand the dilemma we are put in by this as well as similar requests that I have received from COFO in the past several months. As a matter of fact,I received a call from George Gottlieb of Simon & Schuster, the coordinator for the publishing industry's efforts in Mississippi. He raised the question as to whether the publishing industry could arrange to contribute to either CORE or COFO to eliminate duplication. Marvin and I are meeting with him tomorrow to discuss this. The problem is magnified, of course, by the fact that while COFO is concentrated in Mississippi, CORE is setting up educational centers for freedom schools in Louisiana and Florida as well. Your thoughts on this delicate problem, please.

2. I finally heard from the German Camera Combine and they are contributing two 35 mm. Voygtlander cameras. Please advise me as to where they are most greatly needed, and I will have them shipped there forthwith.

3. Encyclopedia Brittanica, in response to our appeal, is contributing 25 copies of their World Atlas and 25 sets of their two-volume World Language Dictionary. They are willing to ship direct, so please advise immediately where same should be sent.

4. The extensive renovation of the office has disrupted the CSEP shipping schedule. However, I expect to have the electric saw and drill as well as the Smith-Corona portable shipped out to Quincy, Florida, this week.

5. Finally, CORE SEDF is underwriting the cost of a truckload of books and as soon as we find a truck, it will be dispatched full load probably either to North Florida or Louisiana. Your advice please.

Please reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Enc.
BAB:rg

BENJAMIN A. BROWN, Staff Associate CSEP

James Farmer
national director

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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Miss Bobbie Knable
Community Relations Office
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Bobbie,

I received the carbon of your letter to Mrs. Harvey. However, I have not discovered the letter from Mrs. Harvey which you mentioned. Would you check through your files to see if you still have the Harvey letter.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Inner-Office Memorandum January 27, 1965

To : George Wiley, Associate National Director

From : Robert Gore, Assistant Director, Organization Department

RE : Chicago

The project is under the jurisdiction of Winston Lockett. The program involves the operation of three "Freedom Centers" in Chicago's North, South and West Sides . The program is geared towards organizing the ghetto communities for meaningful action to provide the basic necessities of political, economic and social urban life.

Activities since September 1964 have included rent strikes, demonstrations regarding the lack of a viable education system, job referrals, classroom activities, work with the Illinois Democratic Clubs, and other varied CORE-type activities.

Presently, Winston Lockett is the only paid staff member working in Chicago. His duties are to coordinate the activities of the centers in addition to his general field work in the Mid-West region.

There are, as stated above three centers run by CORE in Chicago. They are currently financed totally by Chicago CORE, through local contacts. Formerly, the centers were financed by National CORE to some extent, but the feeling there is that the local chapters can now finance and staff all three centers.

Major accomplishments of the program thus far are in those areas where CORE has been able to establish a good working relationship with the people who live in the communities surrounding the centers. On the West Side, for example, for the first time in recent Chicago history there is real concern on the part of the community people for organized action. In each of the centers, persons from the affected community have become involved with the operation rather than relying solely on CORE members. Predictably, these Freedom Centers will be the foci for many activities which will benefit the movement in Chicago.

Previous problems which are now being worked out with some degree of satisfaction have been relations with some local chapters. Because of a bit of misunderstanding during the early phases of the program, local chapter support was not as strong as desirable. At this point, however, all units of Chicago CORE are helping--in fact, they are carrying the whole program.

Recommendations would be that National CORE maintain closer contact with the Chicago project in order that previous misunderstandings will not occur. Also, National CORE should support the community center project in Chicago vigorously in a programmatic way. Although the program is moving along well, any assistance we can give would be helpful.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

The expense reports of William Brown and Frank Robinson are not really what we need, but they are very interesting. Even though I can get no idea of the meaning of individual expense items--where the money is spent for gasoline or mileage or office expenses, etc.--I do get an idea of the total expense. I judge from this that they spent about thirteen hundred dollars between them for the year 1964. It's such a modest amount when compared to expenses for most of our other projects, that one must wonder whether there is rank extravagance in other areas or whether Frank and Emerson have magic formulas to apply to expenditures.

Could you not send down the handwritten reports which we could return to you seven days after we receive them? I beleive I mentioned that Dave plans to go into South Carolina shortly after the Southern conference here. The reports from Frank and Emerson will provide him with valuable background in learning the problems and potential of South Carolina. I solemnly promise to return them.

Please make the following entries in your personnel records:

Doratha Smith	Task Force	Termination date	12/30/64
Deborah Bernstein	Task Force	Beginning	12/31/64
Mailing address	CORE Southern Office		
Charles Fenton	Task Force	Beginning	12/31/64
Mailing address	CORE Office	General Delivery	Jonesboro, Louisiana

The donation from Mississippi Task Force workers, amounting to a two hundred ten dollar deduction from their subsistence checks, is to be sent direct to the CORE Southern Office. This money will be used exclusively for support of CORE projects in Mississippi. The manner in which it is allocated will be determined through consultation with Dick Jewett, David Dennis and other Mississippi staff people. Enough for now.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Dept. Reports

Western Regional Office
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

TO: George Wiley
FROM: Wilfred T Ussery
SUBJECT: Western Region and Western Regional Office
DATE: January 25, 1965
Period covered by report: September, 1964- January, 1965

I. PROGRAM - There does not exist in the western Region, any programs that can be described as Western Regional Program. Most activity in the Region is the result of chapters pursuing or implementing programs which they develop.

A. Objectives - The current objective which now receives the most attention is the organizing of the Regional Action Council. This is viewed to be important because of the belief that a working, broadly-based regional action council can solve many of the problems that are facing chapters in the Region. The most important of which is that of providing direction and training.

The Western Regional Convention, which was held recently in Los Angeles, found a strong need for servicing of chapters, etc. It is as a result of that strong expression by the chapters that the primary objective of Regional leadership is to resolve problems of chapter servicing, which our chapters do not get because of the absence of a field secretary and because of lack of money.

B. Activities - See attached resume of chapter activities.

II. STAFF

NAME	AGE	POSITION	DUTIES
Shirley Mosher	30	Community Relations Assistant	National & Regional Fund Raising and Publicity
Lois Rogers	33	Office Secretary	General office work, Bookkeeping, Assisting RAC
Bill Brown	21	Task Force - Composing Training manuals for chapters	
Bennie Holmes	25	Task Force Worker-Composing training manuals for chapters	
Diane Callaghan	26	Volunteer - Reviewing chapter files, compiling manuals, and General office work	
Herbert McCanlies	62	Volunteer - Typing	
Debbie Frankle	28	Volunteer - Assisting Shirley Mosher	
Pam Gerould	22	Volunteer - " " "	
Hugh List	22	Volunteer - " " "	
Pat Murphy	25	Volunteer - " " "	
Mary Comer	38	Volunteer - " " "	

III FACILITIES Western Regional Office, 2085 Sutter Street, Room 310, San Francisco, California - JO 7-3430

A. Autos owned-none

B. Equipment

1. IBM Electric typewriter-rented at $25.00 per month
2. 2 Underwood Electric typewriters(loan)
3. Repco Copy machine (donated)
4. Smith Corona manual typewriter (donated)
5. 1 file cabinet, letter size

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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Martin Luther King
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Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 25, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Sorry not to have been able to join you for the conference last week, but I was in Chicago at the North Central Regional Action Council meeting. The meeting went rather well.

This evening I got a call from Byron Baer from Bergen County (N.J.) CORE. Among other things he mentioned was an item I'd like to hear about from you as soon as possible. It concerned someone who worked in Florida for a while, Miss Arlene Bach (sp?).

Arlene, who is alienated from her family, was a close friend of Mrs. Winfred Farrar of Englewood. In fact, she used Mrs. Farrar's address as her own home address. Mrs. Farrar was visited by the FBI recently to question her about Arlene. From Byron's account, there was no question of Arlene's political beliefs, but the tenor of the questioning led Mrs. Farrar to believe that something may have happened to Arlene. Her last contact was a letter from you to Arlene in which you asked some questions about her resignation.

If you have any information at all concerning Arlene's whereabouts, your last contact with her, or anything else I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible so I can--hopefully--ease Mrs. Farrar's conscience.

Regards to everyone there, and I suppose I shall see you at the NAC. If not then, perhaps another time, another place.

Freedom, and all that jazz,

Bob Moore

R.M.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Mr. Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie,

On reflection I feel disturbed concerning the doctor's bill. It seems to me that there has been more medical expense for the Baton Rouge project than for the rest of Louisiana, maybe more than for the rest of the entire CORE Southern installation. I strongly advise you to monitor these expenses very carefully in the future. Enclosed is a check for $100.00 to cover the first installment to Dr. Butler.

Either preceding this letter or along with it you will have received several pieces of mail from Judy Musbaum. She is presently a little puzzled about some situations up there concerning which she has written, because up to this time she has received no reply from you. It might be a good thing, as soon as you get time, to go through your correspondence received from Judy and fill her in on any questions raised by that correspondence.

In looking over your expense account I note several items in which you are including the expense for two or more persons. I believe the best accounting procedure would be to limit expenses on your account to yourself alone. Expenditures for other people which you incur may be handled as personal loans, or as loans from the project; in either case the person in whose behalf the money is spent is eventually liable for payment.

Received your checks and have forwarded same to national office. Hope you, Dave and Ed are having a "fruitful experience."

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office

COPY

[1965]

BM JAN 18 439P

M N NL PD

MARVIN RICH .

38 PARK ROW

523-7204

NYK

NEED 100 DOLLAR BOND FEE FOR STAFF PEOPLE

ARRESTED HERE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. NEED MODEST SUM

FOR CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF VARIOUS OFFICES. NEED

NOW.

RICHARD

CHG XXXX FONE
RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST
CFM FURN

Budget

NORTHERN NATIONAL OFFICE

February 1965

Loan Repayments	10,000.00
Payroll	31,170.00
Payroll Benefits	3,400.00
Rent- National Office	1,192.00
Rent- New York- S. Francisco Reg. Off.	180.00
Telephone (National Office)	3,200.00
Western Union	200.00
Supplies (National Office)	550.00
Equipment Rental (National Office)	550.00
National Staff Travel	1,500.00
Postage (National Office)	1,000.00
Fay Mail	300.00
Unemployed Appeal	7,000.00
Outside Appeal	1,500.00
C.O.R.E.LATOM	1,000.00
Special Fund Raising	1,500.00
Assoc. Membership Campaign	1,500.00
Publications, Ect.	600.00
Legal	1,500.00
Field Sec'y Expense (North)	1,000.00
N A C & Steering Comm.	2,000.00
	78,842.00 TOTAL

6732[00]

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

M E M O R A N D U M

February 10, 1965

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Dr. George Wiley, Mr. Richard Haley, Mr. James McCain, Mr. Dick Jewett, Mr. Dave Dennis, Mr. John Due, Mrs. Ann Singer, Mr. Eric Weinberger.

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Report - Interviews with Brendan Sexton, Judah Drob, Office of Economic Opportunity in charge of the Community Action program, Title II, Public Law 88-452, 88th. Congress S 2642, August 20, 1964.

Copies and kits relating to the above law can be obtained from the office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th. Street, Room 514, Washington, D.C., Ex 3 3111 (Mr. Sexton and Mr. Drob's private number is 382-3366.)

My immediate goal was to explore possibilities for funds for the Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center. It is unlikely that funds will be available for building, but large amounts are possible under certain circumstances for planning and staffing (more than enough and at high salaries) for at least a year or until the poverty program folds up. The new housing bill may provide building dollars for community centers. Should be checked out with Mr. Weaver.

GOVERNOR'S VETO

Programs approved by the federal government (OEO) with the exception of those under the supervision of institutions of higher learning must be submitted to the governor of the state where the project is located, by the OEO after they approve. He has thirty days to veto. Few applications have been filed as yet in Southern states, none involving Negro communities as in Meridian, therefore there are no cases of a governors veto. The department would welcome tests. I believe the government would lean backwards to support Negroes objectives but they point out the probability of the veto in Mississippi for example. They take the possibility of the veto very seriously.

MOST IMPORTANT

Congressional hearings will be held (no date set) on revisions to the "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964".

Strongly recommended was effective testimony by the civil rights groups against the provision of the EOA permitting a veto by the governor.

Memo - OEO - 2/10/65 Cont.

RECOMMENDATION

We take leadership in lining up other civil rights and liberal groups to send spokesmen to hearings or to file written statements.

POINTS TO BEAR IN MIND

1. Every effort is made to press white community applications to include Negroes. Allocations to white projects would open the door to similar projects for the Negro community.

   Though the law indicates the whole community must be involved in organizing a project sympathetic consideration would be given to a Negro communities application if white support was obviously impossible. (Better hope for approval in South Carolina and Tennessee.) I would appreciate knowing of any such cases, in the South especially.

   RECOMMENDATION

   [illegible]

   Corinth, Mississippi, the only Mississippi area to do so, has obtained a grant to plan a community project. Negroes are included. (Tuskegee was turned down as a segregated project)

2. While it would be stretching the rules under the circumstances we could probably get up a local private group of North South ministers, etc., to sponsor a project in Meridian.

3. General policy is against giving money for bricks and mortar. Not irrevocable but method of getting around this extremely time consuming and difficult and at end might meet veto. People interviewed questioned whether the gamble would be worth while. After money was raised for the building, this approach would involve local building trades unions contributing dollars and services, acting as supervisors, local people contributing services on self help basis, some OEO trained young people to be involved, etc.

4. An argument could be made for a special case for CO Y on many fronts: for example, the law requires customarily 10% of the local contribution to budget required also be waived for COFO.

TO CIRCUMVENT THE GOVERNOR'S VETO

After money for building a center has been [illegible] higher learning could be asked to develop a program. A near-by college

could work with the local community to develop a program for demonstration and research purposes and could get adequate funds from the federal government without government approval. OEO would be greatly interested if demonstration could be based on possibilities for a local community to plan such a project to meet their needs with the guidance of a skilled worker from the college.

(The Stern Fund has shown interest and might give money to a college to hire a faculty member to work out such a program. An ad-hoc group of advisors would be useful.)

For Meridian area the following institutions of higher learning were mentioned:

Jackson State College - Jackson, Mississippi
President - Jacob L. Reddix

Millsap College - Jackson, Mississippi

Tougaloo College - Tougaloo, Mississippi

Meridian Municipal Junior College

T.J. Harris Jr. College - Meridian, Mississippi

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Thought air conditioning of auditorium should be considered when writes to eventually accessible to use.

2. Brooks recommended private [illegible]

RECOMMENDATION

Small group should be gotten together to review implications of these notes and possibilities for southern summer program.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 15, 1965

Mr. Ben Brown
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ben,

Over a month ago I received a letter from you, raising several questions. I didn't answer it at the time, and never thought about it when we were in New York. Hope the following will fill in for any questions as yet unanswered.

Send the 35 mm. Voygtlander cameras to this office; Ed Hollander will handle distribution. Send the World Atlas and World Language Dictionary here, likewise. Hold off on any further book shipments as long as possible.

I am writing to George Gottlieb myself today; I think the distribution problems are now cleared up, as far as Mr. Gottlieb is concerned.

There are at least 7000 more letters to answer, so I'll stop without further ado.

Take care,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Wiley

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
February 16, 1965

TO: Department Heads

FROM: George Wiley

I would like all matters to be brought before the NAC or Steering Committee to be discussed in staff meetings first. This should include affiliation and disaffiliation of Chapters.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 25, 1965

Mr. Ben Brown
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ben,

When I was last in New York we talked about the possibility of setting up a talent show, or several, through the cooperation of Reuben Phillips who is leader of the house band at the Apollo. I was reminded of this in a conversation with Richard Tinsley, a Mississippi Staff worker who spoke to Reuben during the Christmas holidays. I am passing the reminder on to you in case it may have slipped your mind since last we talked. I feel very strongly about this, primarily because I meant to see Reuben and then let the opportunity slip away. I'd appreciate whatever you can do to take care of the matter.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

TO: GEORGE WILEY

FROM: ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, J McCain. February 1, 1965

RE: RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

I. Correspondence. Answers about 90% of all mail that comes into the Organization Department. This mail falls into three categories.

1. Chapter Mail - This involves answering most questions a chapter might ask of the Organization Department, sending out material, and practically anything else relevant to the chapter. There are, of course, things that can not be answered, because of lack of authority or knowledge and these either Bob Gore or I answer.

2. Individual requests for information about CORE chapters, associate membership or active membership. This also involves recommending sources of information other than CORE, or just mailing out information about concepts and philosophy of CORE as part of the movement. This includes requests to start new chapters and informing field person in that area of same.

3. Field Staff Mail - Task Force and Field Secretaries write for material to be sent to chapters or to themselves. They send in reports which are read, and if requests are made they are filled. These reports are sent to me and to others in the office if they are relevant to any other department. Those field staff who do not work under a Regional Office (Mike Lesser and Winston Lockett) send in schedules and they are recorded. Secretary recommends that they visit certain chapters if so requested or the need is seen (most of these cases Maxine will ask for Bob's or my agreement.) I have asked that she take these liberties when I am not in the office. Also checks all expense reports that come into this office from field staff and ok's them when I am not here.

II. Takes dictation from me.

III. Types Bob's mail most of the time.

IV. Keeps up chapter contact list, which is taken care of regularly every Friday.

V. See that Press releases and like are sent to Field Secretaries.

VI. Answer most of inquiries that come in over the phone.

Evaluation: Because of financial situation office secretaries have been reduced from three to one without loss of any efficiency that relates to secretarial work in the department. Maxine has done an excellent and marvelous job in keeping the department correspondence up to date. No mail has gone unanswered since she has been working here.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Bob,

I have written to Elton Cox regarding a trip to Kentucky in the near future. I had meant for a copy of this letter to go to you in New York; perhaps it was overlooked. I suggest that you write to Cox and to Julia so as to set up dates for his trip, and to give him an idea of some of the specifics you expect in his reports.

In keeping with my new policy of epistolary brevity.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc B. Elton Cox
Julia Lewis

file

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
February 2, 1965

TO: NAC Members and All Staffs

FROM: George Wiley

SUBJECT: Southern Staff Work Shop, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 21 - 23

I shall make no attempt here at a comprehensive report on the Southern Staff Conference but wish to record a few observations and spell out some decisions that were made. In addition to the work shops and the general discussion sessions, I had opportunities to meet separately with the staffs of the three major state projects - namely, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

I discussed with the state project directors the need for better fiscal control on expenditures. They identified a number of problems including the fact that they seldom see the bills relating to their projects, which are sent to the National office. I agreed to arrange to get an identifying number placed on each gasoline credit card. Once this is arranged the Bookkeeping Department will then make a summary breakdown of the expenditures for each credit card, each month and send it to the Southern office, the state director and the project director. It was also decided that these costs presently billed to the National office will be a part of the budget of the local project. Dick Jewett indicated that the limit of 1500 miles per month placed on the use of leased cars was not realistic for our operation in rural areas. In future leases, arrangement should be made for about 1000 miles per week.

With respect to telephone credit cards, it is difficult to break down the calls to send to individual staff members. However, someone in bookkeeping will check the calls made on each credit card against the calls listed by the individual staff member on his weekly log sheet. If there are major discrepancies, he will be notified. Otherwise, he may assume that the information submitted on his telephone log sheet is substantially correct.

Ike Reynolds' transfer to California was discussed with him. He will be leaving for the West Coast shortly.

Ways of strengthening the Southern office were discussed. Once budgets are established at the February 6th NAC meeting, all Southern staffs and projects will draw advances and operating expenses from the Southern office. Direct requests to the National office will not be honored.

The program discussion which was the major emphasis of the conference seemed to be quite meaningful to the staff. I was struck by the degree of similarity between the problems of community organization and community involvement in the South to those in the North. I was interested in several features of the organizing effort. First, the trend seems decidedly away from going into a community and starting a Freedom School or a community center. Both of these operations are increasingly being thought of as being developed in response

to an expressed community interest in these activities. This interest would have to be expressed in the form of willingness on the part of community residents to contribute some of their own efforts and resources to the development of the center or school. The result is that in many areas the local people are sustaining major financial responsibilities for the projects in their area.

There was also a dominant feeling that whereas the 1964 summer project in Mississippi had many important virtues, it suffered from the fact that many people came down from the North for short periods of time with their own program and ideas and initiative and this actually inhibited the involvement of local people in the program. As a result, local people did not feel a close identification with the centers and the projects in certain instances. The result was that there was frequently very little left of the program when the people left at the end of the summer. Some centers and schools have subsequently been closed.

I also got the impression that another summer project of the type done in 1964 would not be desirable in Mississippi.

I found the morale of our Southern staff to be quite good considering the difficult conditions in which they must work. I think most of them gained new insight into their work from this conference.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 24, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

I beleive that Dave submitted a request for money last week, itemizing th the areas to which thés money would be directed. It was $1200.00. Thus far we have heard neither pro nor con on this request.

There are any number of other items, cross-sectioning just about every department, that I would like to get cleared up as far as possible. For this reason I think it is advantageous for me to come to New York next week. My tentative plan is to spend Wednesday in South Carolina, then be in New York for Thursday, Friday and as much (or as little) weekend time as possible to tie these loose ends together. Among other points, I would like to talk about:

Assurance of financial support for the summer project
Progress and future of the spring-break college student program
Our status with National Car Rental
Progress of the Car Rental Corporation (~~ERGC~~) Mercury
Installation of two-way car radios
Review of present personnel: no, placement and salary
Progress of the South Carolina program
Training program for field personnel
Southern Staff workshop program
Mississippi program

There are other items which undoubtedly will occur to you. This of course depends on how much time you will have available for consultation during the Thursday and Friday period. Please let me know if this proposal fits your time schedule.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 24, 1965

Mr. Edwin Day
Business Manager
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ed,

I have finally secured the address of Willie Green Jr. Ronnie Moore found him yesterday or the day before. He talked to him at length, explaining 1. Now Green's actions have placed his disabled veterans allotment in jeopardy; 2. how CORE might bring civil suit against him to recover the money; 3. how CORE might turn the information over to the district attorney for criminal action. Then Ronnie raised his benign ministerial hand and spoke gently of CORE's disinterest in vengence---and great interest in money. He proposed that our young Mr. Green repay the amount at the rate of $50.00 per month until the full sum has been repaid. Strongly motivated by the distraught feminine members of the family, and by visions of losing that veteran's allotment, Green verbally agreed. He and Ronnie are now to meet with Murphy Bell who will draw up the written agreement for Willie Green to sign. In order to do this it will be necessary for them to have a complete itemized list of the expenditures incurred by Willie Green. Would you send such a list to the Baton Rouge office as soon as possible. We would like to have a copy of the list in this office also. I believe time is an important factor in this matter and urge that you send the list as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
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C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
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Charles S. Zimmerman

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treasurer
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

March 15, 1965

Dear Dick,

Joyce Johnson is no longer on the Louisiana staff. Pay should be discontinued as of March 10, 1965.

Replacing her is essential. I suggest Chris Sprowal, 691 Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, New York, N.Y. His phone number is OR 7-4630. Wiley claims Chris is needed in New York. However, if we are serious about a project in La. this summer, we need Chris and every other strong Negro available.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

REGIONAL OFFICE
2085 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIF.
JOrdan 7-3430

James Farmer
national director

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STAFF
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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

March 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

The enclosed prospectus of civil rights secretarial program was send to our office. I am forewarding a copy to you for your information and evaluation.

I have also talk with several doctors about becoming involved in the medical program in the south. Please send me all the information that you have concerning the medical program.

Sincerely yours,

lr:IR

Unhappy Field Secretary

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 27, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Sometime before NAC meeting I received a letter from Bruce Baines recommending that the John F. Kennedy chapter in Tyler, Texas, be disaffiliated. Earl Allen brought a copy of this letter to NAC with the intent of proposing said disaffiliation. As I missed some of the session, I wonder if this was done? Could you advise me.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Natl.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Mr. Chris Sproul
c/o CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Chris,

Kindly accept this letter as an official request from Southern Office for you to come to Louisiana as a Task Force member in Jonesboro. Enclosed I am forwarding the regular application form, which includes requirements of an identification photo and a doctor's report on your present state of health.

In reference to our recent telephone conversation, we hope you will be able to make it to New Orleans right after the coming NAC meeting; the need in Jonesboro is really pressing, and the sooner you can come the better. We all look forward to seeing you take a role in the Louisiana program.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Enclosure

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine:

Please be advised that Chris Sprowal begins as a task force worker as of the beginning of the present pay period. I will forward his social security number and income tax information as soon as I can get it from him. Chris is stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana. The CORE office there is located at 407 Allen Street. Telephone is 425-~~1965~~. 1695

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Master FILE

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 22, 1965

Mr. Ben Peterson
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New Ycrk 38, New York

Dear Ben,

I will be in New York Monday and would like to talk to you about the book that you are preparing on Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman. I think that the idea of a book is good but I'm very concerned about the projection.

I'll attempt to explain further when I arrive.

Yours truly

Dave Dennis

DD/gm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Miss Jean Jones
Bookkeeping Department
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jean,

Following are some changes that should be made in payroll.

I beleive we returned the last check you sent for Joyce Johnson with the information that she was to be dropped from the payroll as of March 10th. Just to make sure, I am repeating that instruction: please do not send any more checks for Joyce Johnson, and remove her from the payroll as of March 10, 1965. Regular Task Force stipend of $25.00 weekly should be restored to Lois Chaffee, Mary Ann Shupenko and Cathy Lucido in Mississippi. Do not issuea check to Randy Glenn; I have lost track of his whereabouts and he is to be considered as suspended from March 24, 1965. I should add that this suspension is a technical procedure, not a disciplinary one. After Randy's whereabouts and activities since the above date have been determined, the Southern office will know what proper steps to take in this regard.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

April 22, 1965

TO: National Action Council

FROM: George Wiley

Attached you will find a diagram depicting the staff structure of the national office as projected under the reorganized set-up directed by the NAC. Detailed job descriptions for the head of the Fund Raising Department and of the Public Relations Department are enclosed.

The five positions on the chart which are marked by * are either vacant now or not occupied by permanent employees. There is very urgent need for filling the position of department head in Fund Raising and Public Relations. We have hired as Internal Auditor a very bright young Puerto Rican who will also add an important dimension in term of staff balance.

The need for speed in getting a department head in fund raising should be obvious. Alan Gartner has agreed to serve as acting department head on an interim basis while we conduct a nationwide search for a Negro to fill this post. Should this search prove unfruitful or protracted, Alan would be willing to accept a one-year appointment in this position.

We have never had a Public Relations Director, and we will begin an immediate search for a Negro to fill this spot. We currently have as a Public Relations assistant in the Community Relations Department Val Coleman, who is employed on a temporary basis through June 15th. He has been made public relations assistant in the public relations department and will continue to report directly to me in the absence of the department head in his department.

Financial considerations may preclude filling both the position of Public Relations Director and Public Relations Assistant before fall, since this represents a one job position net expansion over our present situation.

The suggested appointment of an associate director of organization would essentially amount to the kind of relationship that the Associate National Director bears to the National Director. This would be that the associate director of organization would have the full power to run the department in New York City while Jim McCain is in South Carolina directing our project there. It is understood that Jim McCain has a position of very great respect all over South Carolina and is a key link in the development of a CORE program there. "Nooker" also very much likes working in South Carolina and would be quite satisfied with the proposed arrangement. The assistant for program and training would replace Bob Gore, plus having some of the duties of a program assistant who never was appointed. This proposed organization represents an expansion of one over the present set-up in the organization department. This will meet our needs in that department for the immediate future. In all probability, limitations in availability of funds may preclude the filling of both of these spots immediately. It is imperative that at least one of them be filled in the very near future.

None of the foregoing discussion takes account of nor precludes the proposal made by Mr. Farmer in his memorandum entitled "Suggested Guide Lines For Future Organization."

April 22, 1965

JOB DESCRIPTION: FUND RAISING DEPARTMENT HEAD

The essential job of the fund raising department and thus of its director is to raise, on an on-going basis, the necessary funds to operate CORE.

CORE has principally raised its funds from four sources: from direct mail solicitations, from special fund raising, from within the CORE organization, and from foundations, unions and similar sources. The person should have in-depth knowledge and experience in at least one of these areas, as well as acquaintance with the other areas. Due to the peculiar and particular nature of CORE and its fund raising problems, the person should have general experience in working with non-tax-exempt organizations, more particularly experience in working with civil rights groups, and specifically (if possible) knowledge of and experience with CORE.

Direct mail solicitation involves the selection and/or development of appropriate lists; writing of and/or having copy written for the appeal letter, the reply envelope, and the mailing envelope; selection and securing of an appropriate and effective signatory; supervision of the logistics of coordination of the production and procurement of the various parts of this tightly-knit and demanding process. Direct mail solicitation has also included handling of holiday cards.

Special fund raising involves a variety of projects (in New York City and outside) including running of benefit programs - theater parties, cocktail parties, art shows, special benefit performances, etc. In order to do this, the specific event must be selected, the people to participate in it engaged, the people to assist in "selling" it solicited and coordinated, the event suitably publicized and sold, and adequate supervision and coordination of these activities, and, if necessary, staff assistance offered for their implementation.

Money within the CORE organization is raised from the regular 10% chapter payment to national CORE, as well as by various special projects: viz., Associate Membership drives, joint special fund raising projects, special fund raising projects, special fund raising projects for national CORE or one of its projects. The fund raising department must offer assistance and advice to the chapters in order to aid them in increasing their general income, both for the sake of their own program and as a means to increase national CORE's share. This source of increased financial support is of utmost importance and must be developed further in the immediate future. The department head should be able to supervise these activities, as well as participate in the development and implementation of such a fund raising program.

Fund raising from foundations and unions has been a part of CORE's general efforts for some time, but needs now to be considerably increased. The department head must be able to prepare and/or direct the preparation of grant requests,

seek out new and additional sources of such funds, work with foundations and unions in acquiring such funds. This, as well as other forms of fund raising, requires the ability to make effective personal and written presentations.

The person must have administrative skills in order to effectively supervise, direct, and coordinate these various activities, and the sizable departmental staff including the stencil department.

The person must be able to so develop and plan a fund-raising program so as to provide as even as possible a flow of money throughout the year to effectively utilize staff time and volunteer services. Also, the person must be able to secure those additional funds necessary in times of emergency or crisis.

The person must be able to deal with the various state and municipal agencies which are concerned with and supervise fund raising activities.

The person should be able to work with the communications media in order to secure public service time and other services in connection with fund appeals, as well as work in close cooperation with the Public Relations Department of CORE.

The person must be able both to develop and implement a national fund raising program as well as assisting the chapters in the development and implementation of such a program.

As an increasing area of fund raising attention for CORE, the person must be able to develop and implement a major fund raising program to operate within the Negro community.

Further, the person must have the ability and experience to contribute to the development and implementation of the national program of CORE and to work in effective coordination with other departments and officers of CORE.

The salary range will be $7,500 - $10,500, depending upon training and experience.

April 22, 1965

JOB DESCRIPTION: PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

The essential nature of the job is to project through all forms of public media an accurate and affirmative image of CORE, both at the national and local level.

In order to do this, it is essential that the Public Relations Director have a thorough knowledge and a complete commitment to CORE. Included must be an understanding of CORE's changing nature and its role in the civil rights movement. For example, the communications media must be seen as an arm of a direct action program, and can serve to magnify and increase the power of CORE action programs. Because of this role of the communications media in CORE program, it is important that the Public Relations Director be capable of participating in the planning and development of program.

The person must have a knowledge of CORE both at the national and local level, of other civil rights groups and communications media.

Specifically, the person must be able to work with the various communications media in order to gain accurate, comprehensive, on-going, and favorable coverage. Further, the person must be able to maintain contact with the major media, write background statements for the media, prepare press releases and fact sheets, arrange for press conferences and press coverage. In addition, the person must be able to service and advise various CORE officers, officials and projects as to the public relations program and news coverage and must also be capable of preparing speeches, statements, and papers for CORE officers and officials.

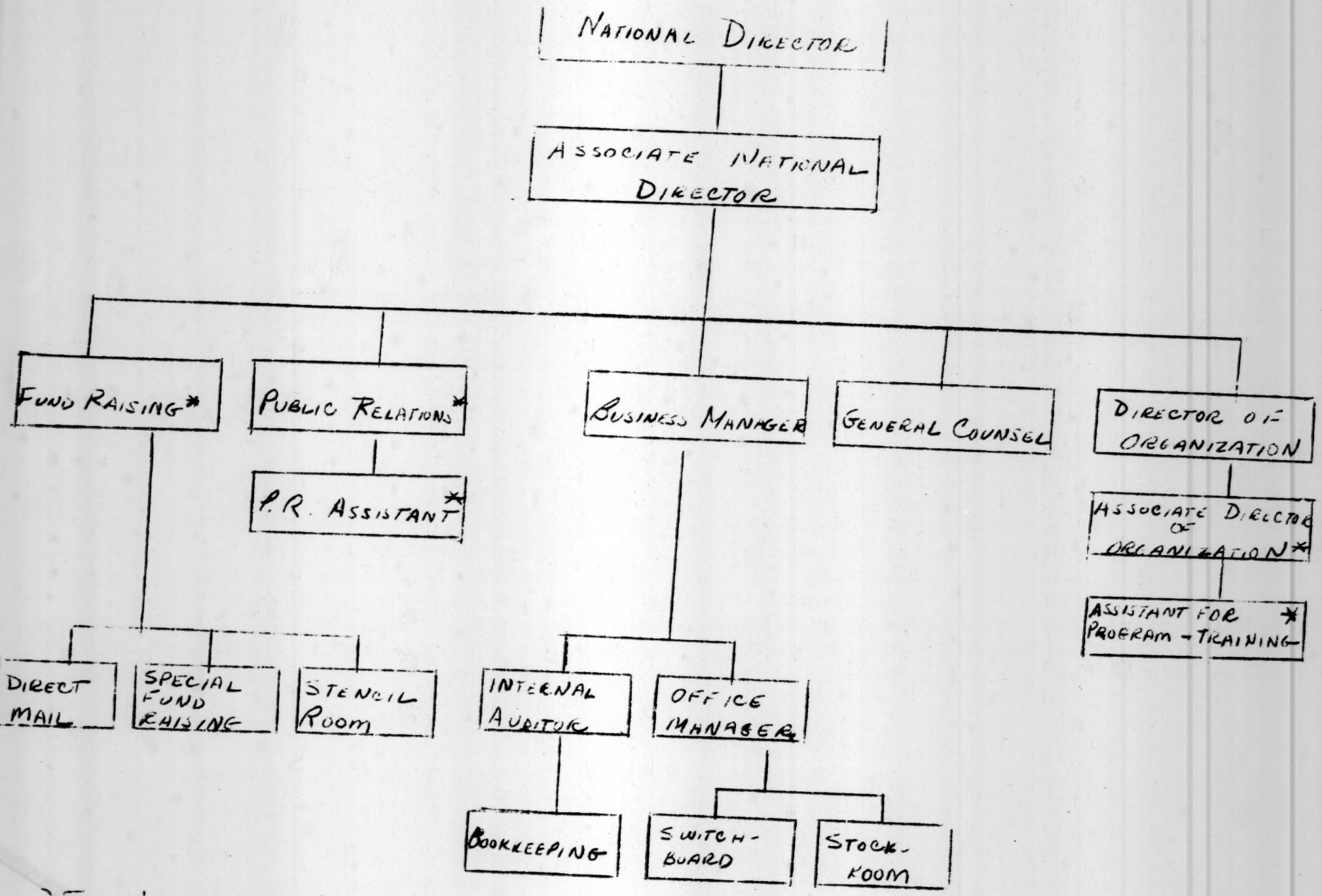
The person must be able to prepare and assist in preparing of pamphlets, and or supervise the preparation of pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, throw-aways, etc. In order to do this, the person must know and understand CORE in its program and its policy. In addition, he must have technical skills relating to preparation of materials, layout design, writing, and editing.

The person must be able to interpret CORE in writing and in person, in public and in private to organizations and to individuals within the movement and without.

The person must have administrative skills in order to operate effectively the department which he heads.

The person must be able both to develop and implement a national public relations program, as well as to assist chapter and regional organization in developing and implement public relations program. Further, the person must have the ability and experience to contribute to development and implementation of national program and to work in effective coordination with other departments and officers of CORE.

The salary range will be $7,500 - $10,500, depending upon training and experience.



NATIONAL OFFICE
Organization

*denotes positions needing to be filled.

April 3, 1965

SUGGESTED GUIDE LINES FOR FUTURE ORGANIZATIONAL EXPANSION

James Farmer

(This paper is not a policy statement for CORE. It sets forth some of my own ideas as premises for internal discussion within CORE.)

The Steering Committee of the National Action Council last fall instructed me to present a prospectus on the organization's plan for growth. Before we attempted such a task it was fully recognized that we are operating in an area of much unpredictability -- both financially and in terms of the requirements of the day. No blue print is possible in our area of operation, and none of us should become wedded to any structural plans of growth. More or less funds may be available than anticipated, and what seemed most urgent at one period may become anachronistic at the next.

In fact, after presentation of the first draft of this prospectus to the NAC, the critical nature of our financial plight became evident, thus making all talk of eminent expansion fanciful. Dissemination of expansion plans, therefore, was held in abeyance while we wrestled with the problem of survival. While we are not out of the woods, financially, our faith that the organization will continue appears justified. So we must now plan for the future.

If it is true that no blueprint is possible, it is equally true that the direction of growth and expansion cannot be viewed in a vacuum. It must be seen from an over-arching view of the objectives we seek and the kind of society we want, as well as our conceptualization of the problem of reaching these goals. With our increasing movement in the direction of ghetto orientation, community involvement and community organization, a central question arises which needs to be answered before we can even suggest guide lines for expansion.

That question is: "What do we want to do with the ghetto?" To put the question in several other ways: What is the future of the Harlems of this nation? How do the Harlems fit into the society which CORE wants? Are we really seeking now separate but equal? Is this an "operation boot strap" to elevate the standards of the ghetto? Is integration desired and if so can it be achieved through elevating the ghetto? What is the meaning of freedom in CORE's context, now or any other time?

Obviously, no definitive answer can be given to these crucial questions at this time. But we must recognize their relevance in terms of our activities both North and South.

I suggest that the answer to the above questions be formulated in the following broad context: what the Negro community seeks in American society is Freedom and Equality. Freedom involves the right to exercise the perogative of choice in all areas of the nation's life, unrestricted by race. Where there is no choice in where one may live, where one may work, whether and for whom one may vote, etc., there is no freedom. To the extent that that choice is restricted, freedom is limited. Freedom, then, involves the right to live wherever one's heart desires and one's means permit. It means the right to work at a job which suits one's interest, needs and abilities Obviously, for reasons of economics, tradition, identity, burgeoning race pride, and other ranges of choice, many Negroes would choose to continue to live in the Harlems of the country even were their choice no longer limited. The open society which we seek, therefore, may be pictured, at least in terms of residence, as a society with many Negroes voluntarily dispersed through all residential areas through the achievement of open occupancy, with many others, probably a majority, living in predominantly Negro areas of the cities by choice, with such areas made livable through improvement of housing, employment, cultural and educational standards.

But even when such freedom, or freedom of choice, has been secured,

the job of achieving equality politically, economically, educationally, and culturally will remain unfinished. The two tasks, of course, cannot be separated. The thrust toward freedom advances the quest for equality, and progress toward equality increases the range of freedom. I believe, however, that it aids programmatic clarity to see the two thrusts as separate but interrelated.

"Freedom" is not yet won, so we must continue hammering away at barriers of segregation and discrimination, in housing, jobs, schools and public accommodations, etc. It seems to me, as we seek to organize community action to eliminate the inequities -- political, educational, cultural -- our community organization program is aimed essentially at the latter thrust, while CORE's traditional approaches have been aimed at the former.

Our tried and proved approaches have <u>not</u> lost their usefulness. To say, as some do, that "the age of demonstrations is over", is like saying to Labor that "the day of strikes is ended". It is true as it always has been, that demonstrations for demonstrations sake are foolish But to eliminate direct action from our tactical arsenal would be destructive to CORE and lead the movement down the path of disaster.

Demonstrations are for any one or more of three basic purposes: to mobilize and cement our activists, to "demonstrate" or "show" the public the strength of our feeling on the issue at hand and thus to persuade, and, where possible, with our bodies to block a continuation of the evil we protest.

Where Negroes are denied decent jobs, decent housing, decent schools, voting rights, police protection and civility -- where laws and administrative machinery either do not exist or do not adequately remedy the situation, direct action is still appropriate and expressly indicated.

Yet, the traditional approaches are not enough. Examination of the past and analysis of the present indicate that greater depth and subtlety are required to deal with the present phase of the freedom-equality struggle.

The approach must be broadened. New ingredients must be added. It is not a question of "either direct action or community organization and upgrading", or either direct action or political action it is "both-and". But the deeper approaches, in the thrust for equality, are now desperately needed.

In the past, any talk of upgrading and improving the Negro community would immediately have been labeled anti-integrationist, separationist, reactionary and lending grist to the mill of those who cry "not ready yet". But even if such accusations come from some thoughtless quarters, we must not delay motion in this direction.

Three developments have made this new direction a necessity: (1) recent progress wrought by direct action in achieving freedom which has exposed in stark clarity the inequality (in economics, education, political savvy, culture, self-esteem, etc.) which prevents our effectively utilizing the freedoms we are beginning to win; (2) the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the forthcoming Voter Rights Act which give us tools of unprecedented specificity; and (3) the Anti-Poverty program, which, if we exercise our powers of criticism, protest and leadership effectively, can open up a new era of speeding up progress.

The new thrust, it seems to me, involves four basic aspects: political, educational, economic, cultural. Let us briefly describe each.

It is clear that many of the objectives we seek in terms of retraining and jobs, elimination of slums, city planning for integration in housing and schools, etc., depend ultimately upon the responses we are able to exact from political machinery, local, state and federal. In the past, we have relied almost wholly upon pressuring and cajoling the political units toward the desired response and have been largely content with attacking them, rather than changing them, when the required response was not forthcoming.

I suggest that this is not an adequate approach. The key to achieving our political objectives is political power. Only diminishing returns can

be achieved through political pressure of demonstrations which are not backed up by the muscle of political power.

This means much more than endorsing candidates on a national level, though I am convinced that we must now do that. It means more importantly endorsing candidates and running our own people for political office on the local, state and federal level. And it means even more than that. It also means forging machinery to get our people (CORE people) into decision-making positions on local, state and federal agencies which determine policies and fashion programs relative to CORE's objectives.

In other words, rather than standing outside of the political "power structure" and talking at it, I believe that we should now seek to place people in important positions who are responsive to the needs of the Negro community. This means trying to affect the relative decisions from within, while continuing to pressure them from without. This means, among other things, urging our members to become active in politics on a ward and a precinct level.

Obviously, there are grave pit-falls in such a course. It can become, on the local level, a dirty cut-throat business, and we will lose our political virginity and purity. We should be fully aware of this and the decision must not be made lightly. No decision in CORE's history has been more crucial or more dangerous. To follow such a course as suggested is to sign a contract with unpredictability and uncertainty, but there are few certainties in life, and nothing is completely predictable except the status quo.

In such a course as is suggested many petty politicians and grand ones will try to take over our local and regional organizations. Opportunistic individuals will join CORE to use it to further their own political ambitions. CORE members may fight CORE members in the sharp partisanship of political involvement and candidacies. Political parties will seek to make the organization extensions of themselves and adjuncts of their political machinery. Yet,

I am convinced that we must run these risks, and must quickly develop means of controlling and defeating such attempts.

A National CORE Political Action Department is projected, part of whose mission would be to help our chapters and the national organization chart a clear course through the morass which we will be getting into. This new Department should be headquartered in Washington, D.C. Political action committees should be established as soon as possible in all local CORE chapters.

A second aspect of the problem is, of course, educational. All of our efforts, including the political ones, must be limited by educational deprivation within the Negro community North and South. The Southern regions of CORE are now developing their programs in this regard. The North must do likewise. I would project as the next new department of CORE, following the Political Action Department, an Educational Action Department which would be concerned not only with the traditional attempts to achieve quality integrated education, but also remedial and compensatory programs as well. We have already had considerable consultation with two agencies of specialists in remedial education.

A third aspect of the problem is, of course, economic. I suggest that much more is involved in this than the seeking of existing jobs or the demanding of new ones through public works. It involves also finding other cures for the economic ills of the ghetto. It involves, I believe, the formation of coöps (producers and consumers), and credit unions, encouraging the establishment of small businesses, encouraging the pooling of resources in the Negro community to establish larger business and manufacturing industries, detailing a program for more Negroes who can afford it to buy stock in certain selected key industries, and pooling their stock-holding power by assigning

proxy votes.

In other words, it means, as in the case of political action, developing a concerted drive to achieve economic power, and, to the maximum extent possible, influence the "economic power structure". The latter is far more difficult than the former, and that is one reason for my projecting the political action department first and the Economic Action Department later. It also means an immediate attack on the problems of the "working poor". We must urge and assist the trade union movement to organize the neglected and sub-standard industries where so many Negroes and Puerto Ricans are employed. We must work to insure union democracy by pressuring to reform those unions which exploit or discriminate against Negro and Puerto Rican workers.

Also, as in the case of political action, I would recommend eventual establishment within our chapters of economic action committees, or enlargement of existing employment committees into same.

A fourth crucial aspect of the problem is the cultural -- the devilish concept of innate Negro inferiority, mental, spiritual, emotional, developmental, which has become so much a part of the culture of this nation that our children, white and black, breathe it in the air and very nearly suckle it from the breasts of their mothers. The other side of this phenomenon is the deculturation of the American Negro which produces the problem frequently referred to as that of "identity". I would further project the eventual establishment of a Cultural Action Department.

Such a department would not be public relations. It would involve instead the dissemination of information and the appealing to emotions through the usual media of mass information and cultural communication. This will then work in getting the message into the theatre and films, in advertising and TV, in comic books and national magazines, in the lecture platforms of the nation

and in music, the arts, literature and the dance.

There will, of course, be duplication of some of the work now being done by Community Relations, but I consider this task sufficiently important and distinct from public relations to be a specialized programmatic department. It will also duplicate, or more accurately, mesh into some of the work done by the Education Action Department, for a part of the compensatory (as distinguished from remedial) work of that department will include Negro history and culture and achievements. In dealing with the problems of "identity", this projected department must seek to develop in the Negro community a new self-awareness (I prefer this term to self-pride). In other words, it must perform its function without producing the racist overtones now found in the black nationalist swing of the pendulum.

I would project here, too, the establishment of cultural action committees in local chapters.

The expansions projected for CORE's program and organization will require much thought and planning. We must very soon come to grips with an organizational need for a Research Department. Our country's politics, economic structure, housing and sociology need demand our best insight if we are to chart intelligent courses of action. A large staff need not be projected since major resources are available to us through our many friends at colleges and universities. One staff member with clerical help would be needed to organize and co-ordinate a program.

To better implement the above program projections, and to facilitate the smooth functioning of the rest of CORE's activities, I would project a need for effective regional offices. Our major immediate deficiency is the lack of an office serving the North-Central region.

Every part of the structure of the organization must be programmatic

in essence, every department a specialist programmatic department, all field staff must be programmatic persons. Even the organization of chapters themselves must be seen as a programmatic function, rather than the organizing of chapters for their own sake. Otherwise, the organization loses its purpose for existence: putting itself out of business at the earliest possible moment.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CORE Chapters April 20, 1965

FROM: Dr. George Wiley

SUBJECT: CORE Organizational Report

Enclosed you will find the report covering most of the areas of operations of the CORE staff. In addition there is information on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, some NAC meeting minutes, plus some additional papers which should be of interest to chapters.

Your particular attention is called to the conference of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party which is almost upon us. In addition, the report on pink and yellow paper should be of particular interest, since they deal with the Louisiana Summer Projects which will be the major focus of CORE this summer.

The booklet on the Syracuse University Community Action Training Center should be of special interest to people interested in going into full time community organization work. They will be accepting candidatesfor the Masters degree in September and non-degree seeking trainees in February.

A list of all the materials enclosed is attached. I suggest that this material be kept in a central place, such as your local CORE office so as to be available to interested members of your chapter.

I HOPE MEMBERS OF YOUR CHAPTER ALREADY KNOW ABOUT THE APRIL 24th CONFERENCE ON THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ARE PLANNING TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES. SEE FLYER AND OTHER MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY INFORMATION ENCLOSED.

LIST OF MATERIAL MAILED TO CHAPTERS April 20, 1965

Group I: Organizational Report
Job Descriptions, Administrative Department
Report on Physical Reorganization and Renovation of National Office
Expense Projection, Community Relations
Recapitulation of C.S.E.P. Operations
Legal Department
Job Specification and Recent Activities (McCain)
Responsibilities of Secretary of Organization Department
Louis Smith, Field Report for NAC
Mike Lesser, Activities for the period of Nov. & Dec. 1964, etc.
Robert Gore, Chicago
Western Region and Western Regional Office, I, II, III
Western Region and Western REgional Office, IV, V, VI
CORE in the South
Southern Staff Work Shop, New Orleans
The CORE Southern Office, What it Does
Field Report for North Florida Project
Ronnie Moore, Field Report, State of Louisiana
Louisiana Summer Project
Louisiana College Campus Project
Mississippi Field Report
The Mississippi Staff Salary Story
Canton, Mississippi

Group II: Meeting Minutes and Papers
Special Steering Committee Meeting
National Action Council Minutes
Social Workers in Their Professional Roles
Syracuse University, Community Action Training Center
Unsolved Lynchings
CORE's Position vis a vis Discriminatory Unions
Malcolm X
Girard Street

Group III: MFDP Material
George Wiley's Memo
James Farmer's Testimony
Memo on Lobbying
MFDP National Conference Call

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 29, 1965

Mr. Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

In my opinion, the concept of "volunteer subsistence" is a snare and a delusion. It simply means that CORE will accept the responsibility for paying some individual expenses through project funds. Moreover,,it gives us a damnable image, I think, to chop 25 puny dollars in half, apparently so that we can get two workers for the price of one. If these people are prepared to add the $12.50 a week themselves, so as to be working on a subsistance basis of $25.00 a week, I can make the recommendation. Otherwise, I think you should request that they get a $25.00 weekly subsistance. You decide which solution is feasible, then communicate with me. Hopefully, I should be able to get them on the payroll for the present pay period.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director

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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

Could you kindly put the following persons on volunteer subsistence at $12.50 a week?

Willie Ellis
Walter Jenkins
Pamela Smith

These are Negroes. Preference should be given to Willie and Pamela.

These three (3) will be among the forty-four (44) workers whose expenses we will cover this summer.

Best regards,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM/sb

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Maxine Skurka
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

I wanted to let you know oficially that I've resigned from this office, and further information, etc., requests from you should be directed elsewhere. Geraldine Maddocks will be handling the mechanics of my job for a while, until Dave can get someone more familiar with the Movement and organization than she is, to help him. So you can direct questions to her.

Also, I've told her to forward project address and phone changes to you, and inform you of the establishment of new ones. (By the way, the new office numbers here:

523-7625 and 523-7626

the old one is defunct--we have a whole push-button deal, with square buttons, yet, and the hold light is red...)

I will be arriving in NY Sunday, probably, and Dave talks of meeting me there and talking to Marv about the possibility of my working out of National, but tis all speculation. At any rate, I will probably be seeing you shortly.

Until then, be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 21, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

Yesterday I talked to Spiver Gordon. He brought a peculiar situation to my attention; I am passing this on to you.

Several months ago Toby Simon obtained an injunction against the Woodard Theater in Madison Florida. It is Spiver's understanding that this ruling enjoins the theater from discriminating against Negroes as patrons. However, the manager has never obeyed the injunction, except on one occasion when a single Negro, David Dukes, went to attend the show. At that time the manager closed the theater and turned out all the customers. On another occasion he gave a free show for Negroes only. The theater still has separate signs, (white) and (Colored).

John Due has not yet approached the State Supreme court concerning the breach of this injunction; he says he is waiting for clearance from your office.

There are other suits in which John is presently interested; I don't know if clearance from you is a factor in expediting these actions or not. At any rate, I do hope that the work on these suits will proceed with all possible speed, and that communication will not be a bearer to forward movement.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
cc Spiver Gordon & John Due

MASTER

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 11, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

Charles Fenton is no longer working in Jonesboro. The person in that office is Willie Ellis, a volunteer who is to be placed on on the Task Force immediately. The recommendation for this placement, together with some other recommendations, will follow under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

clip & ans.

May 5, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I understand that Charles Fenton is no longer working for CORE in Jonesboro. Will you please let me know who is in charge of that project now.

Thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Maxine

Maxine Skurka

file

General Delivery
Jonesboro, Louisiana 71251
May 15, 1965

Mrs. Eva Levy
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mrs. Levy:

On Sunday, May 2, 1965, the South Bend (Indiana) Tribune carried an article which announced the beginning of a 60 day drive to raise $2,000 for the "Sharon Burger Voter Registration Fund." The fund drive is being sponsored by the Algonquin Civic Club, Inc. of South Bend. The Algonquin Civic Club is an organization of Negro business and professional men. They have sponsored a boys' ball club, instituted a program of prison visits and been involved in other worthwhile civic activities. This past year, the club began a project of neighborhood tutoring for local students, using the help of students from Notre Dame University and St. Mary's College.

When I was accepted as a volunteer for Louisiana's 1964 Summer Project, I appealed to the Algonquins for financial help. The club provided my transportation to Louisiana as well as my expense money for the summer. The Algonquins have been most enthusiastic about CORE's program in Louisiana and have sent financial assistance periodically. I was at home for a short time at the end of April, and it was then that I learned that the club was planning a fund raising drive.

The drive, as I have mentioned, is scheduled to last for 60 days; and the goal is $2,000. An appeal is being made to several local organizations, and members of the Algonquins are making themselves available to speak wherever possible. I have written letters about our activities here during the year; some of the letters will be used to help explain our program. The Algonquins felt that the best way to raise money would be to stress voter registration and to use the appeal of a local person working in the movement in the South - thus the "Sharon Burger Voter Registration Fund" to "help keep Sharon in Louisiana."

My understanding is that the money that is raised will be sent to me. I have talked with Mr. Haley, who suggested that I notify both the Southern Office and the National Office when money is received. I will do that, and of

course I will be sending acknowledgements - probably through Mr. Issiah Jackson who is the club's chairman for the drive.

If you will need any further information, I will be happy to help in whatever way I can.

Yours for Freedom,

(Miss) Sharon Burger

cc: Richard Haley
Issiah Jackson

COPY

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Tonie
Check this
New York
Bookkeeping

May 21, 1965

Richard Haley, Director
Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

, RE: Joelee Watts

We are attempting to straighten out the payroll records of some of our past employees, and also to check on cheques listed as outstanding.

The case of Mr. Joelee Watts is an excellent one.

Maxine Skurka's file show a letter of December 10, 1964 in which you instructed that various persons including Joelee Watts were to be removed from the payroll as of the pay period; that is, the following paycheck was to be their last one. This would have been the check of December 17th.

However, our records show the following for Mr. Watts:

Payperiod	Check No.	Comment
11/4/64	1277	Carried as outstanding, that is, check issued, and has not been cashed
11/18/64	1361	~~Same as 1503 following.~~
12/ 2/64	1503	Checks voided and removed from payroll.
12/17/64	1638	Check voided, however, not removed from payroll for this period

Any clarification as to the number of paychecks Mr. Watts should have received for the months of November and December would be extremely helpful.

THANKS!

Lula

Lula A. Farmer
Staff Associate

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 24, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

Please send me the following things at your <u>earliest convenience</u>:

1. Copies of Jim McCain reports (He wrote that he sends his field reports to National along with orders to forward a copy to us. This is Mr. Haley's request.)
2. Associated membership applications (Bruce Baines has been asking for months to get them and no one will send them to me <u>Please</u> try.) Need enough for 8 chapters.
3. Active membership applications (for eight chapters)
4. Information on CORE straw hats.
5. Expense blanks (<u>U R G E N T</u>).
6. Contractual Agreements (Maybe from Ed Day) <u>URGENT</u>
7. CORE T-shirts.

Let me hear from you real soon. Please.

Sincerely,

Vonnie Jean Jones

SCLC
334 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta Georgia 30303

24 May 1965

John D Due Jr, Esq
Florida Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr Due:

Thank you very much for your helpful letter of 20 May. We are completely in accord with the conditions you suggested in that letter, and feel in particular that an ad hoc basis of cooperation will prove much more satisfactory than an effort to establish a more formal federation. We are confident that, in the event no SCLC Field Secretary is available on the specified basis in Florida, Mr Gordon will act always in the best interests of the Movement as a whole.

I have talked with Mr Haley on the telephone, and will call him again when he returns from a southern Louisiana field trip.

I will keep you informed of all developments on this end, and trust that you will do the same for me.

Thank you for your considerate offer to share your office; we will want to discuss this at a later date.

In God we trust

Hosea L. Williams

Hosea L Williams, Director
Voter Registration, Political
Education & SCOPE

cc: Mr Richard Haley
Mr Spiver Gordon

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION
and DEFENSE FUND

540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Fla.

John D. Due, Jr.--- Florida Counsel

May 20, 1965

Mr. Hosea Williams
SCOPE Director
563 Johnson Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Williams:

You never returned our call! As I told Randolph, on behalf of the Core Scholarship Education and Defense, I shall assist and work with all Brother Civil Right Groups as a Core Co-operating Attorney.

But I can not speak on behalf of Core. I am not a staff person. Those who can are: James Farmer, National Director, Richard Haley, Southern Director, and Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary.

Susan Edwards and her reconnaissance Scope Team invaded our offices Saturday and have occupied our freedom house and they confronted us to test our reactions.

Representing you and S.C.L.C., she stated that SCOPE wanted to work together with Core in North Florida. Representing Core was Spiver Gordon, Florida Core Field Secretary. My status was only to assist, to clarify issues, and problems in my capacity in assisting the Core Secretary in my primary obligation. I therefore offer the following as conclusions and positions from the conference:

1. That there shall be no COFO arrangement with joint staff policy making body for workers to be responsible only to.

2. Core is willing to work cooperatively with S.C.L.C. but under the following considerations.

   A. That Mr. Hosea Williams, Director of SCOPE, in relating to working with Core in North Florida, should contact Mr. Richard Haley, Core Southern Director, 2209 Bryades, New Orleans, Telephone No. 504-523-7525.

   B. That Florida SCOPE volunteers should be under the authority and direction of the Florida Field Secretary, and the local community groups with Core in North Florida project, if there is no permanent S.C.L.C. field secretary available on a day by day ~~consecutive~~ cooperative basis.

C. That where a permanent S.C.L.C. field secretary is available on a day by day basis, co-ordination or cooperation shall be on an AD HOC BASIS DEPENDENT upon personal rapport between the S.C.L.C. field secretary and Core field secretary.

D. The matter of publicity from the projects to be resolved between Richard Haley and Mr. Hosea Williams.

Hope to see you soon at Randolph's.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/am

cc: Marvin Rich
James Farmer
Carl Raeulin
Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon
Sandra Edwards
Andrew Young

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 27, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

I have just had a conference with Jim McCain and Fritz Schwarz who is an unusally able young attorney who wants to work on the voting rights matters in South Carolina.

We have developed a little different approach to increasing voter registration in McCain's area, despite the fact that apparently at the moment there is no obvious discrimination against Negroes. The theory of our case would be based on the 15th Amendment rather than the 14th Amendment and would claim that even though currently there is no clear evidence of discrimination (there are some evidences of current discrimination which does not have to be discussed at this point) but the slowness of registration based upon the one day a month proposition would require 12 years to register the eligible voters, not including the ones who would become eligible in the future.

It is our claim that the past evidences of discrimination are being perpetuated by the slow, even if non-discriminatory current registration.

We hope, therefore, to have a Federal Court direct more days per month for registration. Hopefully if this approach has any success, it can be used in Louisiana, Mississippi, etc.

I will send someone to work with Jim McCain on June 7th hopefully to collect all the material necessary by way of supporting affidavits, etc.

With regard to HUAC, we have talked about this several times without developing a satisfactory approach to attacking their coming in to Louisiana. I am meeting again Friday morning with Mel Wulf of the ACLU for this very purpose.

In the meantime, I am putting students to work doing a full research job on Willis. I wonder, however, since school will be over in the next few days, if you could have a local student who would read the Times Picayune and the newspapers closest to Willis' Congressional district to pick up every reference about him or things that he has said that in any way relate either to civil rights and any of the issues that are covered within that term, to the Klan, the civil liberties. This would be very helpful because the number of references up here are not likely to be so great.

In addition, we are doing a similar research on Leander Perez for the reasons we discussed at our meeting in Elie's office a couple of weeks ago.

As to the possibility of enjoining an election, I would like to discuss this further with you and Dave when I see you in a few days. Theoretically, this would be able to be done since I assume we could prove both statistically and by actual fact that an election held currently in many communities of Louisiana or for that matter, Mississippi, is one in which the officials elected do not truly represent the electorate and further, that the people who have not been registered, that is who have been prevented from registration by acts of discrimination, will be taxed by officials not properly elected and it might be said that, therefore, their property is being taken from them in violation of the 14th Amendment without due process of law.

I have thought about our conversations with you and Dave and your letter and nothing would please me more than to begin such a case.

I think I have outlined the theory above and we should discuss the possibility because it would be a tremendous achievement.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Carl

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS

CC: Al Bronstein
Dave Dennis

natl office

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 12, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

I agree with the general policy of discouraging formation of new chapters. However, I think each potential applicant must be judged on its own merits. A group that is already formed and operating may be able to help us in numerous ways such as might not be the case in a fledgling group that is just beginning.

I strongly urge that Jim McCain go over to Atlanta to meet with the group as soon as possible and return a recommendation. I feel the advantages of a base in Atlanta are too obvious for me to enumerate at this point.

I do not have Earl Allen's address. He can be contacted through Dallas, Texas CORE. I would suggest that this be done, soon, because Earl is planning to move to Houston in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

14 May 1965

Mr. Morty Schiff
Physics Department
Yeshiva University
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Morty:

I didn't receive your phone call on May 10 as planned, so I am writing to confirm our phone conversation in New York and let you know that I have given Marvin Rich the details of which we spoke and asked him to get in touch with you right away about it.

You can reach me at the above Baton Rouge address and Dave Dennis at the Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans. My phone is Baton Rouge is (504) 342-8388.
I realize we have to get the money first and hope that Marvin can work something out.

Yours truly,

Mike

Mike Lesser
Louisiana Field Staff

cc: Marvin Rich
George Wiley
Dave Dennis
Bob Moses

Communications

1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

14 May 1965

Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

I spoke with Morty Schiff about setting up a 2-way radio system before I left New York, and we worked out some of the e uipment and cost re uirements in a general way. We then agreed that he would call me in New Orleans on May 10 to set up a meeting there where we could get more specific. This never transpired, so I am writing to ask you to get in touch with him in New York and work on this. As Dave mentioned when he was in New York, this is a high priority item for us.

The details of my conversation with Schiff were that we would need a total of 10 base station units; 20 mobile units costing:

10 base stations @ $300.00	$3,000.00
20 mobile units @ $200.00	$4,000.00
	$7,000.00
plus 5% maintenance, operation and installation allowance	$ 350.00
total cost....	$7,350.00 (minimum)

He felt that his experience in Mississippi last year had left him with a very concrete idea of the kind of training which staff would need to operate such a system, and of how to keep operating expenses to a minimum. Schiff expressed his willingness to set up the system here and make it operational, but said he would need a definite committment from CORE in terms of finances and re uirements before he could go ahead.

It seems to me that the first is most essential at this point: the locations and physical re uirements can't be specified in more exact terms than above until Schiff and we know what we have to work with. I know the money problems, but is it not possible that this is the sort of project for which funds could be raised from sources which might not contribute to our more controversial project plans - i.e., the type of people who bought at the SEDF Art Show or foundations or funds? The logic of preventing another Philadelphia, Miss., 1964 incident ought to be evident even to those who wouldn't want to support a political challenge!

Would you contact Schiff about this and try to give him some committment? Also on the $ problem? And, CORE would need to get an FCC license to operate the radio system - which, he says, is

not difficult.
Please keep me informed.

Sincerely.
Mike
Mike Lesser

P.S. Bob Wechsler might be of some help.

cc: George Wiley
Dave Dennis

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
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Martin Luther King
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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

29 May 1965

Convention Planning Committee
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

TO: NAC, Director, Associate Director, Department Heads, Director of Sourthern Office, Senior Field Secretaries of each region

FROM: Convention Planning Committee

RE: Resource Personnel for Convention Workshops

In an effort to have a convention that will be informative as well as inspirational, we are planning for a series of workshops during the convention that will cover the areas of concern of most CORE chapters. Enclosed is a list of suggested personnel. If you know of additional resource persons in your area who might be available but who are not yet assigned, please notify the Convention Committee at 213½ West Main Street, Durham, N. C.

We are also in need of persons who can preside over the workshops. Please submit names of persons who are familiar with the subject matter and are capable of leading group discussions.

Because of our limited finances, we will not be able to pay an honorarium to any resource persons and we are in hopes that they will be willing to pay their own expenses as their contribution to CORE. Please respond by return mail if you have any additions or comments, and in any event not later than the 5th of June.

Thank you for your cooperation.

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

C

James Farmer
national director

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Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

file
nat.
corr.

1965 CORE CONVENTION - JULY 1-5, 1965

THEME: "The Black Ghetto: An Awakening Giant.
Planning Committee Headquarters
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

29 May 1965

- Mr. Richard Haley
Core Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
- Dear Mr. Haley:

Because of your expertise in the area to be discussed, we ask you to serve as a resource person in the CORE Convention Workshop listed below:

SUBJECT	**TIME**
Core & Community Organization	Friday 4-5:30
e. Internal Organization	
?. The role of officers and committees	

-

We are requesting that you prepare a ten-minute presentation on this subject and prepare to participate in group discussion. If you know of materials on the subject, please bring them or let the Convention Committee know well in advance so that they can be obtained

CORE is in serious financial straits and therefore is not in a position to offer you any expense money. We are hoping that you were making plans to attend the convention and that even if you have not made such plans previously, you will be willing to come and participate in the program.

Please respond to the Convention Committee at the above address within a week by returning the enclosed form regarding your availability. Thank you for your efforts to make the 1965 Convention a great one.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman

McKcrs

Phone 327-6033

O. Z. EVERS, President JOSEPH McDONALD, Secretary JAMES E. SMITH, Field Treasurer (Secretary ?)

AUG 2 6 1965

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

MEMPHIS 12, TENNESSEE
P. O. Box 5077

[1965, Aug 26?]

Congress of Racial Equality
National Headquarters
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

I certify that on July 14, 1965 an election was held by me in Covington, Tennessee (Tipton County), for the purpose of establishing a Core Chapter there. I further certify that all of Cores rules and regulations were adhered to. The following persons were elected to the following offices:

1.	Mr. Bennie Topps 433 Hall Street	-	President -	Covington, Tenn.
2.	Mr. George Ewin	-	1st Vice Pres.	Covington, Tenn.
3.	Mr. Morgan Adams	-	2nd Vice Pres.	" " .
4.	Mr. Billy Hawkins Route 2, Box 284	-	Secretary -	" " .
5.	Mr. Willie Pete	-	Treasure -	" " .
6.	Mr. Robert Crawford	-	Chaplain -	" " .

Please contact Mr. Bennie Topps and send to him the necessary for chapter affiliations.
↓ Papers

Sincerely Yours,
O. Z. Evers,

Pres. of Memphis Chapter Core

Richard -
Do you want this additional chapter 2
Please afford + send me cc: that material

P.S. Smith (see above *) was here yesterday - Says them a good group!

CORE - SOUTHERN - HQ. OFFICE

CORRESPONDENCE - PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

1965, JAN - APRIL

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Mr. Reuben Phillips
99 Hillside 12 H
New York, New York

Dear Reuben,

Richard Tinsley of our Mississippi staff wrote of having talked to you during the Christmas holidays. He relayed on to us your suggestion that someone from CORE spend some time with you in discussing the potential for lining up ruraly top-draw talent in the New York area.

First of all, thanks very much for the suggestion. As you may have already guessed long ago, aggressive public relations is not my forte. I have thought numerous times of talking to you about using your talent and contacts for CORE's benefit; I could never quite bring myself to do this, perhaps because it seems a little like taking advantage of friendship.

However, poor as CORE is now, I will take advantage of motherhood much less friendship--if I felt it could help the organization. I say all that to say this: I will be in New York Saturday through Tuesday, January 16th--20th. I'd like to talk to you about yout ideas of what can be accomplished, and what is the best way to go about it. I will telephone you at home Saturday at 1 p.m. to see if we can set up an appointment convenient to you. Hope we can do this because it will be very pleasant to have another chance just for chating.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc: Dick Jewett

[1965, JAN]

C.O.R.E.

It may be logically argued from a financial point of view, but to me the idea of terminating staff or cutting program seems utterly rediculous when demands imposed on civil rights organization by society are increasing, an awareness of need and solutions will not allow for slack or let up in either area.

It is true that everyone in C.O.R.E., in the movement sacrifices in many ways, but when we ask someone to register even though it means he'll be cut out of the food program, that his house may be burn, that he maybe shot and supposely he doesn't understand overall the problems as wellas we do why he must sacrifice death if necessary, then I believe we who do, can do a little more by chipping in to see that our fellow workers are able to continue with their work.

MATT SUAREZ
JANUARY, 1965

New Orleans

I. Poverty Program

New Orleans being a urban area with a grant from the ~~pa~~ Anti-Poverty Program, can easily be incorporated into our local ~~poverty~~ program. It offers a perfect opportunity to involve college students into a community work program which we intend to undertake; at the same time it provides the community with a permanent team of workers under trained supervision with a specific program that can develop ~~community~~ leadership on a community level.

II. Political Action

Getting the vote is the first and most difficult step; but more important is knowing how to use it. An intensified voter education drive will be conducted through the community organization, this does not mean that it will be a political machine. A block-by-block campaign is anticipated; eventually covering ~~t~~ the city, to be done by local people.

III. Labor's Aid

A committee shall be formed to work out plans of operation whereby job openings may be obtained for Negroes at all levels of big business. Hoping to detour automation's impact, it will work with research on corporations done by Tom Ramsay on retraining programs and development of skillls. New Orleans is most feasible for a project of this sort, since many corporations are based here, with a variety of employment opportunities.

IV. Community Centers

A community center will be developed where recreational enjoyment may be sought with encouragement of becoming active in civic resopnsibilities. All programs emanate from the community center as programs allow for implementation. This can and should be used as a model for city government review, and encouragement of building more.

V. Community Organizatio

Community Orgainzation would consist of people who have similar interests and are willing to work for civic, political and social change; it would serve to siphon programs of all sorts to local community, provide impetus and direction to a core of already existing workers with tremendous potential of becoming completely independent of ~~them~~ all dominant powers.

VI. Finance and Support

Finance for the entire program can be obtained from the local community. There is an abundance of resources from which we can gain support, since there has been no real fund drive here by any organization for civil rights. New Orleans, once established as a project, may be drawn upon for resources in almost any area, such as finances, office supplies, food, clothing and personnel.

VII. Present Operation

Working in New Orleans are Tom Ramsay and myself, Matt Suarez. Tom now is working on researching corporations operating in New Orleans; hopefully to provide on-the-job-training programs and increasing employment opportunities for Negroes. There are many ways in which this may be done; largely the work will be experimental, but will provide a documentation of efforts and effects for further use. Further explanation of this program is attached to the end of this paper. I am engaged in making community contacts ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ for support, and a location from which to operate the local project; also setting up the one-month orientation for students recruited by Mary Lovelace to work on the New Orleans project. Our first endeavor is to register five hundred Negroes which may possibly lead to the election of a Negro representative.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Miss Mimi Feingold
432 Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Dear Mimi,

I am very glad to learn that you will be able to return to the Task Force this summer. As glad as those of us on the staff are to have you back, imagine the reactions in your adopted community of Clinton. Mama Jo will go into an extended series of hallelujahs and hosannas; district attorney whats-his-name will twirl and curl his moustachios, mutter "curses, 've been foiled again", and slink into the shadows at left-center stage.

There is not much news. Ronnie is going to the hospital for a check up after which he will take a short vacation. Spiver Gordon plans to be married this week to a young lady on the Task Force in Florida. Dave and Marianne have married and departed for other shores. Lawrence Mitchell has gone to California. I am sure you know of the marriage of Dannie Mitchell and Catherine Patterson. (Unless you are interested in marriage, don't come back to this project!) Frank Battiste and Fred Brooks are no longer on the project either. Oh yes, Loria Davis and Verla Bell went to school. As you can see from the above, Task Force is very low in numbers. However, let us know when you are free to return and the place will be there.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc Ronnie Moore

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 31, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

Enclosed is a list of names, locations, jobs classification and salary of workers in the Southern program. This list is corrected as of this date. A copy has also been sent to bookkeeping.

A check earmarked for the Louisiana Summer Project came to the office a few days ago. It prompted me to take steps, perhaps prematurely, to open a CORE Louisiana Summer Project account at our bank. The bank informs me that we must go through the same procedure that we experienced in opening our first account. This is a labyrinthine process which can consume months of time. I am also enclosing the forms given us by the bank to be filled out by our CORE officers. If I remember correctly, Clora processed the obtaining of signatures etc. for the first account, and probably knows the procedure better than any one else. I am turning it over to you for proper disposition.

In the future any checks that come in earmarked for the CORE Louisiana Summer Project will be sent directly to the New York Office with the request that a corresponding check be issued from the bookkeeping department there.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Master

March 31, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Richard L. Burke
Lawrence CORE
2207 Ohio Street
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dick:

First of all, a formal thank you for your efforts in the spring program for the Kansas students. They worked out well, and we hope to see many of them back this summer. Gerry Maddocks, of course, is still here, and has proven a great help to us in this office (I'm getting spoiled, with the help cutting stencils and such!)

We have a problem, however, that we hope Lawrence CORE can help us with. You have probably received the memo we sent to chapters April 2nd concerning summer volunteer recruitment--I will enclose a copy here, in case you didn't. Well, the notation URGENT can now be tripled, as Ronnie Moore has just requested 259 additional volunteers in Louisiana--with June but a month and a half away.

The primary thing is publicity. I am also enclosing our recent report to NAC (part of it, actually), which gives more details on the project, itself. We hope you will try to get this information in the local and campus papers. The participation of the students last week, and the whole Bogalusa crisis, should help tremendously in rousing interest from that area.

We also hope the chapter might launch a full-scale recruitment campaign. You may reproduce copies of the application at will, and put them in as many hands as possible. Some of the students might address meetings arranged to tell people about the project and the need for workers.

Please let me know if the things I have suggested are possible, and I would welcome further suggestions that you might have.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Lawrence Glover
401 Winchell House
West Quadrangle
University of Michegan
Ann Arbor, Michegan

Dear Mr. Glover:

Thank you for your letter of April 11. We are most happy to know of the interest at the University of Michegan in CORE's projects in the South.

I am enclosing a brief program description and an application form. You may reproduce these (perhaps Ann Arbor CORE has a mimeo machine) to fill your needs.

Right now we are making a concerted effort to recruit volunteers, as we are suddenly in need of 250 more workers than we had originally intended! With but a month and a half til June, you can see we are faced with a serious problem. I am wondering if you and the others you mentioned who are interested in working in the South might be in a position to help out, by publicizing the projects and making the information as to how to apply widely known.

We have sent out urgent pleas for aid to all CORE chapters, so Ann Arbor CORE probably has all the information you would need for such a project.

Please let me know if the things I have suggested are possible. Meanwhile, I will look forward to receiving your application.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Ron Kaufman
Mississippi Freedom Project
Box 2484
Stanford, California

Dear Ron:

Many things to talk about...I hardly know where to begin. I just received a mailing from y'all, with the past two Bay Area FSNCC newsletters, and April Movement, along with Mike Miller's position paper What Is An Organizer? The newsletters are really well done; I wish to god we had some kind of printing set-up here. Someday. It was very strange--the Feb. copy had WATS reports in it, and I was positively jolted, as I received some of those reports in Jackson. I had long ago forgotten about Gene and George being shot at, and the whole series of events surrounding that came back to me.

I was a little disturbed at Mike's paper. It had the tone of a 4th grade reader, though it said some good things. We are in the midst of doing position papers on the same subject and related ones (regional office staff, that is), to be used in material for upcoming staff training sessions. They should be pretty interesting.

What does the potential for volunteers from Stanford look like? We just got a request from Ronnie Moore for 259 additional workers for Louisiana--with June a month and a half away! So we are going on an all-out effort to find them. The sudden increase in need for the summer was brought on by the recent Bogalusa crisis, and similar incidents throughout the state. There have been 4 bombings in New Orleans in the past two weeks; a man was murdered in Hammond a few days ago; a bomb was thrown in a Negro's home, a cab stand was burned and a man's car was shot up in Slidell... It just goes on and on.

I'm enclosing all kinds of things: program descritions, memos that have gone out to chapters, etc.

Hey, let me hear from you--especially as to how many people might be rounded up from there to work in Louisiana this summer. Be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
Western Regional Office
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco 15, California

Dear Ike:

HELP! Ronnie has just put in a request for 259 additional volunteers for Louisiana this summer; all told, so far, for the entire region we have received about 20 applications.

Could a large recruitment drive be managed out there? Between the chapters and campus organizations in your region, there should be quite a potential. With you there, you might speak at meetings arranged to talk about the summer projects.

I am enclosing a memo we put out to chapters recently--perhaps a note of encouragement from your regional office might increase the chances of chapters acting upon it. Also a copy of the NAC report, which gives more details about the projects themselves. We will be sending out copies of the same report to chapters, in hopes they will be able to get some publicity on the local level.

Also, a copy of the application form; please reproduce it and get copies into as many hands as possible. You might also put a poster togather for mass distribution, including that folks can write to me at this office for further info and applications (or to your office). Some kind of screening set-up should be organized too.

Ike, I know your hands are full--but we're desperate. Let me know if the things I've suggested are at all possible; and I would welcome further suggestions from you.

Thanx, really.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 17, 1965

Miss Genevieve Hughes
Berkeley CORE
3219 Adeline
Berkeley, California

Dear Genevieve Hughes:

I was a little startled to receive the letter from you--you have no doubt forgotten, but in spring of 1961, when you went to Cincinnati to organize a CORE chapter there, you were told by Fellowship House and NAACP to call me for people and finding a place to meet. Needless to say, I've been with CORE ever since.

To answer your specific questions:

1. Task Force workers receive $22 a week, but are paid every two weeks (actually $25 a week, but $22 after taxes...);

2. Volunteers can voice preference as to which state they want to work in. However, no volunteers are being accepted to work in Mississippi--since northern Florida only can handle 15 workers, and South Carolina 35, if more than this number ask for assignments there, we'll have to be arbitrary. Louisiana needs 260.

3. Preference as to type of work really comes through preference for the state. S.C., for instance, will only be doing voter registration and political education, whereas one can get involved in community center and freedom school programs in northern Florida. We will also need a few volunteers specifically in the areas of federal programs, journalism and press photography, so indication of working in any of these areas will be given consideration. People with office skills and to do research are also areas where special skills are needed. But the average project worker, though assigned to, for instance, teach in a freedom school, will find himself doing many other things too, so it makes little difference what a primary interest is.

4. We hope to begin making decisions on applicants May 5. We are in need of a few volunteers to come down before summer starts, if anyone is available, and decisions will be made before the time indicated that they can come down.

We are happy to know that Berkeley CORE can help. If you've any more questions, feel free to ask them. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

REPORT FOR APRIL

FROM: PROGRAM DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN REGION/ DAVE AND DEB

TO: RICHARD HALEY

DATE: APRIL 19, 1965

NAC Report. All current information on plans for summer projects in Louisiana, South Carolina, northern Florida and Mississippi were put together, along with their respective budget proposals, to be submitted to NAC at their April 9th meeting. It was approved. Later, complete copies, along with copies of the memo to the Department of Organization concerning staff training programs, were sent to all Southern staff people.

Killings mailing. A mailing went out to all CORE chapters in the country along with a partial list of racial murders in the South over the past two years. A letter was included which asked that these be publicised locally, wherever possible, and that a push be made to add certain amendments to the proposed voting bill.

Bogalusa incident summary. The events in Bogalusa over April 7-9 were condensed and put into chronological order, coherently, and sent along with the killings mailing to all chapters in the country. Some similar reports might be gotten out every few days, or at least weekly.

Recruitment. Two urgent memos were sent to all chapters in the country urging them to begin recruitment programs and perhaps fund-raising programs to subsidise volunteers who cannot be self-supporting. It was suggested that as much local publicity on the summer projects, themselves, be pushed for--and an abbreviated version of the extensive NAC report was included with the 2nd memo. A copy of our application form was included with the 1st, suggesting that the chapters reproduce it to fill their own needs. Written response to this was requested, and Genevieve Hughes of Berkeley CORE has already expressed that chapter's desire to help.

Special letters went to Richard Burke of Lawrence CORE, Mike Lesser of the University of Wisconsin, Steve Miller of Antioch College, Ike Reynolds of the Western Regional Office. Response has come from Steve, who says he thinks he can round up at least 40 volunteers for Louisiana, half of whom are Negroes, but he needs more information. He has been sent Community Action Fellowship material, and latest news from the state. He volunteers for the Plaquemines Project, if it materializes.

Material has been sent to George Wiley and Maxine Skurka at National. Both have been asked to do what they can publicity and recruitment-wise, but I have heard nothing from George and Max just seems to appreciate the material, but has not mentioned what can be done with it.

REPORT FOR APRIL/ 2

We received the information on Community Action Fellowships from Marv, and put out a flyer about it, along with a blank that people can fill out and send us for applications (which, by the way, have not come from Marv yet...). 20 have gone to Steve for Central State, 20 to Dodie, 20 to Jerome, and 20 to Mississippi.

Medical Committee for Human Rights. A meeting has been arranged for Monday, April 26, with the Executive Director of MCHR, to talk about a program for Louisiana. Dave will go up to NY from Washington.

WATS reports. We now receive WATS reports from the Atlanta SNCC office. We are going to begin recording and reproducing reports we receive from our field projects, and reciprocate by sending a copy of these to Atlanta.

Personnel. We have received 15 applications: 2 Negro men, 3 white (one of whom is a rabbi); 6 white women, 2 of whom are definitely self-supporting, 2 Negro women, one of whom is self-supporting.

College conferences. No report from Flukey and Jerome.

Louisiana political handbook. No report from Judi.

Respectfully submitted.

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 5, 1965

Mr. Ron Kaufman
Mississippi Freedom Project
Box 2484
Stanford, California

Dear Ron:

Hello again. Enclosed is our latest--I assume you received the material on the Housing Authority and Jonesboro developments.

Bogalusa is still going strong...now teargas bombings. A doctor from the National Institutes of Health, a subdivision of The U.S. Public Health Service, which is, in turn, an agency of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (you can imagine the fun we had with the press...) was arrested there last week. And Rowan Burris was picked up on a trumped up charge by the two parish policemen who had beaten him a week before.

Gary Craven has arrived, and is in Baton Rouge for a little while before finally being assigned. He seems pretty perceptive, though a little dazed by the whole scene (which is understandable). I think he'll work out.

Have heard from Ike, at last, concerning screening. He's going to set something up himself (good because he knows Louisiana so well). He mentions some kind of conflict between SNCC and CORE in that area--thank god I'm not involved in those things. That's one of the reasons I ended up fleeing South last September. Silly stuff.

Many thanks for the material you've been sending (if I haven't said that before)...keep it coming. Our formal brochures on Louisiana are at the printer, should be back in a week or so.

Let me hear from you again soon. Be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 6, 1965

Mrs. Gordon Webber
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

Dear Mrs. Webber:

I wanted to send you this material on St. Tammany Parish, then began thinking about other things, like Jonesboro and the Housing Authority and I have no idea what I have sent you and haven't. So I decided to send you everything, and whatever is duplicated (if anything), I'm sure you can make use of anyway. The last was a pretty incredible sentence!

Right now we are faced with the problem of 2-way radios. Nobody wants a repeat of Neshoba County's performance of last summer. An FCC license is being obtained in New York, and the only thing left to do is find the funds needed to purchase the equipment. We want to begin installation in May, so the system can be set up before the new volunteers arrive, for maximum safety. It should take about $5,000 for the bare minimum needed to protect project people on the road. The thing is, of course, that this kind of money won't materialize until <u>after</u> the project begins--and probably until after something disasterous happens, sadly enough. If you know of anyone in the HRC (or otherwise) who does have this kind of money at hand, perhaps you could suggest this specific needsto him.

Meanwhile, we have received freedom school books from about three groups so far--not used texts, we are happy to say, but new Britannicas, literature direct from the publisher, and an enviable supply of political philosophy and history (I'm drooling...). We are now trying to find a source for "integrated textbooks", but the problem seems to be that all those available are being used, which is great. We do get occasional samples, though, which go directly into libraries.

The final decision has been made on Plaquemines Parish (Perez and company)--we're going in. It should be a massive thing, and we dread to think of what will happen to those who attempt to work there, but it has to be done. With or without 2-way radios...

Much to do, so must go. Let me hear from you again soon.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

PS: I'd appreciate clippings or copies of anything appearing in your local papars, newsletters, etc. about the upcoming project, Rye HRC support, etc.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Mr. Chris Sproul
c/o CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Chris,

Kindly accept this letter as an official request from Southern Office for you to come to Louisiana as a Task Force member in Jonesboro. Enclosed I am forwarding the regular application form, which includes requirements of an identification photo and a doctor's report on your present state of health.

In reference to our recent telephone conversation, we hope you will be able to make it to New Orleans right after the coming NAC meeting; the need in Jonesboro is really pressing, and the sooner you can come the better. We all look forward to seeing you take a role in the Louisiana program.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Enclosure

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Bogalusa Committee for Concern
449-14th Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sirs:

We have just seen some copies of your pamphlet "The Bogalusa Story." It is excellent! We would appreciate very much if you could send to us immediately 500 copies of the pamphlet for our use. Will this cost?

Thanks very much. Your pamphlet is probably the best thing that has come out, to date, on the situation in Bogalusa, and we can use it for a number of things.

Sincerely yours,

Geraldine Maddocks

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Bogalusa Committee for Concern
449-14th Street
San Francisco, California

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Sincerely yours,

Geraldine Maddocks

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 23, 1965

Sharon Burger
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station ~~Ba~~
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sharon,

About your letter of April 20, in which you ask about the names and addresses of the Syracuse, Kansas and Southern students: Yes, please send that information to us. Since Debbie is leaving, I will be handling that sort of thing. Thanks muchly,

Freedom, etc.,

Geraldine Maddocks

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
April 20, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

We have been sending applications for the Summer Project to students from Syracuse, Kansas and Southern Universities who have contacted our office and requested them. We have the names and addresses in this office; should we be sending that information to you?

The telephone number of the Baton Rouge Freedom House is 342-0724, and the address is 240 West Washington.

Freedom,

Sharon

Sharon Burger

P.S. Applications sent from our office will be returned to your office when completed. We did remember to make that notation on them!

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 23, 1965

Sharon Burger
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station ~~Ba~~
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sharon,

About your letter of April 20, in which you ask about the names and addresses of the Syracuse, Kansas and Southern students: Yes, please send that information to us. Since Debbie is leaving, I will be handling that sort of thing. Thanks muchly,

Freedom, etc.,

Geraldine Maddocks

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Dr. O. E. Carter
2017 Caffin Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Carter,

Summer is approaching rapidly and both CORE and MCHR feel a sort of reciprocal curiosity about each other's plans for the coming summer. On one point you could give us great help: Will you be able to furnish a list of names of doctors in Louisiana who, in your opinion, would be willing to serve as resident-aponsors of visiting doctors who would come in during the time of the CORE Summer Project? I hope very much to be able to talk with you personally about this---possibly even before you receive this letter. We do need the help, and I hope you will be able to fill the aching void.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Miss Lois Chaffee
1714 Everett Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Lois:

We have a problem--22 tons of books are on their way here for Southern freedom schools and libraries. One, we've no place to put them, two, we've no one to catalogue them, etc. Not only that, but this kind of thing is going to continue to happen right on through the summer.

Lois, please come and help us. We've talked to Dick about it, and he gives the go ahead signal for asking you. The job is this:

1. receiving and cataloguing shipments of books and supplies for distribution to various CORE projects in the South;

2. administering a crew of volunteers who will stack, unload, load the cartons;

3. managing their distribution throughout the South (i.e. receiving requests, reporting what comes in, directing their dispersement).

Let us know as soon as possible if you're at all interested in doing this. All we can say is we need you.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

Val Coleman in New York
film that Wil. Ussery talking to
him about in conn. with use on the
Huntley-Brinkley show.

2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 22, 1965

Mr. Val Coleman
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Val Coleman,

Ed Hollander asked me to send these films to you. They are the ones Wil Ussery was speaking to you about in connection with the Huntley--Brinkley show. As soon as you can, Ed would like to have the negatives sent back to him. Thank you very much

Sincerely yours

file

2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans,Louisiana
April 22, 1965

Mr. Val Coleman
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Val Coleman,

Ed Hollander asked me to send these films to you. They are the ones Wil Ussery was speaking to you about in connection with the Huntley--Brinkley show. As soon as you can, Ed would like to have the negatives sent back to him. Thank you very much

Sincerely yours

enclosed
2 films

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 23, 1965

Mr. Dave Crowley, Neighborhood Worker
Lower East Side Mission of Trinity Parish
333 Madison Street
New York 2, New York

Dear Mr. Crowley,

In answer to your letter of March 31, which was sent to us here in the Southern office, I am very glad to learn of your interest in working in the south, even for a short period of time. I am enclosing an application for work with the CORE Southern Task Force. Please indicate on it the time you will be available. Of course, I cannot guarantee your acceptance, but I will be looking for your application.

I am also enclosing applications for the married couple you mention. I hope I hear from them. If you have any questions about the project, feel free to write to me; I will be happy to help all I can.

In return, could you send me some information? I have always been interested in the work of the church in the inner city, and I would be very glad if you could send me any information you might have on the work of Trinity Parish, or any other church that you are familiar with. This is a subject very dear to my heart, and I would appreciate any news you could send me.

For Freedom Now,

Geraldine Maddocks

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 13, 1965

Mrs. Mildred Dickeman
1028 Missouri Street
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Dickeman:

Enclosed is a check for $1,200--we are most happy that there was no need to use it! Also enclosed is a receipt for the $300 to remain here for Gerry Maddocks.

Again, many thanks for the bond reserve.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 17, 1965

Mr. Dan H. Flowers
4585 Providence Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Flowers:

You have no idea what you are asking! The subject of "race relations" in New Orleans (or anywhere, for that matter) is a pretty complex thing, involving many aspects of the city, itself, of the various social structures within it, of people's psychological makeup, of politics and economics and religion--of considering areas of concern, such as police brutality, public accommodations, voter registration, education, the ghettos, housing conditions, employment... need I say more?

None of the members of our staff is available to sit down and write such a paper. Priority must be given to protecting lives, for instance, in Bogalusa, to preparing for summer projects--and the many other aspects of our work that keep us occupied 35 hours a day.

Since you are here in New Orleans, let me suggest this to you: come by the office some morning (or afternoon, or evening...), and sit down and talk with us, ask specific questions. You might call me here at the office (523-7204) to arrange such an interview.

I'm sorry we could not be of more help, but I hope you will seriously consider my suggestion.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 7, 1965

Mr. Bruce Hanson
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hanson:

Dave asked that I write you about the NCC project in Louisiana. He would like as much information as possible about it..I assume he is speaking of a proposed project for this summer.

Dave will be in New York on Friday, to stay through the weekend (a National Action Council meeting). He plans to try and reach you at your office, then; if you don't intend to be there, you can get in touch with him through the National Office.

I hope you are well and will be visiting us again soon.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Mr. Bruce Hanson
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hanson:

This is partly an apology for the mix-up concerning getting in touch with Dave the weekend of the 9th. Because of the crisis in Bogalusa, Dave was unable to leave New Orleans, and ended up in NY only for that Sunday. Needless to say, he was so tied up that day that his intention to speak with you slipped his mind.

We are mainly interested in knowing if NCC is definitely going to have a program in Louisiana this summer, and if so the details on the project.

Again, we're sorry about not getting in touch with you as we had planned.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

April 23, 1965

Dear Mr. Hicks:

Dave Dennis asked me to send these materials to you, so here they are.

Freedom,

Geraldine Maddocks

enc

Master

April 23, 1965

Dear Mr. Hicks:

Dave Dennis asked me to send these materials to you, so here they are.

Freedom,

Geraldine Maddocks

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 17, 1965

Mrs. Paulding James
2302 Browning Street
Berkeley, California 94702

Dear Mrs. James:

Thank you so much for your letter of April 1. We are glad to know of St. Mark's Community Relations Committee's interest in COFO and the freedom schools.

At this point, the Mississippi projects cannot handle further shipments of books and other supplies, due to a storage and distribution problem. However, many projects, particularly in northern Florida and Louisiana, are trying to develop freedom school and community center programs and are in great need of these materials. We hope that your willingness to help extends to these areas, also.

We are presently making arrangements for storage and distribution from here, so any such equipment can be sent directly to us. Since this is the regional office, we receive requests for these items, and can direct them wherever they are most needed.

"Books" are definitely needed, but only a particular type. We ran into into much difficulty in Mississippi with the tremendous amount of used texts we received and simply couldn't use. The books that can be used are: literature, Negro history, any level of civics, and reference books. If it is at all possible to get ahold of some of the new "integrated" texts, they would be invaluable.

Right now, in order to prepare for the summer projects, we are in great need of financial contributions and self-supporting volunteers. I am enclosing a copy of our summer volunteer application form, which we hope you will reproduce and make available to any contacts your group may have with people who might be interested in working in the South this summer.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Mr. Marshall B. Jones
3955 SW 3rd Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

Many and profuse apologies for waiting this long to send the material you requested. Actually, it has only been the past few weeks that we have had the material ourselves!

I will include our recent memos to chapters, which should give you a good idea of our plight as far as recruitment of summer volunteers goes. I hope you know of some students at the university who are interested in coming, and that your group has been successful in fund-raising to provide their support.

I am also enclosing information on the new Community Action Fellowships, which are primarily for Negro students. CORE's Scholarship Education Defense Fund has raised the funds to subsidize many students' working on field projects this summer.

Feel free to reproduce any of this material to fill your needs. Let us know how you are coming along.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Dr. William M. Jones
3326 LaSalle Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Jones:

Summer is approaching rapidly and both CORE and MCHR feel a sort of reciprocal curiosity about each other's plans for the coming summer. One point you could give us great help: Will you be able to furnish a list of names of doctors in Louisiana who, in your opinion, would be willing to serve as resident-sponsors of visiting doctors who would come in during the time of the CORE Summer Project? I hope very much to be able to talk with you personally about this---possibly even before you receive this letter. We do need the help, and I hope you will be able to fill the aching void.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 23, 1965

Mr. Galway Kinnell
c/o Academy of American Poets
1078 Madison Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Mr. Kinnell,

I am glad to hear of your interest in working for the Freedom Movement this summer. For now, I am sending you an application for work on the CORE Southern Task Force for the summer of 1965. I will look for it to come back to me. As far as need goes—we always need people. Try and indicatedon the application the time you would be available, as nearly as you know.

Louisiana has been designated a target area by CORE (much as I hate the term). Since you have worked with Ronnie Moore, I am sure you realize what needs to be done. Please send your application back as soon as possible.

For freedom now,

Geraldine Maddocks

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Mike Lesser
418 North Frances
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mike:

JoAnne has informed us as to the confusion that somehow developed concerning the spring project, and students coming down from the University of Wisconsin. We're all sorry it happened, but we can understand how overwhelming Mimi's influence could have been to someone who is unfamiliar with working in the South. If you had continued the correspondance as we suggested in our letter to you, the whole thing might have been avoided. At any rate, there is still the summer...

Which is really the subject of this letter. Ronnie Moore has just requested 259 additional volunteers for Louisiana this summer--and June is but a month and a half away. We need key people in many areas to begin a concerted recruitment effort, and attempt to get publicity on the project, itself, through local papers and campus papers. With Mimi there, you have a natural speaker for meetings arranged to interest people in coming down.

I'm enclosing material you might be able to use: (1) our report to NAC, which gives details on the three summer projects, (2) a memo we just put out to chapters, briefly describing our plight, and (3) a copy of the application form, which you may reproduce and get into as many hands as possible. You might capitalize on the whole Bogalusa crisis, bot for recruitment and publicity.

Please let me know if these suggestions are at all possible, whether or not you'd be willing to undertake such an effort, and what the potential at Wisconsin might be. A few students from there have already individually requested information on working in the South this summer, and I could supply you with their names if that would be helpful at all.

Many thanks, prematurely...

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Mr. Steven Miller
Antioch College
Yellow Spring, Ohio

Dear Steve,

Thank you very much for the $50.00 contribution. I need not weep to you about the needs of staff and the needs of program and the other needs of this and that; your experience gave you a very clear picture of the CORE operation in Louisiana.

I wish from the bottom of my heart that opportunity such as this had been available when I was a student. As Valuable as you were to our project while you were here---and that was considerable---I am sure the experience returned you as much in value. I feel very strongly that the life you lived in Mississippi last summer and in Bogalusa and Baton Rouge liften your concern for democracy and human rights out of the realm of the intellectual and the spiritual, giving it a realistic turn that can be acquired nowhere outside actual experience.

At the same time I feel this kind of experience is strong medicine; every student is not ready for it. It is good, testimony to your own personality and character that you acquired the reputation not only of a personable fellow but a hard worker and a good thinker.

I leave it to Bill Yates and Ronnie to keep you to-to-date on what is happening. Let us hear from you when you have the time.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Steve Miller
Antioch Union
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Steve:

I hope you are there; I am assuming that the academic world did not make you flee for the hills. You left right before the fun began, Steve--I'll enclose goodies on your favorite town. Deacons on the rooftops with shotguns, the NY Post having front page headlines KKK CORE GUNBATTLE, 10-foot burning crosses... it's been quite a week.

And then Ronnie announced that he needs 259 more volunteers for Louisiana this summer--with June a month and a half away. HELP! You mentioned that you might bring down some Antiochians--do you still intend to do so? What are the chances of a real all-out recruitment drive on campus and in town? Could you get some publicity in the local papers on the project, itself? Money? Cars?

I am enclosing part of the report we just did for the National Action Council, which gives some details on summer projects in general, that may be helpful. Also a copy of a memo to chapters we just put out--isn't there an unaffiliated chapter on Antioch's campus? Also a copy of the application form, which you are welcome to reproduce at will.

Let me know if the things I've suggested are at all possible--and I am open to further suggestions from you. Meanwhile, be well...

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Mr. Steve Miller
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Steve:

The Community Action Fellowship maeerial is for distribution at Central State (if you haven't gotten it yet, it's on its way).

Apart from that, nothing else to say.

Except I resigned Monday night. So further information, material, indide dope (?) must be gotten from another source. Geraldine Maddocks can help you for a while, if you need anything. Also, let her know how your recruitment is coming. And details thereof.

You can write me c/o Val Coleman at the national office (CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, NY) if you so desire (I wish you would), at least until I get a real address of my own.

With all your speculations about my future, I'll bet you never considered this one, did you?

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New orleans, Louisiana
April 23, 1965

Dear Ronnie,

I am enclosing a letter to you which has been sitting around here for quite a while. Debbie Bernstein suggested I send it along to you. You might be able to send some names to the young lady who wrote the letter.

If you donIt get a chance to do anything with it, you can always send it back here. Thanks a lot.

Freedom Now,

Geraldine Maddocks

enc.

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New orleans, Louisiana
April 23, 1965

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If you don't get a chance to do anything with it, you can always send it back here. Thanks a lot.

Freedom Now,

Geraldine Maddocks

enc.

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 17, 1965

Mr. Johnny E. Parham, Jr.
Medical Committee for Human Rights
211 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Parham:

Thank you so much for your letter of April 13. After speaking with and writing to Dr. Wells so long ago, we were beginning to wonder if any response was forthcoming!

Dave Dennis will be in Washington for the FDP conference next weekend, and he would gladly come up to New York that Monday to meet with you (April 26). Let us know if this would be convenient for you, and if so, the best time and place for such a discussion.

We will look forward to further communication from you.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. Gary H. Perly
Labour Committee for Human Rights
11½ Spadina Road
Toronto 4, Ontario
Canada

Dear Mr. Perly:

Mr. Robert Gore of our national office has forwarded your letter of March 29th to us. We are most happy to know of your interest in working with us this coming summer in the South.

I am enclosing a brief program description of the various summer projects CORE will be involved in, as well as an application form. You are welcome to have these reproduced for anyone you know who may also want to come down.

When I was in Mississippi, I noticed that a good many Canadian students were involved with COFO last summer; perhaps you know of some young people who would be interested in working on a civil rights project this coming summer. Right now we are making full scale efforts to recruit volunteers for the project, and we are hoping to receive as many applications as possible before May 5. If you or your office could help in any way, we would certainly appreciate it.

I will look forward to receiving your application.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

60RE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 10, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

Ronnie has said that he has the locations mapped out for transmitters. There is no way to reach him in Baton Rouge, but we should hear from him today. The whole Bogalusa/Jonesboro scene has created a bit of confusion, and he may not even be in Baton Rouge. At any rate, I'll pass the word along to him about the license, and you should get the list you need within the week.

Yes Columbia is terribly expensive--then, anything is when one has no money at all. My interest in General Studies is from a purely academic point of view, in that it is the kind of school I think I could get the most from. Marv, I'm not after a degree, as such--there are things I want to know about, and there are toold I want to develop for practical use now, in the Movement, and throughout my life, and there is a foundation I want to build for further study. I'm not a "school" person, really, not for its own sake, anyway. And I think that the GS atmosphere, program and the rest of what the institution has to offer will enable me to obtain these things. It is important to me to be in classes with serious students--I think one learns more that way, and the education itself becomes more meaningful; and at GS one is surrounded by working people, many with families, many whose education has been inturrupted for one reason or another...people who are there because they want to learn, people to whom the prime thing is not the next fraternity party, or striving for C's because well, that's enough to pass on. I had a year and a half of that and I'm not to anxious to go through any more.

I realize that I am generalizing a lot, perhaps being a little too idealistic about it, but I think you can see what I mean. I believe I told you that my plans had changed to attending part time at night, which cuts the expense down somewhat (something around $800 for the year).

I hope to hear from you soon regarding my chances of working out of the National Office this summer.

, Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 5, 1965

Mr. Mark Shilen
656 Witte Hall
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Shilen:

Thank you for your letter concerning work in Mississippi, which was forwarded to us from the National Office.

The Mississippi projects are not in need of volunteers this summer, as the work force will be made up of local people from the various project areas. However, summer projects are planned for other states--South Carolina, northern Florida, and a particularly large project in Louisiana.

If you would be interested in working elsewhere in the South, I am enclosing a brief program description and application. Please feel free to address any questions you may have to me.

Thank you for your willingness to help.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

PS: If you want to work only in Mississippi, the Freedom Democratic Party is holding a summer project of its own there. You can get further information on this from their Washington office:

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
1353 U Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

This, of course, will involve a different kind of program than that being carried on by the civil rights projects, but should be every bit as worthwhile, exciting and meaningful.

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

I had gathered a little stack of things to send you, material we had sent to all chapters, when Haley called and suggested that I send you copies of the material we had sent to all chapters...

Anyway, here it is.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 19, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

Many and voluminous packets on their way to you. I'll probably be speaking to you later on today, but in case I don't:

1. Could I get a list of our Northern (and Western) staff? We want to get the field secretaries up there, especially, to begin some serious recruitment, and set up screening boards and training sessions for new volunteers.

2. You probably already have this, but new Baton Rouge freedom house is at 240 Washington Street; phone, 342-0724. We have just installed an emergency phone in this office for project staff use, only: number is 523-7556, which someone at National might need to know.

3. What could National do in the way of really stepping up a recruitment program? At least try to get as much publicity out as possible on the summer projects, themselves; also, you might send out a memo to chapters, etc., emphasizing the one we've sent (two?). Max, we're really in a bind--with about 30 applications received, and we need about 300 people!

Thank you, thank you, thank you for the pin. May Allah bless your universe.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine:

Please be advised that Chris Sprowal begins as a task force worker as of the beginning of the present pay period. I will forward his social security number and income tax information as soon as I can get it from him. Chris is stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana. The CORE office there is located at 407 Allen Street. Telephone is 425-1965.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 13, 1965

Mr. H.G. Smith, Jr.
Suffolk County CORE
1531 Straight Path
Wyandanch, Long Island, New York

Dear Hank Smith:

Your letter of March 19 to Dick Haley was referred to me, and I wanted to let you know that info, application, and letter are on their way to Jerry Dowd. I'm sorry it took so long, but we are dreadfully understaffed, and preparing for the upcoming summer projects is taking almost every bit of our time.

Just as a point of information, in the event you have any more members who are interested in working in the South this summer, it would facilitate matters to direct info and application requests straight to me. I might mention that we are accepting no volunteers on our Mississippi projects (staff to come from the local project areas, themselves), and because of our financial straits, we may only be able to take those who can be self-supporting.

I will enclose one of our temporary information sheets on summer projects--formal borchures, with more detail, should be out soon. Feel free to address any questions you or the chapter may have to me.

I hope you have received our mailings on project recruitment and on racial murders and the new voting bill. Unfortunately, they were addressed to Amityville. If you did not receive this material, let us know.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 13, 1965

Miss Susan Weld
Wells College
Aurora, New York

Dear Miss Weld:

Thank you for your letter of April 9; we are glad to hear of the interest at Wells in our Southern projects.

Most of your questions will be answered in the brief program description I am enclosing. However, I might add a few comments to clear up anything that might be confusing:

1. The Task Force is made up of staff people who are receiving subsistence checks from CORE. Their commitment is long-term (at least six months), and they represent the semi-permanent project staff.

2. The summer volunteers, however, must be self-supporting (this is not usually the case, but this year we are facing severe financial difficulties and cannot manage it). Their commitment is only for the summer, or in some cases for part of the summer, and they help carry out the project program, working with the local community people in developing strong organization.

3. There are no real "requirements" for this kind of work. You need only be level-headed, interested in people, flexible, willing to go without a lot of the things you like and to tackle jobs that you may never dreamed of doing.

4. Yes, parental permission is necessary if you are under 21; this is required to discourage suits against CORE for contributing to the delinquency of minors.

If you have any more questions, feel free to address them to me. You may have the application I am enclosing reproduced for others at Wells who might be interested in working on one of the Southern projects. Summer volunteers should ignore the "6-months" stipulation in the form, and add whether or not they can support themselves. (We merely use the same form for volunteers and Task Force workers.)

Let me hear from you soon--I will look forward to receiving your application.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

Wiley &
Bookkeeping National Office

April 2, 1965

Baines, Bruce
2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
Field Secretary
165.39

Bernstein, Debbie
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Brown, Henry Task Force
P.O.Box 3278 50.00
Queensborough Station
Shreveport, La.

Brown, William E.
325 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
Field Secretary
165.39

Buckley, Sears
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
30.00
Task Force

Burger, Sharon
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Castle, Oretha
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
Field Secretary
165.39

Chaffee, Lois
1708 Everett Avenue
Jackson , Mississippi
Task Force
50.00

Chinn, Lois.
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
50.00

Clay, Annie Pearl
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Cox, B. Elton
619 N. Ellwood Drive
High Point North Carolina
Field Secretary
234.61

Culpepper, Alvin
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
50.00

Delott, Elaine
Box 654
Batesville, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Dennis, David
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Program Director
250.00

Devine, Annie
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
100.00

Dukes, David
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida--Task Force
Field Secretary
50.00

Edwards, Claudia
P. O. Box 3278
Queensborough Station
Shreveport, Louisiana
Task Force---50.00

Fenton, Charles
Jonesboro, La.
General Delivery
Task Force
50.00

Forsyth , Williams
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Fusco, Elizabeth
708 Avenue N
Greenwood, Mississippi
Task Force
50.00

Glenn, Randy
908 High Street
Montgomery Alabama
Field Force
50.00

Gordon, Spiveryy
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Field Secretary
165.39

Haley, Richard
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Southern Director
330.77

Hampton, Judy
838 Lutz Street
Canton , Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Hewitt, Theodis
c/o SO Williams Store
Carthage, Mississippi
Task Force
50.00

Hollander, Edward
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Field Secretary
176.92

Jones, Sadie
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Field Secretary Task Force
50.00

Jewett, Richard
1714 Everett Acenue
Jackson, Mississippi
Field Secretary
165.39

Johnson, Kenneth
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Jones, Vonnie Jeans
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Task Force
80.00

Lucido, Cathy
1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Moore, Ronnie
1501½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.
Field Secretary
200.00

Morse, Joe
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Nusbaum, Judith
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Ooiman, JoAnne
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Raymond, George
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
50.00

Smith Jerome
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Field Secretary
223.07

Smith, John
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Suarez, Matt
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Task Force
50. 00

Tinsley, Richard
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Valentine, Thomas
2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
Task Force
50.00

Wajciechowska, Nina
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Watts, Sandra
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Wechsler, Stuart
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Task Force
50.00

Weinberger, Eric
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Wright, Christine
P.O.Box 364
Clinton, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Wright, Frank
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
500000 30.00

Wright, Judy
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Wright, Martha
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Yates, Bill
1501½ East Blvd
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Robinson, Frank
17 Robinson Street
Sumter, South Carolina
Field Secretary
223.08

Rollins Judith
c/o Atty. Louis Berry
1406 9th Street
Alexanderia, Louisiana
Task Force
50.00

Schiffman, Alan
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Sharpe, Phil
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Shupenko, Mary Ann
1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi
Task Force
30.00

Smith, George
513 25th Avenue
Meridian Mississippi
Task Force
50.00

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Dwae tells me you'd like to have a copy of our Task Force and summer volunteer application form, and copies of the things we have sent to chapters; generally, to know what has been done in the way of recruitment, at least on paper.

Besides the memos to chapters, asking them primarily to begin to recruit people and to get local publicity on the projects, themselves, letters have gone to particular contacts asking for special aid, and describing our plight. Such letters have gone to:

Ron Kaufman, Stanford University
Mike Lesser, University of Wisconsin (not ours)
Ike Reynolds, Western Regional Office
Steve Miller, Antioch College
Richard Burke, Lawrence CORE
Lawrence Glover, University of Michegan
Gary Perly, Labour Committee for Human Rights (Canada)
Jeanne Webber, Rye Council on Human Rights (NY)

Mike Lesser (ours) was here last night, and we talked about his obtaining some people before his return--and we are just generally alerting people as we come in contact with them as to our urgent need. There is a good bit of interest being expressed by students at Southern, Xavier, Grambling and Loyola here, which is being (at long last) followed up; the availability of Community Development Fellowships will help lots.

Now all we can do is wait a few days, to see if there is any response from chapters or the contacts we wrote.

If you've any more questions, you are welcome to address them to me.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

PS: I am awaiting a list of our northern staff from Maxine; we are going to appeal to the field secretaries to begin some kind of immediate recruitment program in their respective areas. If you have any more suggestions, please let me know.

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 17, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

We can arrange a meeting next Sunday (April 25) in Washington with representatives of FDP, to talk about the things you and Dave have discussed.

We should be able to determine from that what CORE will be able to do, in terms of the Challenge and June lobbying.

I will probably be in Washington for the conference myself, so perhaps I'll see you there. Meanwhile, be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 5, 1965

Mr. G. Dean Zimmerman
Friends of SNCC
456 6th Street NW
Valley City, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Zimmerman:

Thank you for your letter of March 19, which has been forwarded to us from our National Office.

We are most pleased at the interest your group has in the Louisiana Summer Project, and similar programs in other states. Our formal brochures on these projects are not back from the printer yet, but I'll send you this material as soon as it comes. Meanwhile, the enclosed summary should be helpful.

We are unable at this time to provide subsistence for volunteers, so we're mainly interested in those who can be self-supporting, or can arrange to be sponsored by a hometown group (expenses run about $15-25 a week--totaling a maximum of $250 for the summer). We are also anxious to have as many volunteers who can to bring down cars, for use in voter registration work, as the courthouse is often 30-40 miles away from the area being worked.

Please feel free to address any specific questions you have about the project, itself, to me. I am also enclosing an application form, which you may reproduce to fit your needs. Please disregard the "6 months" notation in it, as this does not apply to summer volunteers.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

MASTER

April 26, 1965 Southern Office memo

TO Geraldine Maddox
From Ed Hollander

RE: Clipping the Times-Picayune daily and Sunday

Mrs. Heymann is now going to clip and paste only the States-Item. Therefore it will be necessary for you to do this for the Times-Picayune. When I am able I will mark the items to be clipped and it will be a relatively simple process.

On other occasions, however, (and it may be a great many times) I will not be able to mark items for clipping and you will have to determine what to clip.

In doing this, the first general rule to remember is that it is better to clip too much and then throw away than skip something and then try to obtain a copy of the missed clipping. In addition, below are a few guidlines for clipping:

1. no geographical limitation. However, primary emphasis is on Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida; secondary emphasis is on the rest of the southern states and border states

2. not limited to civil rights news. Civil rights news is important, but we also want news of a bond issue in a county where we are not working yet, nationwide labor force statistics, etc. Major categories to look for are

   Civil rights news
   political
   educational
   economic - labor and industry
   agricultural
   individuals - statements & actions by mayors, governors, state reps and sens, city councilmen, etc.

3. A great deal of judgment is necessary and you will develop this in time.

Master

[1965, April 7]

Thomas Taussik
Box 923
Clark University
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Thomas:

In answer to your letter of April 19, let me give you this information.

Yes, you would be able to work for a three month period, if accepted for the summer project. Concerning financial, I am veryj sorry, but CORE is unable to assume any financial responsibility for summer volunteers. We have all we can handle at the present. However, there are many ways to raise money from community and students to support a civil rights volunteer. I am sure you would know many people or organizations in your area that would be able to contribute. (In Lawrence, Kansas, students raised $1,200 in donations to the Jonesboro-Bogalusa project over Easter vacation.)

About training camps, etc., I can only say that all this information will be sent to you if you are accepted for the project. There will be a training camp in June, but details are not worked out as yet.

I will be looking for your application, and many thanks for your interest in the Freedom Movement.

Sincerely yours,

Geraldine Maddocks

p.s. I will be handling some of the business of the summer project, as Debbie Bernstein is no longer at this office.

MSS CORE - Loc. OFFice
SC SOUTHERN

Correspondence -
Program Department

1965, May - June

Master

REPORT ON RECRUITMENT by Geraldine Maddocks

May 5, 1965

Recruitment is going slowly.

We have on file, now, 32 applications. 3 Negro males
3 Negro females
9 White males
19 White females

We have on file, 25 requests for applications which have been answered, but the people have not returned applications yet.

Of the white females whose applications are on file, two are presently in the southern office. They are Geraldine Maddocks and Ann Early.

By geography, according to the school being attended, the applicants come from the following areas.

Northeast:	New York City,	8	Mass.	2	TOTAL: 14
	other, N. Y.,	3	Penns.	1	
North Central:	Ohio	4	Wisc.	2	TOTAL: 7
	Minnesota	1			
North West:	Washington	1			
West:	California	3	Ariz.	1	TOTAL: 4
South:	Louisiana	4	N. C.	1	TOTAL: 6
	Virginia	1			

The applicants are divided fairly evenly, male and female, from geographical areas, except for Massachusetts, California and New York City, which are heavily white female.

We have one northern Negroes: One from Syracuse College, female
We have five southern Negroes: four from Louisiana, including our own Doddie Bird, and one from North Carolina.

A number of college civil rights groups have asked for materials and applications to start a drive on their campus. We do not have any applications back from those yet, but they are still in progress. Some of the colleges are the University of Wisconsin, Syracuse, Amherst (Mass.), University of Kansas, Berkeley, and several others. Lawrence, Kansas CORE; Eugene, Oregon CORE; Denver CORE, in particular have told us they are having fund drives and recruitment programs for the summer project. I am sure there are several others.

Applications have been coming in at the rate of 1 or two per day, with 2 to 4 requests for applications per day. I expect the rate to increase considerably in the next two weeks.

master

[1965, may 5]

MEMO

TO: GERALDINE MADDOCKS

FROM: DEBBIE BERNSTEIN

RE: PERSONNEL

You have an application from Albert Montgomery--for what it's worth, I would strongly recommend that he not be accepted for work anywhere in the South.

1. his name is Bill, the Al has been assumed "to confuse the FBI and press"...

2. he was thrown out of Oxford last summer, and I believe out of Louisiana--the reason anyone from Cincinnati would recommend him would be to get him out of their hair.

3. dangerous--for instance, will tell a cop off in a minute and is fond of opening his mouth to the press about all the terrible things core is going to do to the enemy.

4. cannot work with people at all, perpnality-wise.

There is another application floating around from a Jean Timberlake, who wants to work in a freedom school. I think she has been advised to forget it, but if her name should appear again (it might when she finds out I'm no longer here...):

1. she was once chairman of Cinci CORE, but finally resigned because she couldn't control meetings or assert any kind of leadership--at this point she was a very sensative and idealistic person...

2. this changed. She went to work for the Welfare Department in Cincinnati, and became their "model" welfare worker, if you can envision what kind of a monster this would be. she became fanatical about it, cutting people off in a second, looking under beds and in closets; has become really hard and brutal, but has always wanted to "teach", and probably sees the freedom schools as a place where she can vent her hostilities in this direction.

3. I would not recommend her acceptence, either.

Two more applications, though, ~~which~~ one of which is in Baton Rouge, the other here: Jerry Robinson and Judy Menzi. I would recommend them both vehemently...

1. have been the only two in the social action field in Cincinnati who have been continuously pro-community organization, and who have acted upon this.

2. while the Cinci CORE chairman (yes, Vinegar) was maintaining that his chapter wasn't going to have anything to do with the filthy drunks in the West End (downtown ghetto), Judy and Jerry organized rent strikes, rather successfully, in that area.

3. though both are white, they are sensitive to people and have been amazingly successful in communicating with Negroes "on the block". They have had a lot of urban organizing experience, and I think they would do magnificently in the rural kind of work. I also think the experience would be invaluable to them.

If you receive an application from Don Feinfeld at the University of Rochester, it would be good to give it special consideration. He has proven a valuable contact for support, publicity, funds, and recruitment, and I think he would be even more valuable after a summer of actual field experience. He would be self-supporting and willing to work in any area, and work hard.

That's all I can think of presently. If you get any more applications from Cinci, you have a source of info on the people in me, if you need it.

deb

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 5, 1965

Lillian Hamwee
304 West 14th
c/o Easton
New York,14, New York

Dear Miss Hamwee:

On going through the files, I came across your letter of March 5, in which you requested three sets of applications and a run-down of what to expect on the project. Please accept my apologies and those of the staff for having let this letter go so long unanswered. We have received your application for the summer project, but I feel very guilty about the other two students you mentioned. We have had a turn over of staff down here, and I am still not sure what has been done and what has not been done.

I am several application forms; by this time you may know of a few other people who are interested in the summer project. I am also including some printed matter, some of which you may have seen before. In answer to the questions you asked, I will try to answer them as well as I can.

In regard to what the project entails: Let me say at this point that the Louisiana project at this point is considered the number one priority. The Mississippi projects are going to be staffed by local citizens, and we at the southern office are not accepting applications for Mississippi. I can assure you, however, that Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida need the help every bit as much as Mississippi. Louisiana is as rough as Mississippi; it just hasn*t gotten in the news as much--until lately, that is, when Bogalusa blew up.

Emphasis is being place d in two areas, voter registration and community organization. We are attempting to help each community we work in develop within itself the political unity and know how that is needed if the vote is to be meaningful. And of course, an organized Negro community has withingits reach the means to change the existing power structure to bring about the changes that are necessary to insureda decent way of life for all people. This involves such procedures as canvassing, block organizing, teaching techniques of interviewing, etc. The means and goals vary from project to project; CORE is attempting to help each community follow through on its own particular problems, rather than a state-wide "plan" which may or may not be revelant to the problems at hand.

Concerning costs, all I can say is that each volunteer will be expected to pay his own expenses, transportaion down and back, and to have bond money incase of arrest. The costs are estimated at between $15 and $25 a week. In many cases, however, the expenses are actually much less, in areas where the worker is provided a place to stay, for instance. There are many groups which would be interested in sponsoring or "adopting" a civil rights worker for the summer. Churches, local civil rights organizations, community groups, clubs, etc. You must be familiar with the groups in your own community which would be interested in raising money for the project.

If your application is accepted, you will be expected to attend a training session in June, details about which would be sent to you. The summer project itself is 10 weeks.

Concerning dangers, all I can say is that you will be exposed to all kinds of harassment and intimidation on the part of the white southerner, and perhaps subject to arrest. In any event, you can not be absolutely assured of being free to go back to school in September. The chances are extreme that anything would happen to you, but there is always the possibility, and every worker in the south today keeps that in mind.

I hope I am not discouraging, but I don't feel I should underestimate any of the possible dangers. I hope you don't change your mind about this summer; in spite of the dangers, the rewards are great. I hope to hear from your friends, if they are still interested. Meanwhile, it would be helpful to us if you would urge the people whom you listed as references to please write to us. Letters should have been sent to them by now, but we have not heard back. No application can be processed until we hear from references.

Hope all goes well with you. If you have any further inquiry, you can direct them directly to me at the southern office.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Maddocks

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 11, 1965

Miss Mimi Feingold
432 Madison Ave.
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mimi:

Thanks muchly for the recommendation on Nelson Armour.

About finances: CORE cannot be responsible for volunteers, whether in the field or travel expenses, etc. The figure of $250 for the summer is based on the estimate of an average of $15 to $25 per week for the volunteers expenses while in the south. The project itwelf is scheduled to last 10 weeks. So the $250 is the outside estimate of costs.

Unless the person has a Field Fellowship, (and these are granted mostly to southern Negroes), or is on the Task Force, he will have to pay all his expenses himself. In some cases a place can be provided for volunteers to stay, but don't count on it, and the volunteer will pay for his meals. IN many cases the project itself may be bankrupt, and a person may have to pay for gas, etc. We don't anticipate this, but it is very possible. In short, CORE is broke. You will be getting a memo to this effect in the next few days, and maybe you will understand our situation.

I hope I have been helpful. All I can do is pass on what is told to me. In many cases a volunteer may be well able to live on less than $25 a week--but don't, please don't, count on it. And if he can, we can still use extra money on the project itself.

Things sound like they are going well up there. Keep it up--we need more people like you. I hear you are coming down this summer. I will be looking forward to meeting you--Ed Hollander sends his "heartiest" regards. If you have any more questions, please ask.

In the name of freedom

Geraldine Maddocks
General flunkie to Dave Denni

GJM/gjm

master

may 12, 1965

Mr. Jack Watlington
Emery Hall
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Jack:

We have received here at the Southern Office a form indicating your interest in the CORE Community Development Fellowship. I am sending to you an application for the Summer Project, for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this IMMEDIATELY.

The Community Development Fellowship is a new program, to be newly instituted this summer, and all the details have not been completed as yet. As soon as they are, we we will be sending you the necessary information and forms. Meanwhile, please return your application as soon as possible. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD//gjm

MASK

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 12, 1964
[1965]

Mr. George Wiley
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
NewYork 38, New York

Dear George,

The following changes are recommended re Southern Staff.

Randy Glenn should be reinstated and his subsistence brought up to date from whatever point we stopped issuing his check. Randy Glenn is presently working with a student group in Alabama State Teachers College under the aegis of SNCC. I have discussed this with him on several occasions and feel that it is a "working" project, that our support is a practical gesture of interorganizational cooperation, that Randy is doing a workmanlike job.

I further recommedn that:

Walter Jenkins,	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Willie Ellis	Jonesboro, Louisiana
James Brown	Bogalusa, Louisiana
Chris Sprowal	Shreveport, Louisiana
Ann Early	Baton Rouge, Louisiana

be added to the Task Force.

So there will be no further question, Charles Fenton should not be on our payroll.

In Florida there is one person to be added to payroll. This is Cassandra Williams. She is a local person in the North Florida area, has worked with the North Florida project and is ready to begin work as a Task Force member as soon as her appointment is confirmed.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc Maxine Skurka
Jean Jones

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Rudy Lombard
1600 Genesee
Syracuse, New York

Dear Rudy:

I am keenly aware of the confusion and frustration that you have probably gone through during the past weeks in regard to the recruitment and screening of volunteers. The confusion has come about because we have gone through numerous changes in the south in regard to our program during the past few weeks. The reasons for these changes are that crises have developed in several parts of Louisiana, and that the National Office of CORE IS presently undergoing tremendous financial problems.

Recruitment: Louisiana will have a total of 125 workers for the summer. 50 of these workers will be volunteers, 50 will be paid by the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, and 25 will be paid by the National Office of CORE. South Carolina will have 30 workers, and North Florida, 15. We need 95 volunteers for the summer project in the southern region.

New York will be allowed to send 25. I have already written to Joyce Ware in New York City, and you two will have to work out together something to determine how many should come from Syracuse, how many from New York City, and how many from other parts of the state. We, in the southern region, will rely wholeheartedly on the discretion of you and your recommendations on who should come down, so you can make the decisions and inform the applicants of your decisions, without having to go through the southern office first.

The training session will be in Waveland, Mississippi;, at the Gulfside Assembley, from June 17th through the 20th. Details will be forthcoming as soon as they are worked out.

I cannot say that this is the final draft of planning, because so often it is necessary for us to change our plans. However, if there are any more changes, I will notify you immediately. If you hear of any changes from a source other than me, please contact me before adopting these changes. Perhaps one of the causes of confusions is that too many people are talking to too many other people. One way of solving the problem is that we communicate directly with each other directly, and not through various other sources.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis

DD/[illegible]

Mat +

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Sutter
San Francisco, California

Dear Ike:

I am keenly aware of the confusion and frustration that you have probably gone through during the past weeks in regard to the recruitment and screening of volunteers. The confusion has come about because we have gone through numerous changes in the south in regard to our program during the past few weeks. The reasons for these changes hare that crises have developed in several parts of Louisiana, and the National Office of CORE is presently undergoing tremendous financial problems.

Recruitment: Louisiana will have a total of 125 workers for the summer. 50 of these workers will be volunteers, 50 will be paid by the Scholarship,Education and Defense Fund, and 25 will be paid by the National Office of CORE. South Carolina will have 30 workers, and North Florida, 15. We need 95 volunteers for the summer project in the southern region.

The West Coast region will be allowed to send 50 volunteers. We in the southern region will rely wholeheartedly on the discretion of you and your recommendations on who should come down, so you can make the decisionas and inform the applicants of your decisions without having to go through the southern office first.

The training session will be in Waveland, Mississippi, from June 17th throughtthe 20th, at the Gulf Side Assembley. More details will be sent to you as soon as we know them.

I cannot say that this is the final draft of planning, because so often it is necessary for us to change our plans. However, if there are any more changes, I will notify you immediately. Ifyou hear of any other changes from a source other than me, please contact me before adopting these changes. I think one of the causes of confusio n is that too many people are talking to too many other people. One way of solving the problem is that we communicate with each other directly and not through various other sources.

In the name of freedom

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Miss Mimi Feingold
432 W. Washington Avee
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mimi:

Thanks for your letter, and your application. I cannot handle an application from you with just a form letter!

Just asked Dave what I should say to you about"CORE's financial position." I thought maybe there was something special here I didn't know about. He laught and said, "Tell her we're broke!" Mimi, we are broke. Absolutely and completely. We came within half a day of losing our telephone yesterday, for owing $ 1,100.00and some one the phone bill. Maybe I am not supposed to say that, but it does point up how bad our situation is. We got it paid, by cleaning out our bank account and hitting National for the rest, and they could barely afford to take on the rest.

Dave wants to know also: what is your major? If it is acceptable, we might possibly get you a field fellowship. This, of course, is not a promise, just a hope that we will follow up on. Also, how many applications in all do you think you can have from Wisconsin? We need to know as accurately as possible.

We just lost Nelson Armour. I got a letter from him that his par-- ents had changed their minds, and he would not be able to be with us this summer. I suppose you know already. It is too bad. I hope he remains active in the North, as I feel sure he will if he is committed like you say he is.

Thanks for the references. I have not yet received the applications from these people, but I will be expecting them. Please have Bill Stallman send his application immediately, even if he would be late in coming down. We will need it.

Date for the training session IS: June 17th through 20th, in Waveland, Mississippi. The latest word, official and everything.

Back to fund raising: (I found myself drawn irresistably to the subject) Just tell those people up there that we desparately need every cent they can manage to send. I would suggest that those who do not come south continue the drive into the summer, make a major production out of it. I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of this. But I find myself getting slightly hysterical, so I better quit.

Hope all goes well; if I can help in any way, just ask.

for Freedom,

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 25, 1965

Floyd McKissich
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I am enclosing the memo which was sent out to the staff this weekend, in case you didn't get one. The staff is asked to make an all-out effort to recruit college students in their area for the SEDF Field Fellowship program.

These fellpwship is a grant of $250 for the support of the student during the time of the project. So far there has been little response, we believe because the students do not know about this program. So we are conducting an all-out recruitment drive among the Negro college students of the south. You are asked to set up a recruitment drive at the colleges in your area. I realize this is a rush job, but it must be done. The deadline for applications has been set at May 31st, which is less than a week away.

I am enclosing a copy of the application formsand some information about theaprogram. Have the application form reproduced and spread around among the students. There are 60 of these scholarships available, and so far there has been very little response.

Your efforts in this matter will be greatly appreciated. This is a very important effort. Good luck.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 25, 1965

Mr. Dick Jewett
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing another copy of the memo which has gone out to the staff; you have probably received one already. The staff is being asked to make an all-out effort to recruit college students in their area for the SEDF Field Fellowship program.

This fellowship is a grant of $250 for the support of the student during the time of the project. So far there has been very little response because, we believe, the students do know about this program. So we are conducting a last-minute, all-out recruiting drive at the Negro colleges. You are asked to set up a recruitment drive at the colleges in your area. I realize this is very short notice, but it must be done. The deadline for applications has been set at May 31st, which is less than a week away.

I am enclosing a copy of the application form and information about the program; perhaps you have it already. Have the application reproduced and handed out among the college students. There are 60 of these scholarships available; it is very important that we find students to apply for them.

Your efforts will be greatly appreciated--this is an extremely urgent matter. Good luck.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gbm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. Adell Williams,
8821 Cohn Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Adell:

I am sending an application for the SEDF field fellowship, for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this IMMEDIATELY!

The deadline has been extended until May 31st. Please return the application before then. This is a very good chance for you to be able to participate in the summer project without such severe financial strain as some students undergo--I hope you will take advantage of it.

I will be watting for your reply.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. John Polacheck
4 Hefferan Street
Allston, Massachusetts

Dear John:

I am very glad to learn of your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am enclosing an application for the summer project, which you should fill out and return IMMEDIATELY. d

The "Measure-for-Measure" offer sounds good, but I would not be too confident about living on $10 a week unless you have other resources. The average cost of living during the project has been set at $15-25 a week. In some cases it is less, but you should not count on it. So I should suggest you try to obtain funds from other sources as well.

At this point I cannot guarantee your acepptance to the project; I need to have your applicatbon first. Also, you do not state whether you are Negro or white. If you are Negro, there is an opportunity for you to participate in the SEDF Community Development program. I am enclosing an application for that, too. If you are eligible, I would strongly urge you to fill out the application and send it back by return mail.

Please fill out the applications and return them IMMEDIATELY. If you are prompt in this matter, we might be able to give you some definite answer within the week. Also, on the application form for the summer project are places for four references. Whoever you list, contact them right away without waiting for them to receive a letter from me. I am enclosing the form letter we use for this purpose, so they will have some idea what we need to know. It would be very helpful if these people could send their letters back along with the application, or at least at the same time.

Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Miss Mimi Feingold
432 W. Washington Ave.
Madkson, Wisconsin

Dear Mimi:

Thanks for your letter; I always enjoy hearing from you, and I am looking forward to meeting you.

Why don't you apply for a field fellowship anyway? For ~~the~~ every person who gets a grant, the project gets ~~$2~~ $250.00. And so far there has been very little response from the college students in the south. We are trying to do a last-minute-all-out recruiting drive for the field fellowships, but I doubt we'll get mush. There are 60 of these fellowships available---and I have 4 applications now on file.

It is a funny thing about this thing with parents. Since Nelson wrote me, I have gotten two more such letters. It is really sad.

I am just taking this moment to write, because your letter was on top of the pile, and because when a person says, "notify me immediately," I like to notify them immediately, if only to notify them that there is nothing to notify them about. I promise, on my honor, I will let you know by June 1, anything I know. I am supposed to be going through files today, with Dave, and beginning the accepting and rejecting. As far as Bill Stallman goes, if you are at all dubious about him, don't sweat it. We are really in very good shape, application-wise. We don't need to worry about the doubtfuls.

I have an application from Mark Shilen, 656 Witte Hall, Madison, Wisc. Telephone: 262 7514. Get him screened, too. I can't remember offhand, and I don;t want to stop and look--who of the people you list in your letter as being interested have sent applications. I know that Joann Darken has not, nor the Schmitts, I believe. Anyway, whoever hasn't sent one in yet, have them do it IMMEDIATELY, even if they cannot come down for the first part of the summer. We need the applications here. And your recommendations.

Waveland is about 50 miles from New Orleans, and I have never been there. The southwide staff conference may be held there, too, and I will tell you what it is like. I will send transportation details as soon as I know any. Incidentally, it might be a good idea to check on where all the applicant type students can be reached after school, and send the information here. In some cases, it might be different from what is on their application for home address.

Tell their people that you forbid them to leave before June 1st. And I will have the decisions by then, for you. I may be writing again in a day or so. As Debbie says, Be well.

For Freedom,

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 28, 1965

Mr. John Hamilton
Director of Cooperative Education
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Mr. Mike Lesser suggested that I write to you concerning our Field Fellowship program. Enclosed you will find material on that project.

We are in need of good Negro college students who would be willing to work this summer In Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. I would like very much for you to do all you can to recruit about five students from your area to work on the field fellowship project. Mr. Lesser indicated that you would be able to screen such applicants and that we could rely upon your judgement as to whether or not they are good students. All applications should be sent back to this office no later than June 10th.

The training session for applicants will be held June 17th through June 20th in Waveland, Mississippi, at Gulfside Assembley. Further information on this training session will be sent to you later.

I will be looking to hear from you in the very near future.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

March 31, 1965 CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

OFFICE FILES -- MEMO

From: Hollander
To: Haley, Dennis, Bernstein, Jones, Nusbaum

MASTER FILE This file will consist of a copy of all outgoing letters of all the people working in this office. It will also include all outgoing material such as information news letters (attn Judi), press releases (attn Ed), memos to projects (attn Haley), letters to chapters (attn Dave and Debbie), etc. Where possible it would be good for us to include back material in this file. The file will be kept in the main file by Mrs. Jones. Daily each person will give such material to her and mark each piece "Master".

RESEARCH FILES -- This file will consist of information about the parishes, counties and states, generally of a non-civil rights nature. Examples: the Governor's remarks about the Bogalusa situation would go in the office project file (see below), whereas his comments about school integretation in general would go in the research file; a bond election in St. Tamany parish would go in the research file, but the Jonesboro bond issue, directly related to the school boycott, would go in the office project file. The file will be kept basically by parish or county, but will include state, south and nationwide topical files as well; examples: Louisiana voting statistics, Florida agriculture, South Carolina labor statistics, southern income, etc. It will be kept on all areas, not limited to places where we have projects.

OFFICE FILE

1. Basically, a file of project areas, their field reports, budgets, related newspaper clippings, etc. When and if need arises, can be subpdivided such as Madison Co. agricultural program; Gadsedn Co. legal matters, but we will start with one folder per project and then see what other needs develop. Personnel files will be kept here, by state, some persons will have folders by themselves.

2. Special project files will be kept by topic and not geographic area, such as New Orleans Housing Authority, Science Fair, Schwegman, etc.

DEPARTMENT FILES Each department will, naturally, keep its own files. Unless marked "personal" or "confidential" they will be considered open files and each of us should endeavor to keep them in an order so that they would be used by someone else if necessary. The four present departments are: Program (Dave and Debbie), Research (Judi), Administration (Richard and Vonnie), and public relations (Ed).

Afterthought - we need to keep files of a number of individuals; mayors, governors, state legislators, etc. Can the research dept do this? If so, it will prove valuable and useful.

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 22, 1965

Mr. Fred Aranow
56 College Street
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Aranow:

I found your letter of May 12 to be quite interesting and valuable to the Southern staff, and especially to the Louisiana project. I am referring to the information you sent on Mr. Al Simmons, who has relatives here in Louisiana. We can definitely use Mr. Simmons on our project this summer. I am not sure in just what capacity we will use him, but I feel that just by pumping people for information and passing it on to us would be invaluable at this time. We are not sure at this point whether or not we are going to move into Placquemine's Parish at the beginning of the summer, but we do intend to move into the Parish sometime this year. If and when we move into the Parish, we need as much information as we can get about the people in Placquemines Parish and the people who run the parish. We want to know who controls who and why.

I have a couple question which I would like to have answered. First, does Mr. Simmons want to come down to Louisiana to work? Second, if he does, when will he be able to come down? I would like to have this information as soon as possible.

I will be expecting an answer from you in the very near future.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Mr. Nelson Armour
556 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Nelson:

It is ~~grea~~great regret that I acknowledge your letter of May 17. We were looking forward to having you with us this summer. However, I understand your situation.

I will keep your application and references on file, although, indeed, Mimi Feingold's reference is all we would ever need. I will look forward to hearing from you again next spring. Meanwhile, I am sure you realize the many opportunities for work in the civil rights Movement in the North; do not feel defeated at not being able to come south this summer. Good luck in the future.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 18, 1965

Hartford CORE
Elsie S. Atkins, Chairman
348 Vine Street
Hartford 12, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Atkins:

We have here in the Southern Office an application from a young girl from Hartford. She is applying for the CORE Summer Project in Louisiana. Her name is Miss Teddy (Theodora) Stewart, and her address 51 Westland Street, Telephone: CH7-1633.

The most important part in processing any application is getting some sort of recommendation from a screening committee, which interviews the applicant and tries to determine something about what sort of person the applicant, and whether or not he or she would be a good worker for the project. I t would be a big help to us if Hartford CORE would act in this capacity, since you are the closest civil rights organization to the area in which she lives. Please get in contact with Miss Stewart and set up an appointment with her, for the purpose of screening. The committee need not be too large, and the persons on it can be chosen at your discretion. Please try to do this as soon as possible, and send us a report IMMEDIATELY. Time is getting very short, and summer is upon us. If possible, I would like to have a report within the next week or so. I realize this is very short notice, but I am afraid it cannot be helped.

Thanks very much for your assistance in this most important matter. Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Cincinnati CORE
Mr. Len Ball, Chairman
1811 Sycamore
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Ball:

We have here at the Southern Office two applications for the summer project from people who are members of Cincinnati CORE. The most important part of processing an application is getting some sort of recommendation, either pro or con, from a screening committee. It would be a big help to us if you and several other CORE members would serve in this capacity, to screen applicants from your area.

The two applicants are Albert Montgomery and Jerome Robinson, both of whom listed you as a personal reference. I assume you know these people fairly well, and so could make a recommendation on whether either of them should be accepted for the summer project. As a screening committee, would you please, as soon as possible, contact them for interviews and send us a full report. I realize that I am not giving you much notice, but I would appreciate it deeply if you could send these reports to me by the middle of next week.

Thanks very much for your help, and I hope to hear from your soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Mattes

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 11, 1965

Miss Kathleen Barcliff
36 Hunter Hall
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Kathleen:

We have received here at the Southern Office form indicating your interest in the CORE Community Development Fellowship. I am sending to you an application for the Summer Project, for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this immediatly.

The Community Development Fellowship is a new program to be newly instituted this summer. All details have not been completed yet, but as soon as they are we will be sending you the necessary information. Meanwhile, please return your application as soon as possible. I hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 18, 1965

CORE
Baton Rouge Office
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

To Whomever should handle this:

We have here in the southern office an application from a Mr. Samuel Williams, from Baton Rouge. He has had no previous experience, and his only reference is his mother, or perhaps his aunt--I think it is his aunt. Anyway, could someone from the Baton Rouge Office get in touch with him, set up an appointment with him for screening, and let us know immediately your opinion of what sort of person he is, and whether or not he should be accepted for the summer project. Thanks very much--please try to do this as soon as possible.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Diredtor

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Mr. Charles Bellows
Box 16-Chautaugua Hall
Fredonia State University
Fredonia, New York

Dear Mr. Bellows:

Please accept our apologies for the confusion concerning your application. For some reason, we simply do not have it here at the southern office. I am sending two more; I hope you have not changed your mind about applying. I also hope that you have not been too inconvenienced by the situation.

If you are still able to apply for the summer project, please return your application as soon as possible, so we may process it immediately. If you find that you are unable to go ahead with your plans in this area, please let us know as soon as possible. Let's hope there will be no more confusion!

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 9, 1965

Mr. Charles Bellows
Box 16, Chautaugua Hall
State University College
Fredonia, New York

Dear Charles:

Once again I must apologize for the confusion connected with your application to the Louisiana Summer Project. Your original application has been found, with your doctor's certificate and a reference from the Rev. L. Harold Hinrichs. I do hope that the trouble on this end has not changed your mind about working for the civil rights movement in the south.

The most important part of processing an application is getting a report from a screening committee, which interviews the applicant and tries to determine as best they can whether the applicant is suitable and would be a valuable addition to the project. Please contact as soon as possible the CORE chapter in Rochester, New York for this purpose. I name this chapter because they are an active and experienced group, and because, according to a map of New York, they are the closest chapter to you, unless Fredonia has a chapter we don't know about. The address is Box 9555, Midtown Station, Rochester 4, New York. The chairman is Hannah Stores, 137 Cody Street, in Rochester. I will be contacting her right away, and asking her assistance in your situation.

Please do this right away. The fact that this long delay is our fault does not change the lateness of the date, and no amount of apologies will stop the clock. It would be best if you could call Mrs. Stores, if the cost is not too much! If so, write her immediately with the idea of setting up an appointment with her and/or other representatives of Rochester CORE. It may be necessary for you to make a trip to Rochester, but I assure you that a screening session is necessary for all applicants.

About your remarks concerning the request for people to work a minimum of six months, you are absolutely right. We are accepting applicants for three months; most of our volunteers are college students. The fact is that we simply use the same form for Task Force applications and volunteers for the summer.

Please let us know immediately if there is any problem about screening or orientation or anything connected with your application to the summer project. We will try to help all we can, and will let you know as soon as possible the report from the screening session. Again, I am truly sorry that this should have taken so long, and I assure you that I will do all I can to remedy the situation.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Miss Debbie Bernstein
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Debbie:

I am writing in reference to a Mr. Dan Rosenberg, Goddard College,, Plainfield, Vermont. I just received a letter from him today, along with his recommendations on the applications of two students whose applications he sent here. He says he has been inttouch with you at the National Office. Do you know him personally?

Dave wants to know something about Dan, whether we can accept his recommendations on these other students, and something about Dan himself. His application looks impressive, but we haven't heard from his references. He lists Roger Kahn as a reference; do you know him?

We would like to know on whose authority he arranged the screening of the other Vermont students. We need to know more about him than we know now, and we need it from some source other than Dan Rosenberg. I would appreciate it very much if you could tell us anything you or anyone at National knows about him. Please do this as soon as possible--time is running out. We have set the deadline for applications at May 25th, although we will undoubtedly run over. We will not be able to do anything about these applications (and he says he is sending more) until we hear back from you.

Hope to hear from you very soon--this is very important to us.

In the name of freedom,

Gerry Maddocks, for Dave

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 21, 1965

Miss Debbie Bernstein
c/o CORE
38 Bark Row

Dear Debbie,

Thanks very much for the letter about Dan Rosenberg. He sounds good. The reason I asked was that we had no information on him here, and he did not originally give any authority for what he was doing, so of course we had reservations about him. Thanks for answering so quickly.

One of the reasons the whole thing sounded odd: wa I am from Maine myself, originally, and I couldn't quite see the Freedom Movement in rural New England! I would like to see it sometime.

Hope all is going well for you. I am really getting in deep down here; it is invigorating, even if it is exhausting. Take care.

(As Dave would say)

In the name of freedom,

Geraldine Maddocks

GJM/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 22, 1965

Mr. John Bickell
20428 Sherman Way
Conuga Park, California

Dear Mr. Bickell:

Mr. Richard Haley forwarded your card to me. We can use such periodicals, which we will use in our freedom,schools, community centers and freedom libraries. We would like very much for you to send such periodicals to me, c/o of the CORE Southern Office, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

We are also in grave need of other material for educational purposes. We need such things as paper, pencils, blackboards, crayons, typewriters and such, to equip the freedom schools on our various projects. At this time we do not have the funds or material to conduct as effective an educational program as we would like to havee If you can help us in this way also, we will be very happy.

There are a number of ways in which groups across the country are attempting to organize in order to provide such aid for us. Some organize into blocksgroups, in which they make people on a block responsible for providing X amounts of material. Others organize entire communities to back up projects in the south. If any of these ideas sound useful to you and you would like further explanation, please do not hesitate to write.

I wish you the best of luck, and hope you will answer soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Masters

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Dr. Richard Burke
2207 Ohio Street
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dick,

Greetings! Why don't you write?

This is an official letter (supposedly). I am to ask you to be responsible for setting up a screening board to screen all the applicants from KU. It also occurred that perhaps Lawrence CORE would be able to do a little disseminating of information at Washburn and perhaps K-State. Anyway, whenever I ever get an application from Kansas (I haven't yet) you are to screen these people, and let us know what kind of a person he or she is, and whether you recommend he or she be accepted for the summer project. I have written to Millie about this took before I got orders to include you in the people we are contacting for screening boards.

At this rate, Millie will be your first subject. But I'm not worried about her getting through the board. Or people, or however you do it.

If possible, get this done this week. It would be acceptable to send the recommendation of the screening board along with the application. We would like to have these in by the middle of next week. (This week, by the time you get this letter.)

I am usually a lot more business like on these things, and Dave Dennis asks to read all the things I send out. I have been writing letters all day asking for screening boards, etc., and signing his name, but it seemed a little silly for me to write to you and sign it Dave Dennis.

I still don't know what I will be doing next week. I guess I will find out by the weekend. I trust that by now you have received Mr. Haley's letter to you, for Lawrence CORE.

I keep saying I'll send a financial report sooner or later. And I will. But not this week. This weekend perhaps, if I get straightened out here at the office.

Write to me. And please heed my frantic words and get those applications back here. We need them.

Gerry

Mosley

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Dr. Richard Burke
Chairman, Lawrence CORE

Mildred Dickeman
Corresponding Secretary

Dear People:

Thank you very much for your recommendations on the Kansas students. Your report is appreciated.

I would be helpful to us if you could send a more descriptive report on Marianna Cooley and Don Rhoades. These are the only two people about which there is a question. Contrary to your belief, the Southern Office does not have information about the work of the students while they were in Louisiana, and few of the staff remember them clearly. There have been students from many other parts of the country in Louisiana at different times, and after a while they sort of blend together, unless their performance was really unusual or outstanding.

So much for being formal. I personally have some doubts about both Marianna and Don. Marianna because I never got to know her very well, since she went to Jonesboro---have you talked to the leaders of that group (or Leroy, for instance) about her? About Don, I remember he did a good job in Bogalusa, but nothing outstanding. It would be helpful if you could send a definite recommendation on him based on Millie's opinion of him, which is bound to be more perceptive and factual xxxxx than mine, and your knowledge of his activities after he returned to Lawrence.

We are in good shape, recruitment wise. It is possible that even all the students recommended favorably will not be accepted. Our real need is for students to apply for the Field Fellowship program. I cannot stress too urgently the importance of this. I have four applications now on file, and there are 60 of these scholarships available. What about Art? Margie French? Nate? Loretta and Janice? And a whole bunch of people I can't think of right off hand.

I am running out of paper. And I Hate to do carbon copies of two page letters. Bogalusa is tense. The Southern Office is busy. I am moving again--but I didn't get thrown out this time. I am moving into the French Quarter, finally. And cheap, too. In spite of all the middle of this letter, I have complete confidence in your judgement. Try and raise some money for the project if you feel able--we are broke. I personally, am set for the rest of the summer, money wise, and many thanks, too. Be well.

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 17, 1965

Miss Jacqueline Butler
5078 Wells Avenue
St. Louis 13, Missouri

Dear Jacqueline:

We have received your application here at the Southern Office, and are processing it now. I am sending to you an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship, a new scholarship program for college students for the summer. I cannot tell from your application whether or not you would be eligible,; if you are, and are interested in the program, please fill out the application form and return tit to me IMMEDIATELY, PLEASE. Time is getting very short; I need all the applications back by May 25. dHope to hear from your soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Miss Jacqueline Butler
5078 Wells Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Jacqueline:

I have your application in the Southern Office, as well as a recommendation from your own St. Louis CORE chapter. I am pleased with the report and would like very much to have you with us this summer with CORE in the South. However, there is a severe problem about finances.

You state on your application that you cannot be self-supporting, and cannot provide $500 for bond escrow. I am sending you another application for the SEDF Community Development Program--please fill it out and send it back to me immediately. This is urgent. I would like to have it back by the middle of this week, if possible, but if necessary I can wait a little longer. This scholarship provides support for the volunteer while he is working on the project. Even if you think you may not be eligible, fill it out anyway and send it to me.

The other problem is your bond. Please try very hard to contact some person or group who will put up $500 to be held in a special fund during the summer. If it is not used it will be returned to the donator. Often groups will put up money for bond when they will not make actual donations. Please let me know within the week whether you will be able to provide that, or even part of it. Meanwhile, we willltry to see what we can do from this end. But I can say honestly that CORE is in dire financial straits and cannot assume responsibility for any volunteer in case they cannot provide their own bond.

I hope very much that you can take care of these problems. We are hoping that you will be able to join us for the summer. If it were not for the money problem, I would say wholeheartedly, Come on down. We would be very pleased to have you.

If you are unable to take care of this situation, let me know immediately. If it is necessary, you could call us in New Orleans, 523-7625. Ask for Gerry Maddocks or myself. Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Herman Carter
Southern University
Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Herman:

We have here in the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you an application for the summer project, and also a description of and application for the CORE Community Development Fellowships. If you are interested, please fill out the forms and return them IMMEDIATELY to this office.

Time is getting very short, and we must have all forms back in this office by May 25th at the latest. I am sure it will be possible for you to get yours sent in before then. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louiaiana 70113

May 17, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Joyce:

We have at the southern office several more applications from the New York area, which should be screened as soon as possible. Theyaare:

Jacqueline Clipsham
Arch Hill
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Tel: RO2-1838

Michael S. Clurman
Croton-On-Hudson (3 Gerstein St.)
Tel: CR1-8558

Miss Kathie Daniel
26 Gibbs St.
Rochester, N. Y.
Tel: 325-4370
(Home, 505 Glenwood
Rochester, N.Y.
~~xxGxxx~~ GL8-4373)

Mitch Gurfield
CCNY,
Tel: / AD4-2000
(Home, 3215 Netherland Ave.)

Harriet Levine
142 W. 87th, Apt. A2
New York, New york
Tel: 799-2092

We also have an applicant from way out in Fredonia, New York. I wrote to him and to Rochester CORE, asking that they get in touch with each other for the purpose of screening. I have not yet heard back. He is Charles Bellows
State Univ. College
Tel: Ext. 363

If you could, please try to get in contact with him and find out what is going on.

Also:

Galway Kinnell
c/o American Academy of Poets
1078 Madison Ave., New York

Donald Feinfeld
Box 5341 River Campus Station
Rochester, N. Y.
Tel: 716--CH4-8200

If we get any more names, I will pass them on immediately to you. Please try and have the screening done as soon as possible; either by you or whoever you delegate. We should have the reports back as soon as possible, hopefully by May 25. Good luck.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 5, 1965

Miss Virginia Cartoof
42 Buswell Street
Boston 19, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Cartoof:

Please accept our apologies for the lateness of a reply to your letter of March 30 to John McCann. He has forwarded it to our office here.

We are sorry about the confusion about the applications. The notation "at least 6 months" can be considered meaningless in relation to applicants for the summer projects. We just use the same form for both summer volunteers and full time staff workers. * In other words, the summer project is just for the summer, and you needn*t worry aboutmmissing school.

I will be looking forward to receiving your application. If you have any further questions, you can direct them directly to me here at the southern office.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Madlocks

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 4, 1965

Dear Miss Casitore:

I am sending you an application form, and some information on the summer project that I know you will be interested in. I am very glad to learn of your interest in the civil rights movement in the south.

Concerning finances, there is not too much that I can tell you definitely. The expenses of a volunteer have beeb estimated at $15-25 per week. Often it is less than that. On many projects workers are provided with a place to stay. On any project, however, your money would go to pay your own personal expenses, what it costs to live for the duration of the project.

Please send your completed application form back as soon as possible; time is running out on us. If accepted for the project, we will be notifying you of further plans, such as a training session in June. Meanwhile, you can be contacting other groups in your community on the subject of supporting a volunteer worker in the south. There are many people and organizations which could make partial pledges for your support, especially considering the nature and importance of the work that needs to be done.

Hope to hear from you soon. You can address any further inquiries directly to me at the CORE Southern Office.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Maddocks

— Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Miss Oretha Castle
193 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha:

We have here at the southern office an application to the summer project from Mr. Jimmie Dick Andrews. Could you, at your earliest convenience, set up an appointment with him for the purpose of screening him as an applicant to the summer project. You probably know him pretty well already, but please do this and send back to me your recommendation as soon as possible, hopefully by the middle of next week. Thanks very much for your help.

In the name of freedom,

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 25, 1965

Mr. Ernest Ler Caulfield
Box 411
Grambling, Louisiana

Dear Ernest:

I am very happy to learn of your interest in working for the Civil Rights Movement in Louisiana this summer. Please fill out the enclosed applications and return them to me IMMEDIATELY.

One of the applications forms is for the SEDF Field Fellowship, which is designed for college students who otherwise could not afford to spend the summer working for civil rights. It would be a great help to ous if you would do some recruiting on your campus, to inform the students about this program. One of the reasons there has not been much response to it is that few people know about.it/

The fellowship carries with at a scholarship of $500.00/ $250.00 of that goes to the support of the project, and $250 to support the student for the time he is on the project. We have 60 such scholarships available, but we have fewer than 10 applicants so far. So you can see how important it is that the students be made aware of this program. I am sending you several application forms. I would suggest that if it is at all possible, you could call a meeting of those who have shown interest in the past in working for civil rights,introduce them to the program, and urge them strongly to fill out the applications and send them back. To be eligible for the fellowship, they must also apply officially to the CORE Summer Project, so impress upon your fellow students the importance of doing this.

Good luck, and I hope to hear from youvvery soon. The deadline for applications is May 31st.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 10, 1965

Mr. Robert Coleman:
11 Dickinson Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Robert:

I am very glad to learn of your interest in the civil rights movement in the south. I am enclosing an application form for the summer project for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this immediately, as time is growing short.

We have no policy of any sort concerning aliens, and your application will be treated exactly as any other. (We don't discriminate on the basis of race creed, color or national origin.) Thanks for your interest, and I hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleanss Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Miss Walda Coleman
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

Dear Walda:

I am very glad to learn of your interest in working in the south this summer. Iaam enclosing an application blank for the CORE summer project. If you are interested, please fill it out and return it to me, IMMEDIATELY. Summer is here!

I am also enclosing a brief outline of activity planned for the summer. The emphasis is on community organization and the development of indigenous local leadership, so that the programs started in the summer will not fade out in the fall. Political organization of the Negro community is the most important aspect of the Freedom Movement; the vote will mean nothing if it is not used wisely. At a later date, I could send you the prepared brochure on the Louisiana Summer Project, but we do not have it back from the printer yet.

I hopw to hear from you very soon; thanks for your interest.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Columbus CORE
Patricia Colucci, Vice-chairman
881½ Mt. Vernon Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Miss Colucci:

We have here in the Southern Office an application for the summer project from Miss Barbara Antheil, 240 E. 19th Avenue, Columbus. Her phone number is 299-3346.

Perhaps the most important part of processing an application is getting a report from a screening committee which, after interviewing an applicant, can give a recommendation as to whether or not the person should be accepted for the project. It would be a great help to us if Columbus CORE would serve in that capacity. Could you, as soon as possible, make an appointment with Miss Antheil for yourself and any other members of Columbus CORE who would be valuable on such a committee. I would assume this would include the chairman. I am writing this to you because yours was the name we had with the list of chapters.

I realize I am giving you very short notice, but I would appreciate it deeply if you could have this done and send a report back by the middle of next week. I need to know what sort of person the applicant is and whether or not you believe she should be accepted for work in the south. Thanks very much for your help, and I will be looking forward to getting your report.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 18, 1965

Columbus CORE
Patricia Colucci, Chairman
881½ Mt. Vernon Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Colucci:

On May 6 I wrote to you concerning the application for the CORE Summer Project we have from Miss Barbara Antheil. It is very important that I know just what disposition was made of her case--was she screened by Columbus CORE? If not, please let me know the reason, so that steps can be taken to have her screened. If she has been, please send a report to us.

We now have another application from Columbus, this one being from Miss Janet Clinger, 231 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Tele: 299-9290. It is very important that she be screened, also, and Columbus CORE is the logical group to call on. If you find that it is impossible for your group to act in this capacity, PLEASE let me know immediately, so that I can try to make other arrangements for these people. No decision can be made on their acceptance to the summer project until they have been interviewed. I will appreciate if very much if you would let me know immediately just what will be done for these people.

If the problem is related to the situation of Columbus CORE right now, like address changes, a change in the activities or set-up of the group, or if the group is not functioning on a steady basis, please let me know this also. It is very important that we be able to communicate quickly and that there be no misunderstanding because of a lack of communication. I am sure you realize the importance of this, as well as the importance of the summer project and all things connected with the summer project. So, I will appreciate it very much if we could come to an understanding on the situation in regard to these students and the prospects of Columbus CORE acting for the Southern Office in this project.

Thanks very much for your assistance in this matter, and I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Rev. B. Elton Cox
619 S. Elwood Drive
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Rev. Cox:

The southern office has received an application to the CORE Task Force from Mr. Andrew Padgett. You must know him fairly well, as he has listed you as a reference. We would appreciate it very much if you could set up an appointment with him for the purpose of screening him for acceptance of his application. His address is 707 Cliffside Drive and his telephone is 882-2676. Please talk to him as soon as possible, and send your recommendation to this office immediately. I am also writing to him about talking to you, so between you both I hope you have a chance in the very near future to conduct this interview. Thanks very much for your help in this matter.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 25, 1965

Rev. B. Elton Cox
619 N. Ellwood Drive
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Rev. Cox:

I am enclosing the memo you have already received by now; the staff is being asked to make an all-out recruitment effort at the colleges in their area, and I am asking you to organize recruitment in your area. I know this is very short notice, but this is urgent.

The fellowship is a grant of $250 for the support of the student while he is working on the summer project. We feel that there has been little response so far because nobody knows about the program. And the deadline for applications has been set at May 31st. Have the application reproduced and handed around at the colleges in your area. There are 60 of these scholarships available, and it is urgent that we find students to apply for them.

Your efforts will be greatly appreciated--this is a tremendously important matter. Good luck.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 17, 1965

St. Louis CORE
Robert B. Curtis, Chairman
1204 Franklin Ave.
St. Louis 6, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I have here in the Southern Office an application for the summer project with CORE, here in the south, from a girl from the St. Louis area. The most important step in proeessing any application is getting a report from a screening committee on whether or not that person should be accepted for the project. Could St. Louis CORE please act in this matter to screen this applicant. Her name is Miss Jacqueline Butler, and her address is 5078 Wells Ave., St. Louis 13, Missouri. Her telephone number is FO 11341.

This is a very important matter; we must have a report within the next week, or as soon after that as possible. Please act IMMEDIATELY to get in contact with Miss Butler, and set up an appointment to interview her. Send your recommendation as to whether or not you feel she should be accepted back to me at the CORE Southern Office. I appreciate very much any help you can give us in this matter, and be assured that it is a big help to the progress of the Summer Project, and to the Civil Rights Movement in the South.. Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

P.S. If there have been changes in the leadership of St. Louis CORE, please pass this on to the current officers. Also, if the adresses have changed, please let us know so we may keep our records straight.

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 22, 1965

Mr. John D. Due, Jr.
CORE-SEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

I have just finished your report of April 30th, 1965, which I find to be quite interesting--quite informative. I think the suggestion of an omnibus suit is very good. Do you think that you will be able to do it? If so, when?

I would like to get from you, as soon as possible, some idea of what you foresee as an overall legal program for Florida. That would include both Northern and Southern Florida. This report should include, also, an idea of what you foresee as the role of CORE and the Southern Office. in such a program.

I am very sorry that we have not been able to make much contact with each other during the last several months. I hope that in the future communication between us can be improved. That will take work and patience from both of us. I do hope that I will be able to do much better than I have in the past.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Emilo J. Dupre
2658 Touro Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Emilo:

We have here in the office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship, a new program to be newly instituted this summer. If you are interested in this scholarship, please fill out the form and return it IMMEDIATELY to this office.

We have your application for the summer project already, and decision on acceptance is awaiting a report from a screening session. We will let you know the details on that as soon as they are arranged. Meanwhile, please send this application back as soon as possible. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERB OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 27, 1965

Mr. David Durrah
Southern University, Baton Ro ge
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear David:

We have a form here in the Southern Office from the time you attended the college conference. I am enclosing an application for the summer project and the SEDF Field Fellowship program, which offers scholarships to support students during the summer while working on a Civil Rights project. I strongly urge you to fill out the forms, if you are interested in working for the Louisiana project this summer. We would be very glad to have you with us-- the reports all indicate you would be a valuable addition to the project.

If you are interested in this project, fill out the forms and return them to me no later than May 31st. It is urgent that I have the application here by that date.

I hope you will consider seriously working with us this summer, and I hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Sandra Elaine Egland
Williams Hall
Dillard University
P.O. Box 588

Dear Sandra:

We have here in the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending to you an application for the summer project plus an application for the Community DevelopmentFellowship. This is a new program designed for college students, and I am sure you will be interested in this scholarship.

Please fill out these forms and return them IMMEDIATELY to the southern office. Time is getting very short, and we need all applications back by the 25th at the latest. Please try to get yours sent in before then. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Miss Dianne Eickhoff
516 12th Avenue, S. E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Dianne:

We have your application here in the southern office, for the CORE summer project. I have written to your references, but have received no reply from any of them. I also wrote to the Twin-Cities CORE chapter, but have received no reply from them. I believe they are not an active chapter at this time, but I do not know for sure.

We cannot accept any application without receiving information from references or a screening committee. I am sending letters again to your references; I would strongly suggest strongly that you also contact them immediately and urge them to answer the letter as soon as possible. Also, please take it upon yourself to find out what is the situation in regard to Twin-Cities CORE. According to our list, the chairman is Mr. James Willis, of 3341 Clinton, St. Paul, Minnesota. Telephone, TA3-1313 (Home) or FE6-0956 (Work). This list is a year old, however, and it may be out of date. However, if you can contact him, inform him that I did write to him several weeks ago, asking him to act, with the CORE chapter, as a screening committee for you. It is extremely that this be done immediately.

If you are unable to have this done, for whatever reason, please let me know. I would suggest also that you find out what other CORE chapters there are in your area, if any, and that you try and get in contact with a person that has worked in the south before, and who could talk to you about it.

Also, you say that your home town is in Southeastern Minnesota. If it becomes obvious within a very few days that you will beuunable to be screened by an authorized CORE person, please contact Miss Mimi Feingold, 432 W. Washington Street, Madison Wisconsin. You could get the phone number from Information. Miss Feingold is our official screening committee in Wisconsin; she has worked in the south and knows exactly what is needed. I would urge strongly that if by the middle of the week nothing has happened in Minnesota, you contact her and explain the problem to her. I have corresponded with her fairly regularly the last couple months, and you can inform her that I suggested you contact her. I will also write to her about you.

If you have any problems with this, please do not hesitate to call me at the Southern Office. Telephone: 523-7625.

In the name of Freedom,

Geraldine Maddocks
Program Assistant

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Miss Tess Ewing
Radcliffe
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Tess:

I am happy to learn of your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you an application form for the summer project--Please fill it out and send it back to me IMMEDIATELY! It is very important that I have it within one week.

Indicate on the application the time you will be available this summer. Decision on acceptance will be dependant not so much on the time you could work as on the recommendations of your references and a screening committee. As soon as we hear from these people, I will be better able to make some sort of statement to you. I hope to hear from you ver soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Miss Mimi Feingold
432 W. Washington St.
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mimi:

We have here at the southern office two applications for the summer project from students at the University of Wisconsin. They are Michael Lesser and Nelson Armour. Bothe of these people listed you as a reference, and I am sure you must know them fairly well. It would be a big help to us if you would screen these students and send to us a recommendation as to whether they should be accepted for the summer project. I realize this is very short notice, but could you do this by the middle of nextwweek? Time is getting very short.

Thanks very much for your help, and I will be looking forward to getting your report. Meanwhile, hope all goes well with you.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
f2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 13, 1965

Miss Mimi Feingold
432 W. Washington Ave.
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mimi:

Yes, we have received both your recommendations, forMike Lesser and Nelson Armour. They sound like very good people, and will be accepted for the Summer project.

The training session will be here in Louisiana, from June 19th through the 27th. Details have not been set, but we will be notifying you about them. Meanwhile, be good.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Miss Barbara Fishman
40 W. 86th Street
New York, New York

Dear Barbara:

I was very pleased to receive your letter, which Richard Haley referred to me. I am enclosing an application form which you should fill out and send to us for our records.

I am not definite yet about details, but I know we can use you here in the south, and will be very happy to have you with us. You may come down as soon as you wish. I will be looking forward to having you with us.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Sarah Fontenette
Southern University Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sarah:

We have here in the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for COREdthis summer. I am sending you an application form for the summer project plus an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested in these programs, please fill out the form s and return them IMMEDIATELY to this office. I must have them within the next week and a half. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

May 26, 1965

Mr. Steve Fortgang
306 Marshall Street
Syracuse, New York
13210

Dear Mr. Fortgang:

Dave Dennis has referred to me a letter from Rudy Lombard regarding your interest in Freedom Schools in Louisiana, as I am presently in charge of coordinating educational programs in the Southern Region.

In Louisiana, Freedom School-Community Center activities have dissolved because of lack of funds and staff. At present, we have 38 tons of uncategorized books and a strong desire to reactivate this program. What we desperately need are funds for buildings and supplies, and people to man the schools.

As soon as we have completed the program we are designing, I will send you a copy. Meanwhile, Rudy indicated that you have contacts in Chicago who might be able to help us. This is wonderful, and, of course, I am very interested in hearing details!

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours for freedom,

Ann Early

Masker

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Miss Hannah Frisch
6 Ash Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Hannah:

In answer to your letter, let me make the following comments. In the first place, each applicant that is accepted to the project must attend the training session in the south, prior to the beginning of the project. This training session is going to be held from June 17th through the 20th, in Waveland, Mississippi. From there the students will go to the project areas. So it makes no difference to your project assignment where you will be leaving from.

In as many cases as possible, we try to honor the applicants' choices for project areas, but we do not guarantee the fulfillment of that choice. We place the applicants where we need them, and where we believe they will function most efficiently. We make no special effort to send people to their own choice of area.

The most important part of processing any application is getting a recommendation, either positive or negative, from a screening committee. I wrote to Boston CORE several weeks ago, but have received no reply. Please get in contact with Mr. Alan Gartner, 148 Kirkstall, Newtonville, Massachusetts. His telephone number is (617) 527-5963. He is the chairman of Boston CORE, according to our lists. He has been asked to arrange to have you interviewed; you should contact him about this matter. It is imperative that you be interviewed by a screening committee. If for some reason Boston CORE cannot undertake this matter, please let us know immediately and we will try to make other arrangements.

It is important that I hear back from you within the week on this matter, or from Mr. Gartner. Please see to it that something is done, one way or another, about screening you. Until this is done, we cannot make any decision on your application. Hope to hear from you soon.

P.S. It is possible, if nothing else works, to have you interviewed by our contact in Wisconsin. Please answer immediately.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Moster

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. Michael Furstenberg
6141 So. University
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Michael:

I am enclosing an application for the summer project. If you are interested in participating in the project this summer, please fill it out and return to me IMMEDIATELY. The deadline for applications has been set at May 31st, and time is getting short.

Before you do anything else, however, call Winston Lockett in Chicago, at 427-8240. He is in charge of screening applicants from the Chicago.area. The most important part of processing any application is getting a recommendation from a screening committee. So call him and ask for an appointment with him or whoever he suggests for an interview with you. Do this right away.

I will be looking for your application, and thanks for your willingness to help.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Boston CORE
Alan Gartner, Chairman
148 Kirkstall
Newtonville, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Gartner:

We have at the southern office two applications for the summer project from people in Massachusetts. The next step in processing these applications is to have the applicants screened by a screening board. I would appreciate it very much if Boston CORE would serve in this capacity. As soon as possible, please contact the applicants, whose names and addresses I am enclosing, and set an appointment to talk with them. I realize this is very short notice, but we really need the recommendations of the screening committee back by the middle of next week. Please send us a report on what kind of people the applicants are and whether you feel they should be accepted for the summer project.

The two applicants are:

Miss Catherine Allsup
P.O. Box 11, Norton, Mass.

Telephone: 285-7722

and

Miss Hannah Frisch
6 Ash Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Telephone: EL4-8405

Thanks very much for your help, and please send us a report as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Alyce Ann Gay
1217 S. Telemachus Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Alyce:

We have hear in the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you an application form for the CORE summer project, plus an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested in these programs, please fill out the forms and return them to my office IMMEDIATELY. Time is getting very short; I need to have all the applications back in my office by the next week and a half. So, please try to get them in as soon as possible if you would like to participate in the program. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Mattie

May 11, 1965

Miss Delores Anita George
Room 202, Hunter Hall
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Anita:

We have received here at the Southern Office a form indicating your interest in the CORE Community Development Fellowship. I am sending to you an application for the Summer Project, for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this immediately.

The Community Development Fellowship is a new program to be newly instituted this summer. All details have not bee n completed yet, but as soon as they are we will be sending you the necessary information. Meanwhile, please return your application as soon as possible. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. Don Goldman
258 Abbot Hall
MSU, East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Don:

I am glad to learn of your interest in working for CORE this summer. It is late, to be sure, but if you act promptly it may not be too late.

I am enclosing an application for the Summer Project; fill it out and return it IMMEDIATELY! The deadline for applications has been set at May 31st. The training session for those accepted for the project begins on June 17, in Mississippi. Details will be sent to you if you are accepted for the project.

I am also enclosing form letters which we usually send to those people the applicant lists as references. It would speed up the processing of your application if you would give these letters to the people you plan to list as references and ask them to send them back as soon as possible. It would be best if we could have those by the time we get your application.

I cannot give you many details at this time about the project itself, because the projects vary from place to place. At the training session you would learn much more. Most important of all is that you be able to support yourself during the time of the project (about 10 weeks.)

Please answer soon; I will be looking for your application.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Roster

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Mr. Gary Good
2200 NE 88th
Seattle, Washington

Dear Gary:

I am very glad to learn of your interest in working for the civil rights movement in the south. I am sending you an application form; please indicate on it the time you would be available to work.

At this time, our plans for fall are not definite; we are mainly concerned with organizing the summer project. However, as soon as we formulate plans for the fall, we will be contacting you. Until then, we will keep your application on file. I will be looking forward to receiving it.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Program Director

DD/gjm

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 25, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

I am enclosing another copy of the memo you must have received by now, by way of emphasis. The staff is being asked to conduct an all-out recruiting effort on college campuses in their area, for applications to the SEDF field fellowship program.

The fellowship is a grant of $250 for the support of the student while he working on the project. So far there has been very little response because, we feel, no one knows about the program. There are 60 of these grants available, and we desparately need students to take advantage.of them.

You are asked to organize a recruitment drive at the colleges in your area. I know this is short notice, but the deadline for applications has been set at May 31st! Have the application reproduced and handed out to students on the campus, and urge them to get them in IMMEDIATELY!

Your efforts are greatly appreciated--this is indeed an urgent matter. Good luck!

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

I have here in the Southern Office an application for the summer project from Mr. Ralph Fritz. His address on the application is 6059 Verdes Road, Jax, Florida, and on his application he states his feelings about bigotry and prejudice in Quincy , Florida,; I gather that he is there now, but he lists no address.

Could you please do anything you can to locate him and arrange for a screening interview with him for the summer project, if you do not know him already. It is urgent that he be contacted for screening, and that we get some information about him. Please do whatever you can--I hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

I have here in the Southern Office an application from Mrs. Mary Sossong Clark, 1243 Dickinson Drive, Apt. 16-B, Coral Gables, Florida. Phone: MO1-2511. ext. 3317. She is an applicant for the summer project. Her school address is 3351 Matilda Street, Miami.

So far, we have no information. Could you be responsible for getting her screened, and sending a report back to me immediately. Please try to do this, or delegate someone to do it, and let me know how you come out. If you run into any problems about her, please let me know this week, as early as possible. This is URGENT.

Also, she is unable to provide bond. Please impress upon her the importance of her being able to provide bond escrow. We cannot assume responsibility for any of the summer volunteers.

Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 22, 1965

Mr. Warren Haggstrom
University College
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

Dear Mr. Haggstrom:

I spoke to George Wiley today, and he informed me that you will be sending us Mr. Ross to attend our staff Conference on May 31st, June 1st and 2nd. We feel very privileged to have someone from your group to give us some insight into Community Organization. Community Organization is one phase of the Civil Rights Movement about which we are in grave need of advice and instructions.

Enclosed you will find a brief outline of some of the subject matter that will be discussed at the Conference. An agenda has not been worked out as of today, but we hope to have one ready by the first of next week, which we will send to you. If you have any questions or suggestions, please do not hesitate to write.

I would appreciate some background information on Mr. Fred Ross for references. If you have any material that you feel would be helpful to us, please send it to me as soon as possible so that we may mimeograph copies to distribute to staff. The material does not have to be limited to Community Organization.

I hope to hear from you in the near future.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 5, 1965

Miss Gretchen Hines
Box 668
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Hines:

We have received your application for the summer project, and are very glad to learn of your interest in working for CORE this summer. At your earliest convenience would you please call the Southern Office, 523-7625, to set up an appointment with me. I am looking forward to talking to you about working for CORE.

Sincerely,

Dave Dennis
Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Mr. Elliott Isenberg
Amherst SDS
207 Davis
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Isenberg:

I am very glad to learn of the interest in working in the south at your college. I am enclosing some information on the summer projects, as well as some application forms. If you need more, they may be reproduced by you, or you may write to the southern office for more. However, time is getting so short that it would be very helpful if they could be reproduced on your campus. Anything that can be done in the way of publicity, recruiting, and, of course, fund raising is just that much more help to the southern office here and the work of the civil rights movement in the south.

Students interested in working in the south this summer should get their applications in immediately, if not sooner. Within the next week or two we will be setting up screening boards to interview applicants, so you can see the need to get things done quickly. If you have any question about the summer project please let me know. Good luck.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Miss Wanda Jackson
Denver CORE
P.O. Box 7011
Denver, Colorado

Dear Miss Jackson:

In answer to your letter of April 28, let me say right off that your problems are not quite as severe as they might seem to you. Concerning the two students you mention who are interested in working for five weeks: I am enclosing two applications for them. The time limit should not make too much difference in the possible acceptance of the applicants. If they are good people, we can use them for any time.

Contact Mary Hamilton Young, 3085 Jackson Street, in Denver. She can conduct a screening and orientation session for your volunteers before they leave. It is imperative that every volunteer attend a workshop of this nature before coming south. Please contact her as soon as possible, and I will do the same.

Concerning age limits, any one under 21 must have his parents' signature on the application form, or in writing some way. We are more interested in college students than high school students.

Please see that the applications are filled out and returned immediately. If possible, we would like to have all the information back by next week. I realize that this is very short notice, but it cannot be helped. Hope to here from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Harold Rudolph Jones
2141 Alabo Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Harold:

We have here at the southern office a form indicating your interest in the CORE summer project. I am sending you an application form for that, plus an application form for the CORE Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested in this scholarship, please fill out the forms and send them back to this office IMMEDIATELY. Time is getting very short, and I need to have all the applications back within the next week and a half. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Dianne Joseph
733½ Exposition
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dianne:

We have here at the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you an application for the CORE dummer project, plus an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship.

If you are interested in these programs, please fill out and return the applications as soon as possible-- IMMEDIATELY. Time is getting very short, and I need all applications back in my office within the next week and a half. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Mr. Ron Kaufman
Mississippi Freedom Project
Box 2484
Stanford, California

Dear Ron:

This is to inform you officially that I have resigned from this office, and thus will not be your liaison with the goings-on in CORE in the South any longer. However, Geraldine Maddocks, a new volunteer from Lawrence, Kansas, will see that you get the same type of material I've been forwarding there.

You may want to write to Geraldine...say hi or something, and let her know what you're doing in the way of finding volunteers, etc.

I don;t want to end communication with you--I'm still interested in what MFP-s is up to, how you are and all that. You can write me c/o Val Coleman at our National Office (CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, NY) until I get a real address there.

I'm enclosing a new thing--Community Action Fellowships. These are primarily for Negro students who are really struggling, if you've any of those around Stanford.

Be well, Ron, and please don't forget me.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Mr. Ron Kaufman
Box 2484
Stanford, California

Dear Ron:

Thanks so much for your letter. I think I will answer it in order, to get everything in.

Very glad to get Barry Fleisher's application. I will be sending him an acknowledgement, and sending letters to the people he lists as references. It would help the process greatly, if you spread the word around that the reference letters are very important, and should be answered as soon as possible. Meanwhile, go ahead with the screening. And disregard the May 5 deadline. It is obviously impossible.

I was glad to hear that your meeting went well. Even if few people actually come down, there is a tremendous job to be done by those who stay behind, in fund raising and recruiting. The fund raising is perhaps the most important thing that could be done. Freedom costs money, which we have so little of.

About Placquemine's Parish--I know I didn't say anything about it. Someone else must have. To clarify: the recruitment we are doing now is for the Louisiana Summer Project, which excludes Placquemine's Parish. When we go into the Parish, we will be conducting a special recruitment program, later in the summer. The people who are applying now are not being earmarked for this purpose, although there is no telling what will happen by summer. But so far, we are leaving Placquemine's Parish out of our immediate plans. You will be hearing more about it later. I will pass your letter on to Dave Dennis and he can tell you more about what is going on.

I am glad that you are going ahead with the screening of applicants that you already know about. I am sending a list to Isaac Reynolds of applications we have here from California, and he may be talking to you again about those applicants. Anyway, we must hear back by the middle of next week the impressions of the screening boards. So far we have four applicants: Barry Fleisher, whose application we got with your letter; David F. Quattrone, address 811 Channing Ave., Palo Alto, a student at Stanford whom you ma y know; Dr. Sandra Rudnick, 1101 Heeler Avenue, Berkeley 8, California, an instructor in Humanities at San Francisco State College; and Regina Sigal, ~~2222xxx~~ 2441 Haste, # 17, Berkeley, California, phone 843-5708. Isaac Reynolds will probably be notifying you about screening these people; it must be done as soon as possible, and the opinion of the board sent to the southern office by next week.

Well, enough of that for now. I hope to hear from you soon. Good luck on your end.

Sincerely,

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Eva Kerr
129 Suffolk Street
New York, New York

Dear Eva:

I received your material on training last week, and I must say that I am very impressed with it. At the present time I am working on it to see what type changes are necessary, if any, and what type suggestions I might be able to give. As soon as I have finished working on it, I will send you a copy of the revisions that I have made.

If you have any other material that you would like to send down, I would appreciate it very much.

Give my regards to everyone.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 17, 1965

Mr. John Kricker
Johnson Hall
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear John:

Your application has been sent to me at the Southern office. I am glad to learn of your interest in working for CORE, but there are a few problems about your application.

Unless it is a very special case, we cannot accept anyone for the project who cannot arrange for bond money in case of arrest.. Please try to arrange for that if possible, and let us know immediately how you come out. Alsc, you should count on more than $ 150 for the summer for subsistence. The cost has been figured at between $15 and $25 per week while here, plus travel expenses. So you are actually working on the minimum end of costs. Also, you do not enclose a doctor's certificate, which is necessary.

It might be wise for you to reconsider your application, in view of these facts, or at least try and improve your financial situation before committing yourself to a summer program of events over which you will have little control. I don't mean to be discouraging, but you should realize these things. Another point I might bring up is that you did not follow directions on the application form. It was requested that you include a "brief outline of what you expect to accomplish through working with CORE's Southern Task Force." You did not do this, but made a brief, somewhat odd sounding statement about your own potential value to us. We are more interested in learning your viewpoints on the civil rights movement and your reasons for wanting to join us than a statement that assumes you will be placed on a project you might not be placed on.

However, I don't intend to belabor the point, or blow it out of proportion. Please correct your oversights on your application, like your lack of a doctor's certificate, and inform us if you will be able to post bond in case of arrest. Then we can finish processing your application and inform you of your standing with the CORE summer project. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 17, 1965

NEW HAVEN CORE
c/o Grace Lockett, Chairman
16 Waverly Street
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mrs. Lockett:

We have received at the southern office an application for the CORE Summer Project from Mr. Kenneth Miller of New Haven. His address is Box # 2823 Yale Station, and his phone is 865-2970.

The most important of screening any applicant is getting some sort of recommendation from a screening committee. It would be a great help to us if the New Haven CORE chapter would act in this capacity. Please, as soon as possible, get in contact with Mr. Miller and set up an appointment for an interview with him, andssend to us immediately a report on what sort of person you find him to be, and whether or not he should be accepted for the southern project this summer. This is very important, and should be done right away, before the 25th of this month, if possible. If there are any problems connected with this, please let me know. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

MAY 26, 1965

Mr. Winston Lockett
3503 West 5th Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Winston:

Well, we have finally heard from someone in your area. A Mr. Michael Furstenberg from Chicago has requested an application for the summer project. I have sent it to him today, and it might be a good thing for you to contact him as soon as possible about screening him, if he is still interested in coming down. Ed Hollander speaks well of him. I would appreciate it very much if you would screen him as soon as possible and let me know immediately. His address is 6241 So. University, Chicago.

We also have an application from Miss Kathryn Miller, 7552 Meadow, Warren, Michigan. As she is in your general area, could you please be responsible for screening her, too. Her telephone number is 758-2552. Please let me know immediately your opinion of these people, so we can make a decision on their applications.

Your help is appreciated.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Mr. Rudy Lombard
1600 E. Genessee
Syracuse, New York

Dear Mr. Lombard:

We have here at the southern office two applications for the summer project from people in the Syracuse area. The most important thing that has to be done in processing applications is to have the applicants interviewed and screened by one or several people who are experienced in the needs of the southern civil rights movement. We would appreciate it very much if you contact these two people and set up an appointment with them for this purpose. We need to know your recommendations by no later than the middle of next week (this week by the time you get this letter), what kind of people they are and whether or not they should be accepted on the summer project.

I realize this is very short notice, but please do this as soon as possible. I am also writing these people, asking them to contact you, so between all of you I hope you can get together in the very near future. You can ask Dianne Mitchell to help you if you wish. Meanwhile, thanks very much, and let us know as soon as possible what you recommend.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Raster

May 11, 1965

Adrienne Lee McClellan
122 Hunter Hall
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Adrienne,

We have received here at the Southern Office a form indicating your interest in the CORE Community Fellowship. I am sending to you an application for the Summer Project, for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this IMMEDIATELY.

The XCommunity Development Fellowship is a new program to be newly this instituted this summer. All the details have not been completed, yet, but as soon as they are we will be sending you the necessary information. Meanwhile, please return your application as soon as possible. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

May 30, Mostly

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 30, 1965

Mr. Floyd McKissich
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McKissich:

We have in the Southern Office an application for the summer project from a Mr. Andrew Padgett, in High Point, North Carolina. His address is 707 Cliffside Drive, Telephone: 882-2676. He is a 24 year old Negro male. It is not indicated on his application form whether he can be self-supporting. I have written to Rev. B. Elton Cox in High Point to please be responsible for screening this applicant and getting more information about him. I have not heard back from him, and the letter was sent almost a month ago.

Could you please arrange to have Mr. Padgett screened, and send a report back to me immediately. It is very urgent that we get this information about him before we can make a decision on his application. If there is any problem in this regard, please let me know. Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Mr. Bill Madden
670 Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska
c/o Anchorage Community College of the
University of Alaska

Dear Bill:

I am very sorry for the delay in answering your letter of April 14. Things have been in quite an uproar here at the Southern Office during the past three to four weeks. We are just now beginning to get ourselves under some control.

We are going to be involved in some educational program in the state of Louisiana during the summer, 1965. We hope that some of those programs will be under the Anti-poverty bill, which would include the Operation Head-start programs and other basic educational programs. Where we do not have federal money, we will be having some type of educational programs on our own. We hope to have freedom and freedom libraries throughout the state. Therefore, there seems to be some vacancies for a person of your interests. We are in need of a person with some type of background through the Man-power Retraining Act, and we feel that you could be quite an answer to the program of Louisiana.

Enclosed you will find an application form which you should fill out and send back to us immediately. We will then process that applicationaand contact your references. Onrreceipt of answers from them we will let you know whether or not you have been accepted for the project. This should take no longer than two weeks, which means that if you can come it would be around the 20th or 21st.

I hope that our delay in answering your letter has not caused you any un-nedessary convenience. Hope to hear from you in the very near future.

Yours for freedom,

David Dennis,
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 18, 1965

Mr. Michael Maher
724 Indiana Street
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mike:

Greetings! Dave Dennis handed your letter over to me to answer, as he does most of his mail. So:

Thanks for the recommendations on Millie, Rich and Lynn. Did you know that Don Rhoades has applied too? Would you write a reference for him, please, and send it to us as soon as possible.

I am a little confused; I am assuming this is not the recommendation of the screening committee, but simply a personal reference. Please let me know whether these people have been screened, or is you are going to have a formal screening session. We need to know as soon as possible. And don't forget Don Rhoades.

We also got, just today, an application from William Hartzog, 725 Chandler, Topeka, Kansas, Tel: 913- CE4,4315. Some of the students in Lawrence CORE and CRC, I think, know him slightly, as he came down from Washburn a time or two during the excitement at K.U. He is a research assistant at Menninger's, was leader of the sit-in in Gov. Avery's office, and generally is a leader of the state-wide C.R. Movement. George Ragsdale probably knows him fairly well, too. Anyway: will Lawrence CORE please act as screening committee for Mr. Hartzog. Get in contact with him and set up an appointment for an interview with him. He will probably have to make a special trip to Lawrence, but that is all right. Please do this as soon as possible, IMMEDIATELY, if possible, and send us the report of the screening committee immediately. I assume that Dick Burke is in charge of screening, with Millie a strong right hand--for all I know, Dick could have be in outer Mongolia, for all I hear from him.

My best to everyone, to Mary and little Nicholas Peter. I bet he is a big boy by now. This being a business letter, I won't go into a lengthy description of anything at this point, except to say that--as far as I can tell--the work is going well, though we get more and more behind all the time. There is simply more work to be done than we who are here in the office can do. The next month is going to be frantic. Wish us well. Good luck to Lawrence CORE. I have written enough letters on the subject of North Lawrence--see Millie about my feeling s on that subject. Regards, love, etc.

Yours for freedom,

Jim

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. Robert Mason:
Cubley Box 145
Clarkson College
Potsdam, New York

Dear Robert:

In response to your letter of May 22, thanks for your home address. No decision has been made yet on your application, but I should be able to let you know definitely very soon, if Joyce Ware does not first. I assume that by now you have either talked to Joyce or have an appointment with her. If you don't, contact her at the CORE National Office, 38 Park Row, New York City.

You can also talk to Joyce about transportation. She has all the applications from the New York area, and can help you better than I in this respect.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Miller
2823 Yale Station
New Haven Connecticut

Dear Kenneth:

I have your application for the CORE Summer Project here at the Southern Office, but I am holding up a decision on until I get some more information from you.

You state on the application that you can "probably" provide $500.00 for bond escrow account. I need to know definitely whether you can arrange to have the money before you come down. Also, I do not believe it was asked on your application whether or not you could be self supporting. ($15-25 per week.) Unfortunately, CORE is financially unable to assume any responsibility for summer volunteers, so you should be prepared to provide your own support for the duration of the project.

Please let me know IMMEDIATELY if you will be able to make the above requested arrangements. It is urgent that I know as soon as possible. I hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

M Ter

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Annie Moody
c/o Metropolitan Distriat Office
New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations
Cornell University
7 East 43rd Street

New York , New York

Dear Ann:

I would like very much for you to send me any material that you have prepared on training programs. I am presently in the process of attempting to set up such a leadership training project for the southern staff. I would like very much to know what you are seeking in regard to resources and material to develop your program. I do feel that I could be very helpful in this by sending y you whatever material I develop in the future.

If there is anything that I can do to help you, please do not hesitate to inquire.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Most

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Patricia D. Morrow
233½ Exposition Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Patricia:

We have here at the office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you an application for the summer project, plus an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested in these programs, please send the completed applications to me IMMEDIATELY. Time is getting very short and I need all the applications in this office within the next week and a half. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 5, 1965

Mr. Andrew Padgett
707 Cliffside Drive
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Padgett:

We have received your application for the Task Force here at the Southern Office, and are very glad to learn of your interest in working for CORE.

I am sending a letter to Rev. B. Elton Cox, asking him to set an appointment for you to talk with him. I would appreciate it if at your earliest convenience you would call him about making this appointment. I hope this can be done within the immediate future. I will be communicating with you again on the subject of your application to the CORE Task Force. Until the, I hope all goes well with you.

Sincerely,

Dave Dennis
Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Dr. Johnny E. Parham, Jr.
Medical Committee For Human Rights
211 West 56th Street
New York, New York

Dear Johnny:

Here is the list of screening panels and their locations which you requested.

In New York: contact Joyce Ware
c/o CORE National Office
38 Park Row

In Syracuse, New York: Rudy Lombard
1600 E. Genessee

In Chicago: Winston Lockett
3503 West 5th Avenue

In Madison, Wisconsin: Mimi Feingold
432 W. Washington

In San Francisco, California: Ike Reynolds
2085 Sutter

In Lawrence, Kansas; Dr. Richard Burke
2207 Ohio Street

These are the people who are in charge of screening in each area. Please arrange to have a medical doctor and a psychologist at each screening session, if possible. I might add, although Winston Lockett is in charge of screening in Chicago, we have not yet had any applications from there. You can check with him about the needs of that area.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

Mr. Robert Parrish
1127 10th Avenue South, Apt. D
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Bob:

Our next staff conference is scheduled to be held May31st through June 4th, in Waveland, Mississippi.

We have not yet formulated an agenda of specific subject matter for the conference as yet. We do intend to discuss Title 11 of the Anti-poverty Bill, dealing with community action programs, Title Vl of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and techniques of community organization. We are inviting Nicholas Von Hoffman and a local instructor who is very closely connected with the anti-poverty program, Dr. Daniel Thompson; he is the author of To the Negro Leadership. We would like very much for you to attend this conference as a discussion leader. We would like for you to participate in discussion on techniques of community organization, place an emphasis on political organization within the community and the significance of such organization at this time. I hope to be able to become much more specific as we finish formulating a program in detail for the staff conference.

I do hope that you will be able to attend the conference, and I would appreciate an answer as soon as possible to whether or not you will be able to come. We will be responsible for all expenses incurred in your travel, and also housing while here.

Give my regards to Donna.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 27, 1965

Mr. Robert Parris
1127 10th Avenue, Apt. D
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Parris:

This is to inform you that there has been a change in plans for the Southwide Staff Conference of May 31st through June 2nd. Instead of being held in Waveland, Mississippi, it will be at Mount Beulah, which is located in Edwards, Mississippi, about 20 miles west of Jackson.

We will be sending to you a plane ticket to Jackson, Mississippi. There will be someone waiting for you at the airport. I am looking forward to seeing you.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Mr. Paul Proctor
1417 Belmont Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Proctor:

I have your application here at the [redacted] Southern Office, as well as your references. I am very pleased with the reports we have received on you, and we would like very much to have you working with us in the South this summer. However, there is one problem. You state on your application that you will not be able to provide $500 for bond escrow. Unfortunately, CORE is unable to accept financial responsibilty for thessummer volunteers.

Please try very hard to raise this money. Often there are individuals or groups that can provide money for this purpose, to be held in the south for the summer in case the worker is arrested. Your own CORE chapter could perhaps help in this matter. If you cannot raise the entire amount, let us know how much you were able to obtain. Please do this as soon as possible. I repeat, we are look-forward very much to have you with us, if you could take care of this matter of the bond money.

You understand, also, that each volunteer is expected to be self-supporting for the length of the summer project. ($15-25 per week) If there is a problem in this regard, please let me know.

Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Mast 1

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

dI am very sorry I was unable to attend the meeting here in New Orleans last week. There were some very important things I did want to discuss with you and the attorneys.

I am very much concerned about two different cases that we discussed on my last visit in New York. Those two are in regard to the HUAC case and in regard to the case in South Carolina with reference to the Watson election. I would like to know what is being done on both cases. HUAC is beginning its investigation within 3 weeks, and the Watson election takes place in June.

I am also concerned with what is being done about the murders. If you recall, we sent out, about three months ago, a list of murders that have occurred in the south during the past two years. We are asking that if there was anything that could be done, a new type of legislation that could be asked for, or a new type action CORE's direct action organizations could become involved in, to see that some type of stepped up activities take place. The recent decision in the Liuzzo case sought to put us in a position of doing something as soon as possible. I think the country is ripe for some type of aggressive action in this direction. I hope to hear from you in the very near future.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

A Master

[1965, May 27]

TO: ISAAC REYNOLDS

FROM: DAVID DENNIS

RE: APPLICATIONS

We have here in the southern office the following applications from people whom you have already accepted to the project (Your cards listed under B).

Barry Fleisher
436 Palo Alto,
Palo Alto, Calif.
325-8882

David Hettig
1228 Harker Ave.'
Palo Alto, Calif.
DA1-5057

Kent Hudson
173 Waverly
Palo Alto, Calif.
325-9780

Julie Skurski
Box 5210
Palo Alto, Calif.
DA6-2200

Alexander Van Sinderen
Box 5127/ Theta Chi
Stanford, Calif.

You also have two cards (A), meaning these people had applications, but you did not send them with the others. We do not have them here. They are:

Nina Wax
2515 Fulton St.
Berkeley, Calif.
TH1-6570

George Kehrer
2230 Blake St.
Berkeley, Calif.
TH5-5778

We have the following applications here from California:

David Quattrone
811 Channing Av.e
Palo Alto, Calif.
326-3408

Sandra Rudnick
1101 Keeler Ave.
Berkeley 8, Calif.
IH3--0751

Regina Sigal
2441 Haste-- # 17
Berkeley, Calif.
843-5708

Michael Burns
Box # 3565
Stanford, Calif.
DA3-3121

Of the B people, those whose applications you do not have, we do not either for the following people:

Gloria Larry
1831 Ocean Av.e
San Francisco, Calif.
585-3569

Ronald Meservey
Bldg 123, Room 231
Stanford Village
Stanford, California

MAster

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 3, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Isaac,

We have had several discussions at the Southern office concerning the need for setting up screening stations for potential summer volunteers. Sunday's conversation with you sharpened up my concern about this matter; let me make a few suggestions along that line.

1. West Coast task force applicants should send filled out applications immediately to the CORE Western Regional Office or the nearest NAC member, whichever is closer.

2. The recipient of the application will arrange for a personal interview with the applicant, if at all possible, before May 22, 1965.

3. The completed application should be forwarded to the Southern Regional Office no later than May 22, 1965.

It seems to me that, with the help of Hal Brown in San Diego for the South, Dick Rapp for the Rocky mountain area perhaps some whom you could appoint in Portland and or Seattle such interviews could be arranged.

I realize this is very sketchy and leaves the burden of working out details to you. But I am working under pretty tight pressure now and will try to fill in when I send the memos to be distributed among chapters.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Thursday, May 6, 19[illegible] 4:45 P.M

Ike Reynolds called from San Francisco;

1. There was a rally on the U.of C. campus today to recruit fro the summer project; he would like to be notified if any students apply, so that he can be in contact with them from his end.

2. Would like someone from Jonesboro or antoher part of the field in La. to come to San Francisco, Weds of next week if possible to spend the rest of the week on the campus and surrounding area, recruiting

3. The Bogalusa Committee for Concern in San Fran. is seding telegrams to the mayor , FBI, and newspapers and other people in Bogalusa, protesting that the Klan meeting was not more strongly deplored, xxxx

Mr. Maddocks

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Butter
San Francisco, California

Dear Ike:

We have here at the southern office several applications for the summer project from students in California. The next step in processing their applications is getting a recommendation from a screening board, and this needs to be done as soon as possible. Would you, as soon as possible, set up appointments with these students for interviews and send your recommendation to us by the middle of next week, if that is at all possible.

The applications we have so far are from: Barry Fleisher, 436 Palo Alto Avenue, Palo Alto, Telephone 325-8882 (I understand from Ron Kaufman that Mr. Fleisher will have been screened by this time); Dr. Sandra Rudnick, 1101 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley, Telephone (business) JU4-6000; Reggie Sigal, 2441 Haste, # 17, Berkeley; Telephone 843-5708; and David Quattrone, 811 Channing Ave., Palo Alto, Telephone 326-3408.

Thanks very much for your help, and we will be looking for your report.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 17, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Sutter St.
San Francisco, California

Dear Ike:

We have received several more applications from California since the last time I communicated with you. I am enclosing their names and addresses so that you can arrange to have them screened.

Bill Madden
1639 Francisco St.
Berkeley, California

Bill Madden is from Anchorage, Alaska, and is leaving there about May 20.--he plans to spend about a week in Berkeley. I will write him asking him to contact you as soon as he arrives.

David W. Hettig Tel: DA1-5057
1228 Harker Ave.
Palo Alto, Calif.
(Home--32 Knollview Way
San Frandisco, C.
Tel: AT2-7991)

Thanks for your help. Please let us know what you decide as soon as possible.

Julie Skurski
Box 5210,
Stanford. Tel: 655--8596
(Home--1200 Mountain Blud,
Oakland, C. Tel: DA6-2200)

In the name of freedom,

Michael Burns
x Box 3565, Stanford
Tel: DA3-3121
(Home, 2757 Union St.
San Francisco, Calif.)
(Phone, WE1-4944)

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

Alexander Van Sinderen
Box 5127 ,Stanford, C.
Tel: 323-8848

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 20, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Ike:

Thanks very much for your very comprehensive report. Iaam enclosing a list of all the applications we have here, plus those we do not.

Concerning the four people you mentioned in connection with the South Carolina project, I will leave that decision strictly up to you. I will point out, however, that if you accept those people, they will be counted as part of your quota of 50, which has been allotted to you. The applications you are getting, and the recruiting you are doing, are for the entire south. We need a total of 95 volunteers for the entire south; there will be 30 volunteers in Louisiana, 30 in South Carolina, and 15 in Florida. The people you accept for the project should be flexible enough to be good workers in any area. It would be helpful, too, if you would make recommendations to the applicationsand to us about where you feel they would be most effective. If you have any question about the applicants, it would be wiser not to accept them. However, I will leave this up to you.

Please try to get the 50 people promised from your area, and let us know as soon as possible your final situation, so we can be working out details of accepting applicants from the rest of the country.

I will be looking for you to come down with your people; meanwhile, take care. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Ike:

DI have another application from California: Miss Nancy Gilmore, 6519 Seville, Apt. 3, Goleta, California. Telephone: 968-2650.

There are also several applications here at the office from other western states. I have written to CORE chapters, but have had no response. Since this is in your region, I will let you try and see what you can do about getting these people screened.

Miss Marjorie Pare
603 Skyline Drive
Pullman, Washington
Telephone: ED5-3227 (Business)

Mr. Meldon Acheson
715 N. Park
Tuscon, Arizona
Telephone: 624--7574

Philip Tammer
590 Bonita Circle
Las Cruces, New Mexico
Telephone: JA6--6863

------- I just received his application yesterday, and have not yet contacted either him or a chapter in his area. He lists no references, and cannot put up bail.

Let me know how you come out.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

I am very sorry for not answering your letter of April 22nd, which deals with the leadership development program. I am in the process of working on a leadership development program for the south. I do have definite suggestions for such a project.

Such a project demands much thought and careful consideration from the staff in the field. I think one way of developing such a program should be of asking staff in the field for their thoughts on such a project. I Hope to have an outline for a leadership development program by the end of the month. I do not feel I can do it before then. I hope that this is not too late, and I hope that my thoughts can serve as some help to the development of an overall leadership development program per SEDF.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Maise

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Mayal4, 1965

Mr. Edward J. Robinson
1210 Vallette
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Edward:

We have here in the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending to you an application form for the CORE summer project plus an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested, please fill out the forms and return them IMMEDIATELY.

Time is getting very short, and we need all the applications back in this office within a week and a half. Please have yours in before then. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 26, 1965

Mr. Dan Rosenberg
Goddard College
Plainfield, Vermont

Dear Dan:

Please accept my apologies for not answering your letters before now. As you can probably imagine, just before summer, things are somewhat in a mess.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to obtain Louisiana license plates in advance. You will have to wait until after you arrive in Louisiana.

I am pleased to inform you that you have been accepted for the summer project. The training session will begin June 17 in Waveland, Mississippi. More details will be sent at a later date. The project itself lasts for ten weeks, and should not interfere with the school year.

Decisions have not been made on the other applicants from Vermont. I expect to be able to inform you within the next few days what decisions have been made. Meanwhile, I hope all goes well with you at your end. Many thanks for your assistance in the recruiting from the New England area! I will be contacting you again very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Mr. Peter Rubin
Norton Hall, University Campus
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mr. Rubin:

I am very glad to learn of the interest at your campus in working in the south this summer.

As soon as possible, please contact Joyce Ware, c/o the National Office, 38 Park Row, New York City. She will set up a time for a screening and orientation session before you leave New York. For now, I am enclosing a number of application forms for the summer project. Please have them filled out and returned immediately by all the students planning to come south. Unless you go through the proper procedure for volunteering for work with CORE, CORE can not take any responsibility for you.

Please send us immediately the names, addresses, ages, and sex of all persons planning to participate. We will also need any information you have on the automobile or automobiles you plan to bring: make, year, license number, and description.

If you need more information, please let me know. Joyce Ware should be able to handle any problems that might come. If you need more applications, you may reproduce them by whatever means you prefer. But time is getting very short, so please do these things as soon as possible. I will be contacting Joyce Ware, also, about you, and you may consider her the final authority in any matter that might come up. So contact her as soon as possible, and take it from there! Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 18, 1965

Mr. Robert P. Sattler, Director
Eastman School of Music Placement Bureau
26 Gibbs Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Sattler:

In Miss Kathie Daniel has just written me about reference letters in connection with her application for the CORE Summer Project in the south. She said that copies of the recommendations are on file at the Eastman School of Music Placement Bureau. I would appreciate it very much if you would send them to me immediately. Thank you very much.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 19, 1965

David R. Schmitt
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear David:

I am very glad to learn of your interest in working in the south this summer, if only for the short time you mention. I am enclosing application forms for you and your wife. If you are interested, please return them IMMEDIATELY. Summer is upon us!

About projects; CORE projects vary according to the needs of the area. We are not trying to set up a state-wide operation as such--- rather, we adapt ourselves to the particular problems and needs of each area we are in. It could be testing and working for desegregation of public facilities, working for an improved sewer system, voter registration. The key is Community Organization and the development of local leadership, so that the community learns how to handle its own problems rather than looking to outside help for their problems. In every area the work is centered on voter registration, plus political education so the vote will be meaningful to the Negroes who do register to vote.

I could not say at this point what sort of project you would work on. Please get your applications in within the week, if possible, so we can go ahead processing them. I will be contacting you again after we hear back from references, screening committee, etc. Thanks very much for your interest, and I hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

May 11, 1965

Miss Leora Mae Smith
328 Hunter Hall
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Leora:

We have received here at the Southern Office a form indicating your interest in the CORE Community Fellowship. I am sending to you an application for the Summer Project, for you to fill out and return to me. Please do this immediately.

The Community Development Fellowship is a new program to be newly instituted this summer. All the details have not been com- pleted yet, but as soon as they are we will be sending you the necessary information. Meanwhile, plaase return your application as soon as possible. Hope to hear from you sonn--

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 10, 1965

Mr. Phil Sterdt
1283 Arnow Ave.
Bronx, New York

Dear Phil:

There has been a bad mix-up concerning your application here at this office. I have received several letters from your references, and have both your original letter requesting an application and your most recent letter. However, I cannot find your application. Please accept my sincere apologies for this confusion; I am sure you did send it in--it is just that somehow it has gotten lost in this office.

I am enclosing an application form. It would be a ehelp to me if you would fill it out again and send it to me immediately. Also, please contact Joyce Ware at the National CORE Office. She will set up an interview with you for the purpose of screening you for acceptance on the project. This is the last and most important thing that must be done with each applicant. It is very important that you do this as soon as possible--we need a report back here within the next week or so, if possible.

Again, please accept my apologies for losing your application. I assure you that we will go ahead with plans for screening you; just send it back as soon as possible so our file will be complete. Otherwise, we do have the rest of the information on you; all that is needed is a report from a screening board. Joyce Ware is at the National Office, telephone CO7-6270. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 9, 1965

Mrs. Hannah Stores
Chairman, Rochester CORE
137 Cody Street
Rochester, New York

Dear Mrs. Stores:

We have here at the Southern Office an application from a student at the University State College in Fredonia, New York. There has been a great deal of confusion concerning his application due to a mix-up in the filing system here, and he is very anxious to learn something definite about his being accepted or not for the Louisiana Summer Project. His name is Charles Bellows, and his address is Box 16, Chautaugua Hall, University State College, Fredonia, New York. His references are good, and he sounds like a good addition to the summer project.

Before any applicant can be accepted for any project, he must be screened by one or more representatives of CORE to determine if he is obviously unsuited to the project, what kind of person he is, or if he should be accepted to the project. It would be a great help to us if Rochester CORE would act in this capacity in connection with this student. I am calling upon you because according to the map yours is the closest chapter to him. This may necessitate a trip to Rochester by him or a trip to Fredonia by representatives of Rochester CORE, but I am afraid it is absolutely necessary. I am enclosing a few notes on the subject of screening if you should need them. Surely in your chapter there are people who have worked with CORE long enough and closely enough to know what is needed. Perhaps you yourself fit in this category.

I realize this is very short notice, but it is getting very close to summer. It is important that we receive a report from you as soon as possible, so I would appreciate it very much if you could arrange an interview with him as soon as possible, hopefully this same week, and send a report back to us immediately. I have written him about this matter, so he may be contacting you soon. However, please don't wait to have him contact you; get in touch with him as soon as possible.

My sincere thanks for your help in this matter. If their is a problem of any kind, please do not hesitate to let me know. I will try to help you in any way I can.

In the name of freedom

David Dennis
Program Director,
Southern Region

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 29, 1965

Mr. Philip Tammer
590 Bonita Cihcle
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Dear Philip:

I have your application for the summer project here in the Southern Office. Before I can make any decision on it, I need more information about you. You neglected to list any references on your applicationsform, and I would like you to correct that oversight immediately. Please send me the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of four people who know you well enough to serve as references for you. Do this IMMEDIATELY.

You note on your application form that you would not be able to ~~xxxx~~ provide $500 to hold for bond in case of arrest. Unfortunately, CORE is financially unable to assume responsibility for bond for most summer volunteers. I would advise you to see what you could do in the way of raising money, or contacting someone or some group who would be willing to provide the money for the duration of the summer. Please let me know as soon as possible whether you will be able to provide your bond. Until then I will be holding your application on the "undecided" list, but I cannot hold off much longer from making a decision.

Please try to get the above requested information as soon as possible. It is extremely important. Hope to hear from you very soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 23, 1965

Mr. John W. Thomas
c/o Unpland Institueof the Clozer Foundation
Upland Avenue
Chester Pennsylvania 19013

Dear Mr. Thomas:

In regard to your letter asking for my estimate of Miss Lois Chaffee as a person, I have the following comments to make.

I haveeknown Miss Chaffee for approximately two years. She worked in Mississippi for the Confress of Racial Equality as a Task Force worker from the summer of 1963 to the present date, at which time she is still employed. I found Miss Chaffee to be quite an asset to the Mississippi project and to me as a person. On the project she served at director of the Community Center Program for the Council of Federated Organizations, better known as COFO. I credit her with most of the success of that particular program. That program is involved with both adults and teenagers from various communities throughout the state of Mississippi.

Her moral characterris aboue question, as far as I am concerned. She is quite stable emotionally. She is very flexible and enjoys hard work, it seems. She is competent and does not believe in leaving anything undone. If she begins a project she means that she should not become involved in another major activity until that project is done. She is witty, and has been a real asset by her ability to think things through and come up with quite rational solutions in times of crisis.

My only regret to her applying to your institute is that is means we will no longer have her on our projects.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Mr. Roy Twitty
Tuscon,CORE
223 W. 2nd Street
Tuscon, Arizona

Dear Mr. Twitty:

We have at the southern office an application from Mr. Meldon Acheson, a student at the University of Arizona, for the CORE Summer Project, 1965. The most important part of processing an application is getting a report on the applicant from a screening board. I would appreciate it very much if Tuscon CORE, or its representatives, would contact Mrl Acheson and set an appointment with him for the purpose of screening him as an applicant for the summer project.

You probably know Mr. Acheson already, and so would know something about his suitability for the project. Please let us know as soon as possible your opinion as to whether he would be a valuable personato have in the south this summer. I realize this is very short notice, but it would be very helpful to us if you have this done and a report sent to us by the middle of next week.

Thanks very much for your help, and I will be looking for a report from Tuscon.CORE. Mr. Acheson listed you as a reference, so you have already received a form letter asking about the applicant. That letter may be useful to you in determining what sort of information we need. Again, thanks.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
c/o CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Ware:

We have here at the southern office a number of applications from people in the New York area for the summer project in the south. Our next step in processing these applications is getting these people interviewed and screened by a qualified person, who can make the recommendation whether they should be accepted for the summer project. I would appreciate it very much if you could contact these people and set up appointments to interview them, as soon as possible. We need to know your recommendation by no later than next week. I realize this is short notice, but please try to do this as soon as possible.

I am also contacting the applicants, asking them to get in touch with you. Between both sides, perhaps you can get together in the very near future. Thanks very much, and I hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Joyce:

DI am keenly aware of the confusion and frustration that you have probably gone through during the past weeks in regard to the recruitment and screening of volunteers. The confusion has come about because we have gone through numerous changes in the south in regard to our program during the past few weeks. This is due to the facts that crises have developed in parts of Louisiana and the National Office is presently undergoing such tremendous financial problems.

Recruitment: Louisiana will have a total of 125 workers for the summer. 50 of these workers will be volunteers, 50 will be paid by the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, and 25 will be paid by the National Office of CORE. South Carolina will have 30 workers, and North Florida, 15. We need 95 volunteers for the summer project in the South.

New York will be allowed to send 25 volunteers. We, in the southern region rely wholeheartedly on the discretion of you and your recommendations on who should come down, so you can go ahead and make the decisions and inform the applicants of your decisions immediately.

The training session will be in Waveland, Mississippi, at the Bulfside Assembley, from June 17th through the 20th. More details will be sent to you as soon as they are arranged.

I cannot say that this is the final draft of planning, because so often it is necessary for us to change our plans. However, if there are any more changes, I will notify you immediately. If you hear of any other changes from a source other than me, please contact me be-- fore adopting those changes. Perhaps one of the causes of confusion is that too many people have been talking to too many people. One way of solving the problem is that we communicate with each other directly and not through various other sources.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 20, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Joyce:

When you called yesterday, you mentioned John Zippert as an applicants who might be wanting to stay on in the south. Today I received a reference from Dr. Saltzman, which I am enclosing for your information. I know you would want to take it into consideration when you interview John. I will send the applications of other students from New York to you as soon as we get them here.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Martin

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 21, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Joyce:

Greetings. I have three more applications from the New York area. They are:

Richard and Judith (Mrs.) Van Buren
349 West Broadway, Apt 19
New York, New York

Telephone: 925-7841

Michael Maller
490 West End Ave.
New York, New York

TR7-3693

I am enclosing their applications.

Please inform us as soon as you can about how many automobiles you have in the group from New York, and their license numbers and descriptions. Get together with Rudy for information from his group.

Please try and get a total of 25 applicants; let me know as soon as you know how many you can get. I will keep ~~xxxxxx~~ sending applications to you as we get them here. I hope to have all the applications in by May 25, but I know I won't.

Are there any students up there who would be eligible for the Field Fellowship program?

DHope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 25, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Joyce:

I am sending to you the applications of several people who have sent applications here in the last few days. I hope you can get them screened very soon. Plwase let us know as soon as possible your recommendations on the applications you already have, so we will know just who is accepted and who is not. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 31st, 1965

Miss Joyce Ware
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Joyce,

We are finishing up recruiting here in the southern office. I need to know exactly how many applicants you have accepted from the New York area and who they are. Please send back to me the applications that you know have. Please inform me also if you will have the 35 applicants from New York that was requested. I will be writing to Rudy Lombard next thing, too, to get as comprehensive a picture of New York as possible.

You can inform the students of their acceptance or rejection, so they can start making plans. They will also receive word from this office.

The training session is to be in Waveland, Mississippi, from June 17 through June 20, at the Gulfside Assembley. Further details will be sent. Those who are accepted are to send their bond money immediately, by check or similar method. Checks should be made out to the Summer Bail Bond Fund (It must be exactly this way) and mailed to the Summer Bail Bond Fund, c/o CORE Southern Office, 2209 Dryades, New Orleans, Louisiana. These must be sent no later than June 15.

Within the next few days, the applicants will be also receiving another medical form, which must be filled out. If it is impossible for this to be done in the north, there may be facilities to do this at the training session, but this is not definite yet.

Also, each applicant that said on his application that he could raise "money and/or supplies" should be reminded of this and asked just exactly he can do or has done, and what the nature of the donation is.

Most important, impress on the applicants the importance of the fact that they must be self-supporting and able to provide bond, or we simply cannot accept them.

Please answer as soon as possible with the information about the New York recruits. We must know this week if possible.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

mr/ .

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Adam Weber, Jr.
2032 Upperline Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Adam:

We have here in the southern office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am sending you annapplication for the CORE summer project, plus an application for the CORE Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested in these programs, please fill out the forms and return them IMMEDIATELY to my office. Time is getting very short; I need to have all the applications back within the next week and a half, so please return the forms as soon as possible. Hope to hear from you soon.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 14, 1965

Mr. Adell Williams
8821 Cohn Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Adell:

We have here at the office a form indicating your interest in working for CORE this summer. I am enclosing an application for the CORE summer project, plus an application for a Community Development Fellowship. If you are interested in these programs, please fill out the forms and return them IMMEDIATELY to this office. We must have them back within the next week and a half, at the latest. Hope to hear from you soon.

in the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 6, 1965

Twin Cities CORE
James Willis, Chairman
3341 Clinton
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Willis:

We have here at the Southern Office an application for the summer project from a student in the twin city area. Her name is Diane Eickhoff, 516 12th Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her telephone number is 331-6638.

The most important part of processing an application is getting a recommendation from a screening committee. It would be a great help to us if Twin Cities CORE would serve in that capacity. As soon as possible, could you get in contact with Miss Eickhoff and set up an appointment with her and some representatives of CORE whom you feel to be qualified to act as a screening committee. As soon as possible, please send us a report along with your recommendation as to whether she should be accepted on the summer project. I realize that this is very short notice, but I would deeply appreciate it if you could send us a report by next week.

Miss Eickhoff incdicates on her application that she has had no previous experience in civil rights. Thanks very much for your help in this matter, and I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Mister

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 18, 1965

Washington, D.C. CORE
Herbert Woods, Chairman
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Woods:

We have an application for the CORE Summer Project from Mr. Paul Proctor. I believe I have already sent a form letter requesting a reference; the references I have already received have been very good. Our problem now is that each applicant must be screened before he can be accepted for the project. I t would be a great help if Washington, D.C. CORE would act as screening committee in this matter.

Since you probably know Mr. Proctor fairly well already, it is not completely necessary to hold a special meeting for this purpose; please just send to me the recommendation of yourself and Washington D.C. CORE, whether you feel Mr. Proctor should be accepted for the summer project. Pleas do this as soon as possible; time is getting very short. I would appreciate it very much if you could send your report to me within the next week. Thanks very much for your help.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Mo ister

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 7, 1965

Mrs. Mary Hamilton Young
3085 Jackson Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mary:

I have received a letter from Miss Wanda Jackson, of Denver Colorado, asking about the procedure for applicants for the summer project in Louisiana. In particular, she mentioned that there were two students who were interested in coming down, but she did not include their names. I have asked her to contact you, and I am asking you to contact her. All the address she gave was P.O. Box 7011, in Denver. Could you drop her a note including your telephone number, and try and get together with her as soon as possible? The most important thing that needs to be done is to get a screening committee to interview the applicants and run a workshop before they leave for the south. I know that this is very short notice, but could this possibly be done within the next week, and the results sent back to me?

We need to know as soon as possible what kind of people the applicants are, and whether you think they should be accepted for the summer project. Please try to do this as soon as possible. Time is running out on us. Thanks very much.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

MASH

May 18, 1965

David Dennis
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

The enclosed material is the fruits of our labor today.

The first list is a list of people that we feel should be accepted and which we have applications for. The second list contains the names of people we have accepted but which we don't applications for. Their applications are in mail and should arrive at the Southern office or at our office within a few days. The third list is a list of the people rejected for the Louisiana project, however I have suggested to the first four people on the list that they apply for the South Carolina project. I felted that they all show a lack of knowledge of what they are getting into, Cassmuth Longest Jones therefore exhibited signs of hot punts, the Kupertz appear to be exuberant in scent of life and they all seem to be unstable.

We have also enclosed two sets of index cards. In the lower left hand corner of each card you will find the letter A or B. The cards with the letter A are the cards of the people who have applications and the cards with the B are the ones without applications. We have also noted on the cards any talent, knowledge, projects or on, and hobby that may useful on the project.

We are now waiting another twenty days and we'll make every effort to have the information in New Orleans by Fri. May 28.

The people we rejected have been informed that they may appeal our decision to the Southern office. If any of them should avail themselves of this opportunity, we are sure to furnish you with additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Reynolds

cc: Haley
Romaca

Haley

TASK FORCE WORKERS - CALIFORNIA
(Have Filled Out Applications)

	School or Place of Employment	Name Parent's Name	School Address Home Address	School Phone Home Phone	Age
1.	Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	Richard Adler Jerome Adler	2547 Piedmont Ave. Berkeley, Cal. 12747 Emelita St. N. Hollywood, Cal.	841 2386 984 1188	20
2.	Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	Margot Adler Freyda N. Adler	2727 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal. 233 Central Park West, New York	TH 5 9476 AC 2 6298	19
3.	Univ. of Calif Berkeley	Wendel C. Brunner Eugene Brunner	2632 College, Berkeley, Cal. 81 Old Lake St. White Plains, NY	841 3454 949 4435	19 ~~19~~
4.	Univ. of San Fran. San Francisco	Da Silva, Peter Howard da Silva	1459 Guerrero, San Francisco 1452 - 153rd Ave. San Leandro, Cal.	 278 1003	22
5.	San Francisco State San Francisco	Judith Dunlap Ralph Williams	70 Laidley St., San Francisco 543 J. St., Lincoln, Calif.	824 8215	27
6.	Stanford Univ. Stanford, Calif.	Karen Ann Fung Dr. Lung Fung	Box 5875, Stanford, Calif. 2100 - 39th St., Sacramento, Calif	DA 6 2200 GL 6 6864	23
7.	Union Picket Amalgamated Clothing workers	Barbara Garson	1815 Delaware, Berkeley, Calif.	TH 9 3267	23
8.	SF State College San Francisco	Sharon Gold Samuel Gold	70 Laidley St., San Francisco, Cal. Naples, Maine	824 8215	28
9.	Labor & Farm Organizer - Building Services Employees	David R. James	2305C Acton St. Berkeley, Calif.	TH 5 2620	31
10.	Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	George C. Kehrer Judith Valentine	2230 Blake St., Berkeley, Calif. 2230 Blake St., Berkeley, Calif.	TH 5 5778 TH 5 5778	22
11.	Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	David S. Rosenberg Jan Rosenberg	3836 Huntington St., Oakland, Cal. " "	532 7356 "	28
12.	~~Schwartz~~ Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	Susan Schwartz A. K. Schwartz	2431 Dwight, Berkeley, Calif. 308 Avondale, Houston, Texas	845 1991 JA 9 5179	21
13.	Univ. of Calif. Berkeley	Martha Walsh Thomas Walsh	1955 Acton Street, Berkeley, Calif. " "	843 4660 "	21
14.	Univ. of Calif.	Nina Wax	2515 Fulton, Berkeley, Calif.	TH 1 6570	

cc: Ronnie
Haley
Dave

- we also have a list

The second name and address is the parent or nearest relative

Haley

TASK FORCE - CALIFORNIA
(NO APPLICATIONS)

[2]

School or Place of Employment	Name Parent's Name	School Address Home Address	School Phone Home Phone	Age
1.				
Univ. of Calif. Teaches at SF State	Gloria Larry	1834 Ocean Ave., San Francisco, Cal.	585 3569	24
2.				
2. Stanford Univ.	Barry Fleisher	436 Palo Alto Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.	325 8882	
3. Stanford Univ.	Julie Anne Skurkki	Box 5210, Stanford, Stanford, Calif.	DA 6-2200	
4. Stanford U.	David Hettig	1228 Harker, Palo Alto, Calif.	DA 1 5057	23
5. Stanford U.	Alexander Von Sinderen	Box 5127/Theta Chi, Stanford, Cal.		
6. Stanford U.	Ronald Mesewey	Building 123, Room 231 Stanford Village, Stanford, Calif.		
7. Stanford U.	Kent L. Hudson	173 Waverley Palo Alto, Calif.	325 9780	21

The above have been accepted, and applications have been mailed to your office, or will be mailed to your office or ours.

cc Ronnie
Haley
Abe

TASK FORCE - CALIFORNIA
Rejected Applicants

C37

School or Place of Employment	Name Name of Parent	School Address Home Address	Phone, School Phone, Home	Age
1. Univ of Cal. Berkeley, Cal	John Bolsta John C. Bolsta	5 Sunset Dr., Kensington, Calif. 474 W. Charleston, Palo Alto, Calif	 321 2110	23
2. Univ. of Cal.	Diane Braford	1231 Channing, Berkeley, Calif.	841 3040	20
	Mr. R. W. Braford	3713 Morse, Apt. 12, Sacramento, Cal	482 5286	
3. Uhiv. of Cal	Anne Gumpertz	2431 Dwight Way, Berkeley	845 1991	18
4. Univ. of Cal	Judy Zeff	650 Vermont, San Francisco, Calif.	VA 6 3739	28 29

The above have been rejected for work in Louisiana, but could possibly be used to do some work in South Carolina.

The following have been rejected completely

1.	Univ. of Cal.	Rossannah Fong	19060 Waverly Avenue, Hayward, Calif.	276 7053	18
2.	Univ. of Cal.	Jo Freeman	1601 Milvia, Berkeley, Calif.	843 6350	19

Dane
Ronnie
Hurley
the

[1965, May]

A T T E N T I O N

MEMO:

TO: ALL SOUTHERN STAFF

FROM: DAVID DENNIS, SOUTHERN PROGRAM DIRECTOR

RE: SOUTHWIDE STAFF CONFERENCE

There has been a change in plans for the Staff Conference scheduled for May 31st, June 1st and June 2nd. Instead of being held in Waveland, Mississippi, as was announced earlier, it will be held at Mount Beaulah, in Edwards, Mississippi. It will begin at 9:00 o'clock A.M., Monday morning. Everyone should plan to be there at that time.

Mount Beaulah is located in Edwards, Mississippi, which is about 20 miles west of Jackson on Highway 80. Stay on Highway 80 going through Edwards, not turning off to the business district. About half a mile from the heart of town, still on what is called old highway 80, is Mount Beaulah, off to the left. If you get lost, ask anybody in the town.

June 3, 1965

Miss Rossannah Fong
19060 Waverly Avenue
Hayward, California

Dear Miss Fong:

Thank you for your application for the CORE summer project. We are sorry to inform you that we are unable to accept your application at this time.

We hope you will continue with your work in civil rights and we thank you for your interest in the Southern Task Force.

In the name of freedom,

David Dennis

DD/jr

Master File

MASTER

From: David Dennis — Southern Program Director

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Telephone 523-7625

6/10/1965

Dear Volunteer:

The training session for the CORE Summer Project will be held at the Gulfside Assembly in Waveland, Mississippi, June 16th through the 20th. Note that this is a change from the earlier announcement that the session would begin on the 17th. Registration will be the evening of the 16th, from 7:00 PM until midnight. Plan to arrive during that time.

At the time you arrive, be wearing a BLUE RIBBON PINNED TO YOUR CLOTHES IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE, so the CORE Staff member who will be meeting you can identify you as a summer volunteer. This is ESSENTIAL.

Please make the following arrangements for the trip south:

TRAVEL:

If it is humanly possible, BRING A CAR! We need cars desparately. If you do drive, send to us IMMEDIATELY the following information: year, make, description and license number of the car, plus the name of each person riding in the car. Send this information by return mail, or call the Southern Office.

By bus, train or plane: It is simplest to come to Waveland by way of Gulfport, Mississippi to the east, or by New Orleans, which is west of Waveland. There is one train out of New Orleans each day, at 9 PM, arriving in Waveland at 10:15 PM. A train leaves Gulfport each day at 7:15 AM, and arrives at 8:00 AM.

Bus schedule: Buses leave New Orleans at 5:15 AM, 7:45 AM, 12:30 PM, 2:15 PM, 3:00 PM, 7:45 PM, 8:45 PM, and 11:30 PM. The bus arrives in Waveland about an hour and 25 minutes later. From Gulfport, buses leave at 7:55 AM, 10:10 AM, 2:30 PM, 4:25 PM, 5:15 PM, and 8:15 PM, arriving about an hour later.

Try to arrange your travel plans to arrive in Waveland the evening of the 16th. If you should have to arrive earlier, there will be CORE staff at the Gulfside Assembley during the day.

WHENEVER YOU ARRIVE, NOTIFY THIS OFFICE IN ADVANCE OF HOW YOU ARE TRAVELING AND WHAT TIME YOU EXPECT TO ARRIVE. YOU WILL BE MET IN WAVELAND BY CORE STAFF AND TAKEN TO THE GULFSIDE ASSEMBLY. NOTIFY US OF YOUR PLANS BY RETURN MAIL, TELEGRAM, OR TELEPHONE.

BAIL BOND:

Unless you have been specifically told otherwise, every volunteer must have some sort of bail contact. If you are able, send the money to the SUMMER BAIL BOND FUND, c/o CORE Southern Office. If you cannot send the money, inform us immediately of the Name, Address, and Telephone number of your bail contact in the north. Please send this before you leave to come south.

MASTER

LUGGAGE: TRAVEL LIGHT. Don't take anything that is not necessary. Some things you must bring are towels, (of course) mosquito repellent (for use at Waveland!), a sport coat and tie for boys and a suitable outfit for girls to wear at church meetings. Bring a sleeping bag and blanket if you have it. Above all, be sensible about what you bring.

Following is an agenda for the Training Session as it now stands:

Wednesday, June 16-- During the day the CORE Staff will be meeting.

7 PM -- 12 AM : Registration.

Thursday, June 17 --
7:30 --9:00 AM: Breakfast.
9:00 --10:30 AM: Final Registration
10:30 --12:00 PM: General Assembly
12:00 -- 1:30 PM: Lunch
1:30 -- 3:30 PM: Workshop
3:30 -- 3:45 PM: Break
3:45 -- 6:00 PM: Workshop
6:00 -- 7:30 PM: Dinner
7:30 -- 9:30 PM: General Assembly

Friday, June 18 ---
7:30 -- 9:00 AM: Breakfast
9:00 --11:30 AM: Workshop
12:00 -- 1:30 PM: Lunch
1:30 -- 3:30 PM: Workshop
4:00 -- 6:00 PM: Workshop
6:00 -- 7:30 PM: Dinner
7:30 -- 9:30 PM: General Assembly

Saturday, June 19, and Sunday, June 20, have been left open for more detailed sessions relating to the specific projects and project areas, and for the assignment of volunteers to project areas.

In case of emergency or an unexpected development, call the Southern Office, 523-7625, or the phone number at the Gulfside Assembly, 467-9123. Please do not call collect.

We are all looking forward to having you with us. Keep in touch with us about any developments---and don't forget the blue ribbon. It might seem odd to you, but is a necessity to us. See you soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

MHS ltr

[1965, June]

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

I am very happy to inform you that you have been accepted for the CORE summer project in the South.

The training session for the summer project will be held June 17 through June 20 in Waveland, Mississippi. Every volunteer is required to attend the training session. Further details will be sent to you in the next week or so.

The next thing you must do is make arrangements for the $500.00 to be held for bond escrow. A special account is being set up in New Orleans, to safeguard both you and CORE. The money should be sent by check, made out to the SUMMER BAIL BOND FUND. Send it to the Summer Bail Bond Fund, c/o CORE Southern Office, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. The money must be sent no later than June 15. A receipt will be sent to the person from whom the money comes. At a later date a form will be sent to you to be filled out and returned, in connection with the bond arrangement. This form is now being drawn up in consultation with our attorneys.

You will also be receiving another medical form in the next few days. This must be filled out immediately and returned to us.

If you stated on your application form that you could raise money and/or supplies for the summer project, please let us know immediately what has been done so far and what is the nature of the aid.

We will be sending you more information in the next week or so. In the meantime, please keep us informed of any change of address or change in plans. We are looking forward to having you with us.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

1
MASHOR

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

APPLICATION FOR FIELD WORKER IN CORE SOUTHERN TASK FORCE - 1965

Please print: Answer all questions fully.

NAME:_____RACE:_____SEX:_____MARITAL STATUS:_____

NUMBER OF CHILDREN:_____NEXT OF KIN, ADDRESS:_____

_____.

HOME ADDRESS:_____PHONE:_____

SCHOOL OR BUSINESS ADDRESS:_____PHONE:_____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:_____DATE OF BIRTH:_____

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND (High Schools, Colleges attended, dates, degrees):

_____

_____

_____

EMPLOYMENT DATA: (Jobs held, kind of work, dates, employers):

_____

_____

_____

PAST CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY, EXPERIENCE WITH NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION:

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS YOU BELONG TO OR HAVE WORKED WITH IN THE PAST:

_____

_____

TIME AVAILABLE FOR WORK IN TASK FORCE:_____TO_____

CAN YOU BE SELF-SUPPORTING? ($15 - $25 per week)

TASK FORCE APPLICATION - Page 2

STATE YOU PREFER TO WORK IN: LOUISIANA ( ) NORTH CAROLINA ( ) SOUTH CAROLINA ( )
FLORIDA ( )

STATE ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND CHARGES DURING PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL RIGHTS WORK:

_____

_____

_____

FOUR REFERENCES (Name, address, phone):

_____

_____

_____

_____

BACKGROUND IN JOURNALISM, PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY AND/OR ORGANIZING:

_____

_____

_____

DO YOU HAVE A CAR YOU CAN USE ON THE PROJECT?_____

CAN YOU RAISE MONEY AND/OR SUPPLIES FOR THE PROJECT BEFORE YOU COME?_____

CAN YOU ARRANGE TO HAVE $500 FOR BOND ESCROW ACCOUNT?_____

I believe in CORE's program of non-violent direct action against racism and hereby apply for participation in the Southern Task Force. I understand that arrest or injury to me might result, and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE--the Congress of Racial Equality--its directors, officers, and all others in any way connected with the Southern Task Force.

Signed:_____

Signed:_____ (Parent or legal guardian must sign here if applicant is under 21 years of age.)

ADDRESS:_____

PHONE:_____

Please attach: 1. Doctor's certificate of physical condition.

2. Brief outline of what you expect to accomplish through working in CORE's Southern Task Force.

Master

[1965]

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

APPLICATION: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Sex _____

Home Address _____ Phone _____

Present Address _____ Phone _____

I. Education:

1. Name and address of college and/or graduate schools in or from which you:

a) Hold a degree

Name and Address Degree Date

_____

_____

b) Are presently enrolled

_____ Year of Enrollment _____

_____ Degree for which you are a candidate _____

Expected year of graduation _____

c) Are accepted for admission in 1965 and plan to attend

_____ Degree for which you will be a candidate _____

_____ Expected year of graduation _____

2. What is your field of study? Major _____ Minor _____

3. What is your approximate grade average? _____

4. Describe extracurricular activities in which you have been active in college.

5. Describe community and off-campus activities in which you have been active (including detail of work in civil rights, community development and related fields).

II. SUMMER PROJECT.

1. For what summer project have you applied? (Give name of sponsoring organization, location and purpose of project.)

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Have you been accepted?_____ (Fellowships will be awarded only after acceptance. Please inform CORE SEDF immediately when you are notified.

3. What in your past experience either in college studies or outside activities has prepared you for this assignment?

4. Why do you want to participate in this project? (Include relevance, if any, to your studies or future professional activities.)

III. FINANCIAL DATA

1. Do you have savings or earnings to pay costs of your participation in this project? _____

2. Can your parents pay the costs of your participation? _____

3. Will you be living at home during the major part of the project?

_____

54CR

IV. REFERENCES

Please give name, address, and position of two persons who can act as references, one for your work in college, and one for your work in community activities.

College Reference: Name _____

Address _____ Position _____

_____

Community Reference: Name _____

Address _____ Position _____

_____ _____

V. PERSONAL STATEMENT.

I agree to attend all training and evaluation sessions related to project and to prepare a written report of my experiences for CORE SEDF at the end of the project.

Signature _____

I understand that participation in a project might result in arrest or injury to me and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc., its directors, officers, and all persons connected with the Community Development Fellowship Program.

Signature _____

Parent or guardian must sign if applicant is under 21 years of age as of September 1, 1965.

Signature of parent or guardian:

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Date _____

SS CORE -
SOUTHERN
REGIONAL

LA. OFFICE

CORRESPONDENCE -
SOUTHERN OFFICE MEMOS

1964, NOV,
1965, JAN-JUNE
1966, MARCH

file Politics

November 13, 1964

MEMO

TO: North Louisiana Staff

FROM: Oretha Castle

RE: Independant Candiiates in Louisiana

A candidate desiring to run independently for any State office or for the United States Senate must have the signatures of at least one thousand (1,000) voters registered in the state. A candidate desiring to run independently for the United States House of Representatives, the State legislature, or any parish or municipal office must have the signatures of at least one hundred (100) voters registered in the state, parish or city respectively. A candidate desiring to run independently for any ward office must have the signatures of at least twenty-five (25) voters registered in that ward.

COPY

MEMO - TO: FILE
FROM: DEBBIE BERNSTEIN
DATE: MARCH 18, 1965

RE: ACTIVITY MONDAY 15th THROUGH WEDNESDAY 17th

I. For Ed Hollander/ Public Relations

--press releases on Jonesboro and Cottles mimeo'd, put in DeJoie's hands by LW deadline, sent air mail to the appropriate people;

--photos gotten from Industrial ($21.78 unpaid) and Bennett's ($2.72 paid with petty cash, labled and sent with releases. 5 X 7's for Marv, Jet and Cottles will be ready Friday a.m.;

--stacks of papers clipped, in folder on PR desk, marked accordingly;

--thank-you letters actually sent (lawd today...), a few miscellaneous ones left to do, but bulk has gotten off.

II. Personnel

--approximately 25-30 more application requests answered;

--processing begun on Philip Sterdt's recent application;

--Gary Craven, self-supporting from Stanford, told to come March 30.

III. Spring Program

--brief run-down written, sent off to Marv (carbon in my file under "Spring Program") along with copies of clippings and leaflet from Lawrence CORE (originals in same file);

--material for training program for Kansas U. volunteers sent to Mike Lesser.

Then miscellaneous correspondence, seeing that other things got done:

1. book list of what's on the shelf is completed
2. Dave has found people and assigned further research for the political handbook
3. another $25 check from one of my Westchester people ar. Thurs.
4. 1st draft for Field Fellowship brochure done

PEOPLE WHO ATTENDED THE JAN. 21, 1965 STAFF WORKSHOP

Bill Forsythe
Steve Miller
Bill Yates
Charney Bromberg
Joe Morse
Stu Wechsler
Levester Bilbro
John Smith
Gunter Frentz
Eartiss Crawford
Bill Hanolin
George Smith
Greg Kaslo
Eric Weinberger
Spiver Gordon
David Dukes
Randy Glenn
Charlie Fenton
Barbara Chaney
Betty Grant
Cathy Crowell
Mrs. Annie Devine
Neyoka Watkins
Ruby Evans
Martha Wright
Lovett Chaffee
George Raymond
Mary Ann Shupenko
Ronnie Moore
Oretha Castle
Dick & Julie Jewett
Joyce Johnson
Judy Rollins
Nina Wajeiechouska
Laurie Evans
Ruth, Alean & John Adams
Leroy Taylor
Albert Taylor
Albert Grant
Jackie Hayes
Ed Dubinsky
Lawra Geison
Claudia Edwards
Sharon Berger
Myrtis Evans
Jerome Smith
Matt Suarez
Lee Fossett
JoAnn Ooiman
Bruce Baines
Deb Bernstein

Richard Haley
Dave Dennis
Ed Hollander
Sears Buckley
Pat Packard
Chester Thomas
Al & Cathy Culpepper
Henry Brown
Sadie Jones
Evlaten Gibson
Louise Evans
Emerson Brown
Frank Robertson
Frank & Judy Wright
B. Elton Cox
Judy Nusbaum
Ike Reynolds
Lois Chaffee
Ronnie Sigal
Bill Brown
Jim McCain
Marv Rich
George Wiley
Theodis Hewitt
Eva Leyy

South Workshop

[1965, JAN]

TO: CORE SOUTHERN STAFF

RE: January Workshop; other matters

FROM: CORE Southern Office

The workshop for CORE Southern staff will be held Thursday through Saturday, January 21-23, 1965 in New Orleans. Please set up your respective travel arrangements in accordance with the workshop schedule. Together with this memo you will receive an outline of the workshop schedule and content. However, a most important item not listed on the workshop agenda is "SUMMER PROGRAM." Dave Dennis is spending much time in discussion on this with various staff people. At some time during the workshop he will introduce the subject for discussion.

In addition to the workshops, it is planned also to provide individual physical examinations for staff, indentification photos and one informal social affair.

Shortly before Christmas each staff member received a personnel information form. This is to be filled out and returned to the Southern Office. Please send it in at once. The above item brings to mind the fact that at various other times you have received requests from the Southern Office for information of one sort or another-program reports, mileage reports, inventory, etc. It is the responsibility of the addressee to respond, or turn the request over to the proper person for answer. If any such request seems unreasonable or impractical, then voice your complaint. However, anything less than complete response leads to a certain amount of confusion in the operations of the Southern area. One of the primary functions of the Southern Office is remove confusion from our procedures as far as possible.

If there are any question concerning the coming conference, please address them to the Southern Office as soon as possible. We will try to answer.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

MASTER

March 31,1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

NEW ORLEANS HOUSING AUTHORITY TO DESEGREGATE

The Congress of Racial Equality Southern Regional Office, located in New Orleans, announced today that the New Orleans Housing Authority adopted a non-discrimination policy on March 5th. CORE made the announcement after receiving a letter from T. H. Callaham, Director of the Fort Worth (Texas) Regional Office of the U.S. Public Housing Administration, informing CORE of the policy change. CORE had protested New Orleans' segregated public housing to federal officials in January.

Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, stated "We applaud the Housing Authority's decision, late though it may be." "We now look forward to a speedy end to the situation where white-only projects were half-filled while long waiting lists of Negroes could not be admitted to public housing."

Mr. Callaham's letter stated in part:

> "...the New Orleans Housing Authority has adopted a policy of open occupancy, effective March 5, 1965. Specifically, this means that the Housing Authority of New Orleans has an official policy that any citizen regardless of race, creed or color who is otherwise eligible and in line for admission, in accordance with the Public Housing Administration-Housing Authority of New Orleans policy, will be admitted to any project. This Statement was made to us by the New Orleans Housing Authority as their Statement of Compliance with Section 601 (in title VI) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Housing and Home Finance Agency /a subdivision of the PHA_7 regulations."

Mr. Allen Dowling, Public Relations Director of the New Orleans Housing Authority, confirmed to CORE officials that the policy had been adopted and was being implemented. He stated that all applications were being kept without regard to race but that none of the city's housing projects had yet been integrated. END.

# # # # #

[1965, March 9]

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The CORE Southern Office: What It Does

The following report deals with the operation of the CORE Southern Office in every aspect. It is of course a general survey rather than a day-to-day description; but the effort is made to describe fundamentals of operation, not broad vague policies. Also, this is not a report of office organization as we envision it, necessarily, but as we are actually working.

The work of the Southern Office may be divided into the following areas:

Program: development, supervision, co-ordination
Research
Workshops & Conferences
Chapters: organization, servicing
Personnel: recruitment, assignment, supervision
Communications & Public Relations
Legal Problems
Reports: receiving and transmitting
Budget: working-out, allocation
Miscellaneous

Program development is the responsibility of the southern program director; staff members are frequently called in for discussion of proposals. A program usually develops in this wise: conception, purpose, method, materials and personnel, time schedule, budget. Programs may be classified as urban, rural or even areawide (such as chapters servicing in Oklahoma); centering on a particular problem (housing, perhaps); or a particular community segment (college students, parents of school-children, etc.). There may be any kind of combination of these factors, Following are some programs of recent vintage: Southern Staff Conference, Dallas, Texas Workshop, College Conference Program, New Orleans community project, Louisiana and South Carolina summer projects.

The Southern Staff Conference was conceived as one of five to be held in 1965. These conferences are planned as educational instruments, in a broader sense than that of dealing with special skills and problems required by a CORE "project". In the immediate future this will mean emphasis largely on methods of community organization.

The Dallas Workshop was planned to reach CORE chapters in Texas Oklahoma and Arkansas. It was not as successful as hoped, but taught some valuable lessons which are now incorporated in planning workshops in the future.

1. develop the workshop around only one or two problems;
2. secure a comprehensive body of subject materials from "specialist" sources in that field;
3. invite at least one recognized authority on the subject;
4. publicize the project throughly;
5. set up quasi-permanent agenda so the workshop may be repeated in other areas;
6. secure financial support.

The College Conference Program has been outlined in detail in a separate memorandum from the southern office. However it is worthy of note as the first possible effective effort, since the Freedom Rides of 1961, to involve substantial numbers of southern Negro college students in the movement.

New Orleans may be considered as presently the most backward large city in the South outside of Birmingham, Alabama. Therefore the southern office has brought in one Task Force worker to supplement the work of New Orleans CORE in setting up a local program.

This program begins with projects to establish a neighborhood group to work on an aspect of the Anti-Poverty Program, and another (Perhaps overlapping) group to work on political organization.

The Louisiana and South Carolina projects have been dealth with separately. These, and others listed, will undoubtedly pre-empt most of the time of the program director. Still time must be found to give to CORE programs in Florida and Mississippi. This time will be given mostly to reviewing current activities, counseling in development of new program and attempting to "sell" the program ideas to national office.

Program supervision from the southern office is primarily budgetary, when there is budget. However, we are able to maintain close contact with the projects through telephone and correspondence, and to offer suggestions and guidance in that manner. Co-ordination also is not the traditional procedure usually associated with the term. Our projects across the states are not operating on one great master plan; they attempt to interpret local trends of thinking wherever they are. Co-ordination has to do primarily with choosing the area which seems to offer greatest potential, then trying to assure that area some priority in material and personnel.

One programmatic goal is to extend planning further in the future than heretofore. Recent expansion of CORE viewpoint--politics, poverty--demands long-range planning. The beginnings are already evident-in drafts of summer projects which touch on 1966 elections, for instance.

Research is an important part of the southern program. The work of this department is fully described in the accompanying memo (Dec.3) I enclose the memo in lieu of a written description.

Workshops and conferences are necessary supplements to program; ideally, they provide education both in problems and in methods, for both staff and chapter members. As mentioned above, current workshops are set up as sort of pilot projects which will help develop future planning in series instead of separate items.

Chapter organization and servicing is a somewhat painful subject. Field secretaries are working in the southeast and southwest; the southern office maintains communication with them. But there is little exchange between chapters and office, presumably because the office does not presently fill a "felt need" of chapters.

I believe field secretaries in chapter-areas will agree that an important corrective to this situation is the workshop; unless these are set up by our office, the chapters most likely won't get them. However, an energetic workshop program cannot be launched until there is assurance of financial support. A workshop series alone does not transform southern office-southern chapter relations from wilt to bloom, but does constitute a strong beginning. Meanwhile, traditional servicing continues.

The southern office has a stronger relation to projects; certain of the latter's needs are channeled through this office; office personnel visit projects. A principal function of the office presently is to help projects set up systematic and regular planning, operating and reporting. Once this is accomplished, a continuing task will be to analyze project operations and new proposals, and interpret these to national office and NAC. Project supervision is accomplished through visits and correspondence. Actually this is primarily the function of area directors; Jewett, Gordon, Castle, and Moore. Frequent conferences with these people contribute to a viable rapport with projects. It should be pointed out that projects, like chapters, exercise considerable autonomy a practice the southern office encourages within practical limits.

In public relations Ed Hollander presently plays an ubiquitous role. He is a principal news source for national office, supplying stories and photos; does on-the-spot

reporting from the field; works on expanding our contact with local and national news media; is responsible for developing brochures and newsletters; is presently working on "monographs in current history", a group of narratives on several southern projects. The increasing amount of paper work hampers the development of strong liaison with the projects. The communications person must travel, know the projects, the people, the locale. He must also have office time, to conceive ideas and layouts that "sell"---- just as on Madison Avenue. We will undoubtedly need an additional man in the near future.

Personnel recruitment is, practically speaking, a springtime operation looking toward summer. Standard forms are in use, and our procedure is now fairly well regulated. Except for the College Conference Program, recruitment is a matter of correspondence. Personnel training for this summer will develop out of a survey of present staff, seeking their ideas on important content for training. It seems un-necessary to comment further on supervision. It can be seen from the above that the southern office will act chiefly as correspondent and co-ordinator in taking on summer staff. This will be largely a field staff operation.

The southern office is in daily contact with some aspect of legal problems in civil rights. We arrange appointments for aggrieved parties, consult frequently with Collins, Douglas & Elie for advice, try to keep abreast of project needs for legal services and placate unpaid lawyers. Staff members are deeply interested in the tactics and attitudes of lawyers, and frequently very critical. The southern office has been able to transmit some of this feeling to the national office, with results that look promising at present.

Reports of various types have been instituted as need presents itself. Each new instance offers occasion for resignation, reluctance or refusal on the part of staff. Ultimately there is reconsideration; then the report. A list, and brief description, is appended.

The southern office owes George Wiley a vote of thanks for the bulldog tenacity with which he approached the job of obtaining an itemized budget from each project. We are now in possession of figures that give reasonable indication of what should be allocated to operations in this area. To this we can now add a budget for the southern office itself. It is appended.

Staff members attached to the southern office are on call to represent CORE in a variety of ways. Speaking engagements, or course. Sometimes, projects lend themselves more easily to our involvement than that of the local CORE chapters: we have attacked appearance of government officials in segregated meetings, questioned federal appropriations in Plaquemines Parish, taken issue with the governor in various cases. I have recently become a member--not yet confirmed--of the Federally Assisted Program Subcommittee of the Louisiana State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In brief, that body will expedite hearing of complaints on Title VI.

In the effort to be comprehensive I have had to sacrifice brevity. A "closing paragraph" for the sake of form would be unbearably redundant. The report is above; this is the point of close.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

March 9, 1965

SUBJECT: RESEARCH PROGRAM

The first month of the research program was spent primarily in accumulating and evaluating information and material on federal programs, facts about Louisiana etc. Since then I have begun to present material to the field staff. We now have a growing reference library, with at least some material on every major government program, and statistical information (including census reports) on Louisiana each individual parish, and some on most other Southern states. There is a complete publication indes - a card file on all publications in this office including the smallest pamphlets. This file is indexed by topic, and is cross filed. We have several good lists of contacts for all types of information, a large file of lists of local officials in Louisiana Parishes usually in rural agencies. A file is kept on each parish in Louisiana, and each of twelve southern states. News releases from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare are selected for importance, filed by date and department, and listed on a special index.

A major problem has been selecting the material to send to the field, from the many items that have been accumulated. I don't want to send you a lot of irrelevent material and pass on to you the job of sorting and selecting, which should be done by this office. However, I find that I am limited by my lack of field experience, and so far have had to use guess-work in selecting information to be distributed. I have been encouraging the field staff to communicate with me - to criticise, comment request, etc. and hope to hear from you.

The following list includes all items sent directly to the staff in the field by the research office:

I. The following items were initiated by the research program and distributed to all Louisiana Staff-

a. Louisiana Data - 17 Parishe - a 31-page handbook of statistical and other information about 17 parishes of Louisiana (at the time the handbook was prepared, CORE was working in only 17 parishes); includes names and addresses of local rural officials; population, education, agricultural and other statistics, and a large section of federal programs which includes several pages on ASCS

b. Information Letters No. 1, 2, and 3 - supplements to handbook, now containing information on 25 parishes; as relevent information comes in, I put it in the information letters rather than sending out too-frequent notices. These letters will be sent whenever a sufficient amount of material is collected, or when there is a time limit on a certain item. They include such information as voter registration statistics, ASCS information, Rural Area Development Programs, etc.

II. The following special notices have been sent to staff members from the research office -

a. Notice on federal disaster relief to Louisiana parishes after hurricane (information received from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture press release; 500 copies distributed to workers in 15 involved parishes)

b. Notice on federal grants to libraries (information received from U.S. Dept. of HEW press release; sent to staff in several southern states)

c. Notice on special conservation aid to 10 counties in North Carolina (information received from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture press release; sent to Rev. Cox in N. C.)

d. Notice on applications being accepted in Public Housing Project in Ponchatoula,

Louisiana

Louisiana (information received from news article; sent to Ronnie Moore)

III. The following reports were prepared on request

a. Facts About Plaquemines - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parish not included in original 17 (requested by Ronnie Moore)

b. Facts About Caddo - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parish not included in original 17 (requested by Oretha Castle)

c. Facts About Bossier and DeSoto - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parishes not included in original 17 (requested by Oretha Castle, copy requested by Claudia Edwards)

d. Non-white Population - statistics for Louisiana - information (voting potential and registration, population, etc.) for parishes having more than 25% non-white population (requested by Sut House, COFO)

All the above requests were made by people who were visiting the New Orleans Office - no written requests have come from the field.

The most immediate project of the Research Program is preparing a packet of material on federal programs for distribution to all southern staff. I have selected the best publications on all major programs, and have ordered multiple copies for the inclusion in the packet. When multiple copies are not available, I am copying the material on stencils. A problem in this project is getting enough money for folders to put the material in. This packet will provide a good reference source on federal programs for field staff, and will also direct you to further information. More detailed information will also be available from this office. The packet will give you enough information to determine what programs you want to look further into so that your requests for information from me or the agencies involved can be specific.

I am also preparing a report on Orleans parish for New Orleans CORE, for use in their effort to obtain funds under the anti-poverty program for the community center they plan to develop.

I am hoping to hold workshops on some of the most important programs, such as the Anti-poverty Program and ASCS, but have not made any definite plans.

I am also attempting to develop a file evaluating films that are available to us, but have only used one so far - a not-too-good film on co-ops in St. Francisville. I have several lists of films that are available for little or no charge which I will order on request, although I do not know how good they are. Field staff needing films on specific subjects, especially concerning farming, should notify this office.

At present, the direction of the research department has depended primarily on the information received here. I hope that in the future it will be more directly influenced by the needs of the field staff, but that, of course, is up to you.

REPORTS IN AND OUT OF THE SOUTHERN OFFICE

Description	Schedule
From the field-------	
Program and personnel, project	10th and 25th
Income and expenditure, project	10th and 25th
Mileage reports on leased cars, project	weekly
Travel and subsistence expense, individual	weekly (mostly)
Special project or incident	as occasion arises
To the field	
Project survey report (capsule of all biweekly reports)	15th and 30th
Conferences and workshops	before and after
Research facts and figures	as available
Miscellaneous	

To National Office

Project survey report
Program department (including research)
Public relations
Special actions or projects
Southern office financial report

NOTE: The last group will be combined into one report; the financial report will be submitted once monthly, to avoid confusion.

SOUTHERN OFFICE MONTHLY BUDGET

Rent	100.00
Telephone	200.00
Utilities	25.00
Postage, general	22.50
Office supplies	100.00
Typewriter maintenance	5.00
Research dept.	
Postage	22.50
Publications	15.
Public relations	
photo supplies	50.00
photo processing	25.00
Travel & subsistence	
southern staff *	500.00
	1065.65
T&S above: add R. Moore	35.00
Total monthly budget	1100.00

Estimated allowance for individual expenses per month:

Cox	35.00
Brown	35.00
Robinson	35.00
Gordon	60.00
Jewett	35.00
Haley	40.00
Dennis	60.00
Hollander	40.00
Moore	35.00
Smith	40.00
Castle	50.00
Baines	50.00
	535.00

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 4, 1965

STAFF DISCUSSION

On March 3rd I talked to Randy and Mary Ann Shupenko. They were disgruntled because their Task Force Subsistence checks had been cut from $50.00 to 30.00 dollars per month. They stated they had not been given prior notification so that, actually, the money had been withdrawn without their consent.

I informed them that a letter would be sent to all staff people affected a letter containing authorization by the individual to have the given amount withdrawn from his check for the purpose of aiding the subsistence of workers who had up to that time been unpaid. There would be room on this statement for signatures by individual staff members.

END MEMO

STAFF DISCUSSION CONTINUE

Benet Luchion is a former CORE worker who now works under the aegis of SCLC. He has been working in Gadsden Alabama since the CORE sponsored demonstrations early in 1963.

Benet says he needs materials and equipment of various kinds and that these things are not being furnished by SCLC. He asked if we have any excess books and office equipment. I did not promise actual help, but told him to list the things he needs and that we will canvass our own supplies to see if there is a possibility of helping him. Luchion is a very dedicated young man.

END MEMO

March 31, 1965 CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

OFFICE FILES -- MEMO

Vonnie file under "Hollander's Memos concerning filing systems"

From: Hollander
To: Haley, Dennis, Bernstein, Jones, Nusbaum

MASTER FILE This file will consist of a copy of all outgoing letters of all the people working in this office. It will also include all outgoing material such as information news letters (attn Judi), press releases (attn Ed), memos to projects (attn Haley), letters to chapters (attn Dave and Debbie), etc. Where possible it would be good for us to include back material in this file. The file will be kept in the main file by Mrs. Jones. Daily each person will give such material to her and mark each piece "Master".

RESEARCH FILES -- This file will consist of information about the parishes, counties and states, generally of a non-civil rights nature. Examples: the Governor*s remarks about the Bogalusa situation would go in the office project file (see below), whereas his comments about school integretation in general would go in the research file; a bond election in St. Tamany parish would go in the research file, but the Jonesboro bond issue, directly related to the school boycott, would go in the office project file. The file will be kept basically by parish or county, but will include state, south and nationwide topical files as well; examples: Louisiana voting statistics, Florida agriculture, South Carolina labor statistics, southern income, etc. It will be kept on all areas, not limited to places where we have projects.

OFFICE FILE

1. Basically, a file of project areas, their field reports, budgets, related newspaper clippings, etc. When and if need arises, can be subpdivided such as Madison Co. agricultural program; Gadsedn Co. legal matters, but we will start with one folder per project and then see what other needs develop. Personnel files will be kept here, by state, some persons will have folders by themselves.

2. Special project files will be kept by topic and not geographic area, such as New Orleans Housing Authority, Science Fair, Schwegman, etc.

DEPARTMENT FILES Each department will, naturally, keep its own files. Unless marked "personal" or "confidential" they will be considered open files and each of us should endeavor to keep them in an order so that they would be used by someone else if necessary. The four present departments are: Program (Dave and Debbie), Research (Judi), Administration (Richard and Vonnie), and public relations (Ed).

Afterthought - we need to keep files of a number of individuals; mayors, governors, state legislators, etc. Can the research dept do this? If so, it will prove valuable and useful.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 4, 1965

STAFF DISCUSSIONS

On March 2nd I talked to Randy Glenn of the Leake County Project in Mississippi. Randy stated that he would like to go to Alabama with a SNCC Task Force that is to work on opening up eight counties near the Mississippi border. Glenn stated he had received an invitation to join the group from Stokely Carmichael.

He said he thought the county area that he is leaving could stand on its own feet fairly well; but he is especially interested in their getting some help on setting up a co-op with the end in view of establishing a food processing plant. He said there are three local people working in the area who are quite capable: Ernestine Wilder, Willie Henry Wilder and Claudette Rushing.

I requested two things of Randy prior to making any commitment in favor of his proposed project: 1. I should receive from him a written report summarizing his work in Ofahoma, current activities serious problems and an assessment of future activities; 2. that SNCC should send a written communication to this office requesting Randy's service for a specified time and verifying SNCC's responsibility for Randy's subsistence during his stay with that project. Such an arrangement could have an optional renewal if this seemed necessary.

I also told Randy it would be necessary for me to discuss this with some other staff members, most likely Dave Dennis and Dick Jewett.

END MEMO

March 24, 1965

Southern Office Memo

Re; Bogalousa Office

From: Ed Hollander

To; Richard Haley
Dave Dennis
Vennie Jean Haynes Rogers Jones
Debbie Bernstein
Judi Nusbaum
Marvin Rich
Jim McCain
Geroge Wiley

CORE NOW HAS AN OFFICE IN BOGALOU[illegible]AFFED BY JOEL RUBENSTEIN

ROY'S BARBER SHOP
618 4th Street
Bogalousa, Louisiana
Phone (504) RE 2-9162

Mail is not to be addressed to the CORE office, but to Rubenstein at the barber shop

Post memo

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

TO: All CORE Chapters

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

SUBJECT: Federal Responsibility for Civil Rights

DATE: March 11, 1965

At a news conference yesterday, I issued three demands to the Johnson Administration. These were:

1.) That President Johnson issue an executive order explicitly instructing the Justice Department to protect the civil rights of all citizens by enforcing Title 18, Sections 241 and 242 of the U. S. Code. I asked that he instruct the Justice Department to reverse their present policy and require F.B.I. agents to make on-the-spot arrests when they see the civil rights of citizens being violated.

2.) That immediate steps be taken to protect persons peacefully demonstrating to secure basic constitutional rights.

3.) I called for the administration to introduce and vigorously push through the Congress strong legislation insuring the right to vote of all citizens. An adequate measure must include:

a.) use of Federal Registrars in areas where Negroes are discriminated against,

b.) elimination of poll tax, literacy tests, and other impediments to the free use of the ballot,

c.) ending of unduly slow court proceedings,

d.) coverage for state and local as well as for Federal elections.

Between now and Sunday, March 14, I urge each chapter to hold demonstrations in your community, possibly in concert with other civil rights, union, church and other concerned groups, in support of these demands. Major demonstrations are preferred on Sunday, March 14, in concert with major demonstrations in New York and Washington and the Selma - Montgomery March.

If by noon Sunday, March 14, we have not received commitments from the Federal government for satisfactory action on these demands, we will call for a March on Washington (for the following week).

Please begin making preliminary preparations for such a march. These preparations should include the securing of community support for the march in terms of people and organizations to participate and assessing possible sources of transportation as well as financial support for the venture.

I would like to explain more fully important aspects of each of the demands. First, on the Federal protection of civil rights, under Title 18, Sections 241 and 242, of the U. S. Code. Section 241 deals with conspiracies to violate the civil and constitutional rights of individuals. It is one of the sections under which Sheriff Rainey and the others in Neshoba County were arrested for the murder of the three CORE workers in Mississippi last summer. Section 242 provides criminal penalties for law enforcement officers acting under color of law who deprive a person of his rights as a citizen which are guaranteed under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights or under the laws of the United

States. This title has been used on occasion, including again the Rainey case but also in the well known Screws case of 1945 where these sections of the law were upheld by the United States Supreme Court (although the particular convictions were reversed). Under this title, it would be possible, for example, for Federal agents or marshalls to arrest such persons as Sheriff Clark and his deputies as well as Al Lingo of the Alabama State Police for assaulting the marchers in Selma and subjecting them to brutal beatings and thereby subjecting them to punishment without due process of law as guaranteed in the 14th Amendment. Further, so long as their acts are under the color of state law and these various acts are construed as willfully intending to deprive Negroes of their rights under the U. S. Civil Rights Acts, convictions would be upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. We believe even Governor Wallace is liable to arrest under Section 241 since he conspired with Mr. Lingo and others to deprive the Negro demonstrators of their rights.

An important point that must be protested particularly is the Justice Department policy of requiring agents to file reports with higher headquarters in Washington on civil rights matters before any arrests can be made. We all know that this is different from the enforcement of other Federal laws where agents are empowered to make on-the-spot arrests when they see a Federal law being violated. This is obvious in the case of bank robberies and in fact occurred in Selma where Federal agents arrested three hapless whites who made the mistake of attacking a plainclothes Federal agent on that bloody Sunday in Selma. At the same time, they made no effort to arrest police who were beating Negroes in clear violation of Federal laws. This is apparently the result of a Justice Department policy not to make arrests in civil rights cases without specific authorization from the Justice Department. We are asking President Johnson to issue an order explicitly reversing that policy.

The second demand to protect peaceful demonstrators needs little further explanation. The argument of Attorney General Katzenbach that he is only empowered to enforce Federal court orders through the use of U. S. marshalls is utter nonsense. Federal marshalls obviously have the power and in fact the duty to enforce all Federal laws, not merely court orders. We must insist that peaceful demonstrators be protected and that Title 18 of the U, S. Code be enforced. With respect to right to vote legislation, the importance of the points outlined above should be obvious if we are to establish the basic democratic principle of one man, one vote.

master

MEMO

TO: To All CORE Chapters DATE: April 2, 1965

FROM: Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director

RE: Summer Project Workers URGENT

Four areas of CORE's Southern Region are planning concentrated efforts during Summer 1965. Volunteers and Task Force workers are needed in order to carry out the projects successfully, and we are requesting your help to build this work force.

Because of the other projects being planned for next summer by FDP, SNCC, SCLC and many others, it has become obvious that we must make a concert effort to involve people in CORE's program. Ourprimary problem is our financial inability to hire as many Task Force workers as we need, and must rely heavily on self--supporting or individually sponsored volunteers to staff CORE projects throughout the South.

CORE chapters can be of tremendous assistance in this area. Work could begin now to raise funds specifically for the purpose of giving subsistence support to project volunteers, and to set up workshops to acquaint members and interested parties with our summer plans. Some members, particularly students, may well be interested in working on one of the projects for the summer--and may even have the resources to support themselves in many cases. Your chapter, or a member of your chapter, might have contacts in your community who could come down or subsidize another worker's coming down.

Expenses on an average project run to $15-25 a week--a maximum of $250 for the ten-week summer project duration. We are also in need of cars, particularly for voter registration work, and would like as many volunteers who can to bring onw down. Needless to say, funds are needed for <u>everything</u>--but our most vital need is of <u>people</u>.

We are planning a major "big push" in Louisiana, that will require approximately 60 self-supporting volunteers, and 40 Task Force people who will probably come from the Southern Campuses. It will require about 25 volunteers cars, along with the regular project cars. The success of the project is vitally important in terms of movement progress in the state--and in the South. Remember that the whips of both House and Senate in Washington are duly "elected" officials of this state, segregationists, and part of a statewide political machine that has made it impossible for the Negro community to have a voice in what happens to it. Powerful bosses like Leander Perez must be dealt with, and the only way to succeed in this is with massive Negro registration, political activity, education, and significant changes in the economic structure of the state. None of this can be accomplished through the efforts of a handful of CORE staff people, although that is exactly what has made the progress that thus far exists. However, a"big push" is definitely needed if we are to make actual, significant social change. And this "big push" requires a "big" number of dedicated people

to carry it out.

Northern Florida has made tremendous gains in Negro registration in a few areas--for instance, when CORE workers began a voter registration project in Gadsden County in January, 1964, there were 465 Negroes registered to vote, there are now more than 5,000. A community center has been developed in Chattagoochie that is supported and operated by local people, and many other programs have been initiated. This summer, freedom schools, adult education programs , voter registration gains in other areas any many other such programs sorely needed by the Negro community could be successfully developed--but workers are needed to organize them. The project needs 25 volunteers, and of course as many cars as possible, to carry on the program planned.

South Carolina is concentrating on voter registration and politicaleeducation, in an effort to defeat Strom Thurmond and his machine in 1966. The present staff has asked for about 35 volunteers to make concrete progress in this direction this summer. North Carolina, too, is concentrating on these areas and has asked for about 15 volunteers.

With your help, we might provide the projects with the personnel they need for the greatest possible gains.

If you would like more details on the projects or needs, can raise funds to support workers, or can enlist volunteers aid, please get in touch with Debbie Bernstein at the Southern Regional Office. Enclosed is a copy of the Task Force application form, which we are also using for volunteers for the summer; please reproduce it and distribute it to interested people. Applications should be in by May 5, 1965 to give us sufficient time to process them and notify applicants. Information brochures on the projects coming up will be available soon--they are presently being printed in New York.

Be sure to let us know if and how you can help.

In the name of Freedom.

David Dennis

Dave Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/ds
Enclosure

MASTER

Tuesday, April 6, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

HISTORY-MAKING SUIT FILED TO BLOCK ST. TAMMANY PARISH,LA. SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

CORE LEADER SAYS MAY BE MOST POWERFUL TOOL IN INTEGRATING SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

The Congress of Racial Equality announced that attorneys for its Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund filed suit in federal court on Monday to block the sale of a $1,995,000 school bond by the St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, School Board. The suit was filed by Thomas J. Smith, a Negro resident of St. Tammany Parish, in United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division. Mr. Smith was represented by CORE SED Fund attorneys from the New Orleans firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie. Named as defendants were the St. Tammany Parish School Board and I. F. Parker, President, and William Pitcher, Superintendent.

The suit seeks an Ex Parte Restraining Order enjoining the School Board from "any act furthering the proposed school bond issue approved by the voters on January 5, 1965". Bids are to be submitted to the Board by 7:30 PM Wednesday, April 7, 1965.

Mr. Smith alleges that the defendants "acting under color of the laws of Louisiana" operate the public school system of the parish "on a racially segregated basis". The suit claims that the failure of any school board to voluntarily desegregate their schools "is a denial of the rights guaranteed under the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution." The suit also asks the court to order integration of the parish school system.

The suit is the first of its kind filed in Louisiana and CORE officials believe it to be the first in the country. It throws into

MORE...

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question the entire legality of school bonds from any segregated school district and is expected to severely affect the willingness of brokerage houses and financial underwriters to buy such bonds.

Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, commented, "The significance of this suit cannot be overstated. It may well prove to be the single most powerful tool in integrating all Southern schools." "Additional parishes and cities in Louisiana, as well as other parts of the South, can expect such suits to be filed if they do not integrate their schools."

The plaintiff in the case, Thomas J. Smith, is an adult Negro, a property owner and taxpayer in St. Tammany Parish. He is the father of children attending the public schools of the parish, and a registered voter. He filed the suit as a class action on behalf of himself and all other Negroes similarly situated.

Smith claims in the suit that the St. Tammany Parish School Board "maintains and operates compulsory biracial school systems by the use of dual school zones or attendance areas," that students, principals, teachers and other professional personnel "are assigned to the schools on the basis of race and color." The parish maintains 21 white schools and 8 Negro schools and all are totally segregated, the suit alleges.

In addition to asking that the bond issue be enjoined, the suit also asks that the school board be enjoined from 1) operating a compulsory biracial school system, 2) maintaining dual school zone lines based on race, 3) making assignments of pupils, principals, teachers and other professional personnel on the basis of race, 4) approving budgets or disbursing funds on the basis of race, and 5) constructing schools in the parish on the basis of dual attendance areas based on race. # # # # # END.

~~Mater~~
master

MEMO

TO: All CORE Chapters DATE: April 14, 1965

FROM: CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: Summer Project Workers URGENT

You recently received a memo from this office concerning our need for assistance in recruiting workers for the upcoming summer projects in the South. We hope you have begun some kind of program in this direction.

We have just received word from Ronnie Moore, state project director for Louisiana, that 259 additional volunteers are needed in this state for the summer. June is but a month and a half away, so immediate and maximum efforts must be made to find them.

Enclosed is a copy of our report on summer programming to the last NAC meeting, April 9-11, which should supply you with the information needed to interest potential workers. One of the major things that we need at this point is publicity on the projects; we would appreciate it if you would try to have these program summaries printed in your local and college papers, as well as your own newsletter, if you have one. Emphasis might be put on the current crisis in Bogalusa, as an example of the forces CORE is attempting to contend with in the South.

We thank you for anything you are able to do.

master

MEMO TO: CORE CHAPTERS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FROM: CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
RE: SOUTHERN RACIAL MURDERS April, 1965

Attached you will find a partial list of racial murders that have occurred in the South in the last two years. Though they are only a small sample of the violence that is traditional in the South towards Negroes and their white supporters, they are a shocking example of the lack of justice in the region. In not a single case has a defendant received punishment for one of these crimes, and in all but one case there has been no conviction. In all of these cases the identity of the killer was known, at least unofficially.

Some of these murders received little or no publicity on a national level. Most fade out of the minds of the public just as quickly as they fade from the front page of the papers and from the television screens.

We feel that very little has been done to attack the Southern system of leniency towards those who commit violent acts against Negroes and civil rights workers. Perhaps one of the causes is a lack of awareness the public has of the reality of the situation. The murders are too short-lived in the minds and hearts of the American people.

Therefore, CORE in the South is beginning a program to remind Americans of the deplorable state of Southern justice and to stir their consciences so that they will demand legislation to correct the situation. In view of recent developments in Alabama and Louisiana, we are demanding the following additions be made to the voting bill now pending in Congress to deal with violence in connection with racial and civil rights matters:

1. Legislation requiring enforcement of and protection for the exercise of all Constitutionally guaranteed rights by federal marshalls, FBI agents or other appropriate federal agents;

2. Legislation requiring the Justice Department to make on-the-spot arrests of violators of Title 18, Section 241-242 of the U.S. Code;

3. Legislation making crimes of violence, especially murders,in connection with civil rights and race, a major federal offense;

Because of the intimidation in many areas of the South of Negroes who attempt to register to vote, use certain public accommodations, and exercise their Constitutional rights, we believe the 1965 Civil Rights Act and the proposed voting bill, as presented, will have little effect without the above provisions.

To begin this program, we hope you will circulate the attached list as widely as possible in your area. We hope you will make copies of the list and submit it, along with your own demands for improved legislation, to all of your local newspapers, radio and TV stations, local officials, Senators and Congressmen. Demand that your Senators and Congressmen work for the inclusion of the above in new legislation.

[1965, April]

CORE Southern Regional Office/2209 Dryades Street/New Orleans, La. 70113

PARTIAL LIST OF RACIAL MURDERS IN THE SOUTH IN THE LAST 2 YEARS----

April, 1963 - William Moore, White, 30's
Gadston, Alabama
CORE worker, shot to death on Freedom Walk
Assailant arrested, NO CONVICTION

June, 1963 - Medgar Evers, Negro, 30's
Jackson, Mississippi
NAACP Field Secretary, shot to death at his home for civil rights activities
Assailant, Byron De La Beckwith, member of White Citizens Council, arrested, 2 trials, hung juries, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - Carol Robertson, Negro, 14
Cynthia Wesley, Negro, 14
Addie Mae Collins, Negro, 14
Denise McNair, Negro, 11
Killed in church bombing
NO arrests, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - Virgil Ware, Negro, 13
Birmingham, Alabama
Shot to death by two teenage boys, white, while riding his bicycle
Assailants arrested, Suspended sentence

September, 1963 - James Robinson, Negro, 16
Birmingham, Alabama
Shot to death in the back by police officer in "self-defense"
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - John Coley, Negro, 20
Birmingham, Alabama
[redacted] veteran, shot to death by police
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - young man, Negro
New Orleans, Louisiana
Shot to death by police officer
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

January, 1964 - Lewis Allen, Negro, 40's
Liberty, ~~Missouri~~ Mississippi
Shot to death at his home; had witnessed a white state representative kill a Negro in 1961; murder followed 2 years of constant harrassment; victim had asked for federal protection, but was refused.
No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1964 - 1 woman, 2 men, Negro
20's or 30's
Woodville, Mississippi
Shot to death in parked car
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

March, 1964 - Man, Negro, 40's
Natchez, Mississippi
Shot to death at night in car
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

June, 1964 - Michael Schwerner, white, 24
James Chaney, Negro, 21
Andrew Goodman, white, 20
Philadelphia, Mississippi
Beaten and shot to death for civil rights activities;
Several arrests, including law-enforcement officials; NO CONVICTIONS

July, 1964 - 2 men, Negroes, 19, 20
Southwest Mississippi
Half-bodies found in river during search for missing three (above)
Arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

July, 1964 - Lemuel Penn, Negro, 33
Athens, Georgia
Official in school system of Washington, D.C. Shot to death in his car from passing car when returning to Washington from training for army reserve in Georgia.

Klansmen arrested, NO CONVICTIONS

(C O N ' T)

Summer, 1964 - man, Negro
New Orleans, Louisiana
Shot to death at bus stop from passing car
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1964 - Herbert Orsby, Negro, 14
Canton, Mississippi
Found drowned wearing CORE tee-shirt; last seen in pick-up truck with white men.
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

December, 1964 - Frank Morris, Negro, 52
Ferriday, Louisiana
Burned to death in his shop--covered with gasoline by white men, set afire, and forced to remain inside.
No arrest, NO CONVICTIONS

December, 1964 - Man and woman, Negro
New Orleans, Louisiana
Shot to death in motel
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

January, 1965 - Ollie B. Shelby, Negro, 18
Jackson, Mississippi
Badly beaten and shot to death by police officers in Hinds County Jail.
No arrests, NO CONVICTION

January, 1965 - Marshall Scott, Jr., Negro, 43
New Orleans, Louisiana
Put into solitary confinement in New Orleans jail with pneumonia; died without medical attention.
No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1965 - Jimmy Lee Jackson, Negro
Marion, Alabama
Shot to death by state troopers during demonstration for voting rights.
No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1965 - John Lee, Negro, 31
Goshen Springs, Mississippi
Found dead on country road with signs of beating--had attended civil rights meetings
NO arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1965 - Donald Rasberry, Negro, 19
Okolona, Mississippi
Shot to death by his plantation boss.
NO CONVICTION

March, 1965 - Rev. James.Reeb, white, 37
Selma, Alabama
Beaten to death after participating in in March for voting rights
Four arrests, PENDING

March, 1965 - Viola Gregg Liuzzo, white, 38
Lowndesboro, Alabama
Shot to death from passing car while transporting demonstrators from march for voting rights.
Four whites arrested, PENDING

[1965, April 7]

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, APRIL 7 - 9

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Wednesday morning, 7th

Bill Yates, CORE staff worker, was leaving the Hicks' residence walking to his parked car, when a blue pick-up truck appeared, containing three whites, and began photographing him with a movie camera. He reached his car, got in, and a dark green truck pulled up and blocked him. The green truck had been circling the neighborhood for some time, also containing three whites.

The man closest to the door of the truck got out, took out a blackjack, and came towards Bill. Bill rolled up the window and started the ignition, recognizing the man as the one who had broken his hand in an earlier incident. The man tried to bash in the window, but it held fast, and Bill was able to put the car in reverse and get away.

The green truck tried to catch up with him, but he managed to circle around and make it back to the Hicks house, where Mrs. Hicks threatened the whites with a pistol. They left.

Wednesday afternoon

A test was made of the Virginia Inn, the local Klan hang-out, without incident (the testers weren't even allowed in the door). A test was also done at the Big R, a local drive-in, and the testers were served.

Wednesday evening

At 6:00, Bill Yates called from a booth outside the local Negro union hall, where a voters clinic was in progress. He reported that Klansmen had been arriving in the area in 2's and 3's for quite a while, and were now arriving in carloads. Mrs. Hicks called a few minutes later and informed us that the Klansmen were holding a meeting two blocks from the hall, and it looked very bad. The Klansmen numbered, varying, between 60-70.

We called the FBI, Justice Department, local and national news media, and tried to get in touch with the governor. McKeithan stated that he would look into the matter personally, though there was no real pressure on him to do so at that point.

Speedy action was taken, we are glad to say, by state and federal agencies and soon the Negro community and civil rights workers were so well protected that the Klan couldn't move. This, however, did not stop the burning of a 10-foot cross later that night, or the setting of two black coffins in front of the union hall, with floodlights on them, one of which bore Bill Yates' name.

Thursday morning, 8th

In the wee hours, three carloads of Klansmen passed the Hicks residence, where the CORE staff was staying, shooting at the house. The cars returned, but by this time members of the community were on the scene to protect the Hicks' from further intimidation.

All downtown stores and the Crown-Zellerbach plant were closed down. Canvassers, primarily voulunteers from Kansas University, went into the northern section of town, followed by 4 carloads of Klansmen. Bill and some others tried to get police protection for them, but could not; they finally managed to rescue the canvassers themselves, and return to the union hall. Meanwhile, the Klan was holding a lengthy rally, of about 200 persons, in their location two blocks from the hall.

Students from the Negro schools in the area walked out of classes, planning to march on the downtown section; the police barricaded the town, and local residents were afraid that violence would ensue if Klansmen waved guns at the students. The march began at 12:30, but was halted by police. The marchers returned to the union hall to reorganize for a later march on City Hall.

Thursday night

Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE, addressed a crowd of about 500 at the Central High School gymnasium. More than 100 city and state policemen were on the scene, at one point having to turn back 32 carloads of Klansmen who attempted to approach the school. A.Z. Young and Mr. Washington had acid poured on the cars during the rally, but other than that there was no incident.

Friday morning, 9th

Jim Farmer and Ronnie Moore led a march of about 480 people to City Hall. The marchers returned to the union hall, as there was inadequate police protection: a group of whites tried to attack the photographers, and a Negro landed in the hospital after being hit by a 2-by-4.

Many CORE chapters and projects all over the country sent telegrams to the Justice Department and President Johnson asking for the heaviest protection possible, in hopes of avoiding another Selma.

Friday afternoon

The marchers returned, and completed the march without incident. They were met at the City Hall steps by the mayor and a number of State Troopers; the mayor stated that he felt the grievances presented by the Negro community could easily be settled over the conference table.

MASTER

April 2, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

CORE "SHOWS CAUSE" TO GOVERNOR McKEITHEN; URGES ACTIONS

In a sharply worded letter Richard Haley, Southern Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, reacted to Governor John J. McKeithen's statement that he could not conceive of any conditions that would cause Negroes in Louisiana to demonstrate. Haley told McKeithen, "You are just not informed." The letter listed 15 specific incidents and conditions covering police brutality, public accommodations and voting. Haley called the list "a bare sketch" of the difficulties faced by Negroes in Louisiana. The letter did not include events already known to the Governor, such as the murder of Frank Morris in Ferriday, the burning of two Negro churches near Jonesboro, and the beating of CORE worker William Yates in Bogalusa.

Haley told the Governor that the "rapidly worsening" situation in Louisiana called for "the strongest possible statements and actions from you, of which perhaps your trip to Jonesboro was a beginning." CORE called for McKeithen to take five immediate steps including a meeting with mayors, sheriffs and registrars, a statewide advisory role for a cross-section of Louisiana Negroes, desegregation of all state facilities, equal employment practices at all levels of state government, and compliance with federal regulations for school desegregation.

The specific grievances listed in the letter included refusal of service to Negroes at seven named places of public accommodation in Bogalusa, and at four named places in Jonesboro, where, on March 24, four Negroes were arrested for seeking service at the Blue Grill Restaurant. Haley also reported to the Governor

MORE...

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that in Jonesboro on March 11, Mr. Ernest Thomas, a Negro resident, was hit in the face, while handcuffed, by one police officer while two others poked him with a nightstick and a shotgun. The letter also reported that on March 20, Mr. Royan Burris, a Negro resident of Bogalusa, was kicked and beaten by city and parish law enforcement officers. Also in Bogalusa, on March 29, a tear gas grenade was thrown at a Negro union meeting hall when a session of the Bogalusa Civic Voters League was letting out, the letter said. CORE's letter to the Governor also cited voter registration statistics showing that in the sixteen parishes with 35% or greater Negro population, the Negro share of registered voters is less than 8%. END

# # # # # # # # #

MEMO

FRIDAY APRIL 30, 1965

Began unloading trailer loads of books for the south sent by Bergen County CORE, New Jersey. The shipment amounts to thirty eight tons, give or take a few books. Categories includes children's books on science, math, health, spelling, reading and children's fiction. Categories are the same for high school aged children, plus a few on business and a considerable number of reference books including some sets of encyclopedias. There is also adult fiction and non-fictions, and a large number of books as yet unclassified. There are a few boxes of toys, a number of boxes of clothing and a half dozen movie screens--but no projectors. Shipping expenses paid by SEDF.

How and when these books can be separated into usable groups for shipment is a question not yet solved. Suggestions from the field are welcomed.

VONNIE JEAN JONES

Post

[1964, May 26]

SECRETARIAL DUTIES

1. Have knowledge of resource materials and organization materials. You will probably have to draw up a list of each.

2. Review filing system and contents. This should be done with regard to likely frequency of usage. For instance, the Louisiana and Mississippi files will be used a great deal, possibly also the Florida file. Usage may also be determined by the time element: material dating before 1964 should be separated from current issue.

3. Open and sort mail.

4. Help keep basket-files current and flowing.

5. Keep double record of my appointments---on your calendar and on mine.

6. Telephone.

7. Account books(daily)

8. Report accounts to national office on 10th and 25th of each month.

9. Know list, payment date and current status of regular monthly bills.

~~ix~~.
10. Requisition supplies, both locally and nationally.

11. Keep desks in order.

12. Other duties will develop as the need arises.

Richard Haley
May 26, 1964

1-3-42 2/44 - 64

May 10, 1965

TO: CORE SOUTHERN STAFF

FROM: RICHARD HALEY

RE: SOUTHERN STAFF CONFERENCE

Our next conference is scheduled to be held May 20 through the 22nd, in New Orleans. I would like very much to have scheduled this conference at another locale, but the press of daily circumstance has made it impossible for us in the southern office to plan very far ahead. In the interest of making persons in each area a little more aware of the nature areas, we will try to shift future conferences to other sections of the southern scene.

A frequent critical comment concerning the last conference was that there was too great a diversity of subject matter. This time it is our plan to concentrate on one broad area of positive action: Title 11 of the Anti-poverty bill,dealing with community action programs; One broad area of protests: Title Vl of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The third discussion topic would be: some techniques in community organization.

The next memo you receive will contain a proposed agenda. The memo will also contain information on housing, subsistence and mileage reimbursement. Housing arrangements can be much smoother and convenient if we know well ahead of time how many people are coming, and who they are.

The time left for planning the conference is very short. Now is the time for suggestions and criticisms.

[1965, May]

TO: CORE SOUTHERN STAFF

FROM: RICHARD HALEY

RE: SOUTHERN STAFF CONFERENCE

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The time left for planning the conference is very short. Now is the time for suggestions and criticisms.

[1965, May]

To: CORE National Office, SEDF, and Southern Staff
From: Richard Haley
Re: Southern Staff Conference

Our next Southern staff conference is scheduled to be held May 31st through June 2nd. Louisiana staff will have a retreat June 3rd and 4th. The Conference will be held in Waveland, Mississippi, at the Gulfside Assembley. Waveland is located approximately 5 miles west of Bay St. Louis and 53 miles east of New Orleans on Highway 90. There will be dormitory facilities for everyone.

The Conference will deal with the following subject matter:

1. Title 11 of the Anti-Poverty Bill; which deals with Community Action Programs. (The purpose of the workshop is to acquaint staff with Title 11, and to give the staff an opportunity to analyze it and determine its value in communities where they are presently working.

11. Title Vl of the Civil Rights Bill; which deals with Federally assisted programs. (The purpose of the workshop is to give guidelines for protest and acquaint staff with what the title covers.

111. Techniques in Community Organization!!! This, I feel, is one of our most needed workshops. It will be structured to needs, types and techniques of Community Organization. We will attempt to discuss it in regard to both the rural and urban communities.

1V. Political Organization---We hope to have a general session around political organization. This would include an analysis of the present political trend of the country and how it relates to us as representatives of the Movement; the role of the Federal government in that trend; and how to bring political awareness to a community.

We hope to get the following resource people for the Conference: Mr. Lou Mitchell of the Civil Rights Commission to discuss Title Vl of the Civil Rights Bill, and Title 11 of the Anti-Poverty Program; Mr. Fred Ross, who is a Sol Alensky organizer now working in Syracuse, New York, to discuss Community Organization; Mr. Robert Parrish, former worker in Mississippi and presently working in Alabama, to discuss Political Organization.

This program is tentative and is subject to change. We welcome suggestions.

MASTER
Memo

June 8, 1965

TO: BEULA BAINES, B. [illegible] COX, FRANK ROBINSON, STEVEN COHEN &
DICK JANET, RONNIE MOORE, GRETHA CASTLE, SANDY CLARK.

RE: REPORTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1965

THIS IS JUST A REMINDER THAT REPORTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR ARE DUE IN THE SOUTHERN OFFICE JUNE 15, 1965. THERE IS NOT TOO MUCH LEEWAY ON THAT DEADLINE AS NATIONAL OFFICE IS PUSHING FOR IT PRACTICALLY ON THE SAME DAY.

SINCERELY,

RICHARD HALEY

[1965 June NC]

MEMO
TO: Louisiana Staff
RE: Title VII

20 projects
Finished 1

The enclosed letter from Mr. D'Army Bailey provides opportunity for additional thrust in our efforts to put Title VII to work. CORE co-operation with the "Inc" Fund in this regard can be especially effective in the following instances:

(1) Where the demands of program already in operation make it difficult for local CORE to serve as anything more than a source of information to local persons or groups interested in working on Title VII or LCDC]

(2) Where the CORE lawyers are unable, for ~~any reason~~ whatever reason, to work on Title VII cases.

~~Here is not to say that the Louisiana Office~~

~~g~~

4148.646

Obviously, wherever ~~it~~ ADA has the machinery on hand in a community to proceed in these matters, we shall certainly do so. But not even both our organizations together have enough personnel to move through all the potential cases in Louisiana at present. Therefore we can supplement each other wherever the need arises.

~~That is~~

Mr. Bailey will be in contact with us at various times and places according to his schedule. ~~That~~ We will all work to derive the maximum benefit from those opportunities for mutual action which arise.

FACT SHEET FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT ACT

Employment Discrimination will be unlawful after July 2, 1965.

The following is information which should be gathered on any person claiming to have been refused employment opportunity because of his race.

COMPLAINANT:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

SEX: MALE _____ FEMALE _____ AGE _____

EDUCATION:

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE _____

COLLEGE GRADUATE _____

PROFESSIONAL _____

OTHER SCHOOLING _____

EMPLOYMENT:

NAME OF BUSINESS _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, IF KNOWN

_____

EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER'S NAME, IF KNOWN

_____

PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF COMPANY, IF KNOWN

_____

TYPE OF BUSINESS _____

JOB OR POSITION WHICH THE ABOVE-NAMED APPLICANT WAS REFUSED (GIVE NAME OR TITLE OF POSITION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED TO PERFORM THE JOB)

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISCRIMINATORY REFUSAL (GIVE THE DATE, THE PERSON OR PERSONS THE APPLICANT SPOKE TO, ANY REFERENCES TO RACE AND ALL CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH INDICATE THAT THE APPLICANT WAS BEING TURNED DOWN SOLELY BECAUSE OF HIS RACE)

DOES THE EMPLOYER EMPLOY ANY NEGROES, AND IF SO IN WHAT CAPACITIES.

DOES THE EMPLOYER MAINTAIN SEGREGATED FACILITIES IN THE PLANT OR OFFICE (i.e., SEPARATE TOILET AREAS, SEPARATE LUNCHEON AREAS, ETC.)

REMARKS: _____

PERSON MAKING THIS REPORT: _____
NAME

_____ _____
ADDRESS TELEPHONE

POSITION: _____

MAIL TO: NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

[3]

46-23

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JU 6-8397

18-9
18-9
8-4

S U M M A R Y

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT

I. COVERAGE

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 becomes effective July 2, 1965. After July 2, it will be applicable to discriminatory practices of employers having more than 100 employees, employment agencies which deal with such employers and labor organizations with 100 or more members. 1]

A covered employer must also be a person engaged in an "industry affecting commerce." This phrase parallels and incorporates similar provisions in other legislation which have been held by the courts to represent an extremely broad exercise of congressional regulatory power. Therefore, it is fair to assume that employers of 100 or more employees, agencies which deal with them and unions of 100 or more members, are covered by FEP.

It should be noted that FEP does not apply to governmental units, Indian tribes and private membership clubs. There are other exceptions with respect to certain positions at educational institutions and religious bodies.

II. PRACTICES PROHIBITED

It is an unlawful employment practice for an employer, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex or national origins to refuse to hire or to discharge or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment or to limit, segregate or classify on such grounds. An employment agency is forbidden to refer for employment on these grounds or to classify or to refuse to refer on such a basis. Labor organizations are forbidden to deny membership or otherwise discriminate in any way which would affect adversely an individual's status as an employee or applicant for employment. 2]

Differences in treatment based on the operation of bona fide seniority or merit systems which measure earnings by quantity or quality of production are not unfair employment practices.

Written ability tests administered to job applicants are permissible if not used with intent to discriminate.

1/ During the first year, the Title is applicable to employers of 100 or more employees and labor organizations with 100 or more members. The coverage is lowered to 75 during the second year, 50 during the third year and 25 thereafter.

2/ There are exceptions to this wide coverage but they should not affect the usual case. In certain instances, where religion, sex or national origin are bona fide occupational qualifications, there is an exemption but this exemption does not apply to race. Religious institutions may discriminate on religious grounds in their hiring policy.

III. ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement of FEP has been assigned to an Equal Opportunity Commission composed of five members. The Commission investigates and attempts to conciliate complaints but cannot force compliance by a lawsuit. It may promulgate record keeping requirements applicable to all covered employers, agencies and unions. It may make its investigatory results available for use in a court proceeding begun by a private person subsequent to a failure of the commission to achieve compliance. If a successful legal action has been maintained by a private person, then the Commission may go to court itself in order to enforce the successful judgment. The Commission can also recommend that the Attorney General bring suit in cases of general public importance.

IV. COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

The procedure of the Commission is initiated by the filing with it of a written charge of unlawful discrimination which must be under oath. It must be filed within 90 days after the occurrence of the alleged discrimination. It may be filed by the person aggrieved or by a member of the Commission. But the Commission is not authorized to conduct an investigation without a formal charge from a private person.

If after investigating, the Commission determines there is reasonable cause to believe the charge is true, it attempts to conciliate. If the Commission is unable to obtain compliance, the person aggrieved may seek equitable relief in federal court.

There are substantial differences in this procedure when a state or local authority has power to act under a local anti-discrimination law.

891-0036

MASTER

memo

[1965, June]

Send to the following: Bruce Baines, B. Elton Cox, Frank Robinson, Spiver Gordon, Dick Jewett, Ronnie Moore and Oretha Castle. & Randy Blenn

Dear Co-worker:

In a very short time there will be another national convention. It will be expected by our delegates that the southern staff submit a comprehensive report of what has been going on in the South. I feel the best way to draw together such a report is to ask you to review your own reports to this office since January, drawing from them conclusive material on the following points of activity:

1. voter registration
2. public accommodations
3. public facilities
4. school desegregation
5. special projects
6. Title VI
7. Community organization, incl. political organization
8. Federal programs
9. proposed program for implementing Title VII
10. other significant proposals for the future
11. names, working locations, ~~and~~ etc. of staff members working in your area
12. financial records
    a. principal source(s) of funds
    b. amounts from each source
    c. office rent by location
    d. no. autos __rented;___leased;___owned.
    e. auto expenses _____operation; _____maintenance
    f. telephone bills
    g. other significant expenditures
    h. total received
    i. total expended
13. other important points

This report should be in the southern office by June 15. There is not too much leeway on that deadline as national office is pushing to get it from me practically on the same day.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

(8)

[1965]

MEMORANDUM
SUBJECT: CORE-DEACON RELATIONSHIP
FROM: Richard Haley

The Deacons for Defense and Justice is an organization which apparently originated in Jonesboro, Louisiana some time in 1964. To the best of my knowledge it is chartered to form chapters in the state of Louisiana; I don't ~~actually~~ know if it is presently chartered to operate in other states. I know of two chapters of the Deacons, one in Jonesboro and the other in Bogalusa. There are indications that several more chapters ~~will~~ may be formed in this state, perhaps before the end of the summer program.

I have been informed that the Deacons---at least the group in Jonesboro ---have a program of civic improvement which includes a number of items such as would be typical of any all-male civic improvement organization. However, that ~~element~~ item of the Deacons' program which is most striking to the public is their operation as a protective unit for the Negro population of their communities. In this capacity the Deacons bear arms, use tactical procedures, two-way auto radios, ~~and~~ "walkie-talkies" and a quasi-military discipline.

CORE first became acquainted with the Deacons last summer when we placed a Task Force unit in Jonesboro. During this time whites in Jackson Parish ~~xxx~~ harassed Negroes, burned crosses, pursued CORE autos in wild chases across the highways, and ~~apparently~~ created an appearance of autonomy and impunity of the Klan-type whites who took part in this campaign of intimidation. During this time ~~X~~ members of the Deacons frequently stood guard around the CORE Freedom House all night. They also convoyed CORE cars in and out of the parish. It is presently a generally accepted belief among our Louisiana CORE workers that some of our people might have been assaulted or even killed had the Deacons not taken over the job of protection.

What has been said above may also apply to Bogalusa. The chapter of the Deacons there has undertaken the same job of protection and has operated in the same manner as described above.

Because of the prominence of Bogalusa in the news recently, the Deacons have taken an increasingly important place in ~~newspapers~~ the press and other mass media. Of late, the question has been directed to several CORE staff people, "Do CORE and the Deacons plan together? Do they work jointly? Is CORE still non-violent? Does CORE support the Deacons?" and so forth. Recently one of the Deacons spoke to a CORE staff member of the possibility of using one or two of the CORE auto radios. We have ~~also~~ been asked---perhaps as an alternative to the above radios--- if CORE would be willing to make a loan to the Deacons. There have also been some questions among CORE staff as to the CORE-Deacon relationship. What follows are reflections of my own on this matter; it may help to open further discussion ~~on this matter~~.

I think it necessary that CORE establish ~~take~~ an ~~unequivocal position~~, ~~and~~ a definite policy about the Deacons. This is necessary not only for public relations, but to afford some guidance to CORE staff on response to situations in which both CORE and the Deacons are involved.

First, it is necessary to note that there is a greater diversity of individual opinion on non-violence among CORE staff---at least in the South---than was true three or four years ago. Presently there might be said to be several schools of thought in this regard: 1. there are those who believe in non-violence and practice it more or less straight across the board; 2. those who conceive of non-violence as a tactic; 3. those who admire , but do not prac-

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tice, the "judicious use of violence" as a tool for the Freedom Movement; 5. those who freely express their willingness to use violence themselves.

Some of the above may of course overlap. The important thing is the diversity. It indicates among other things that CORE has, at least for the present, given laid aside the idea of serious inquiry into the practicability of non-violence for either new or old staff. This perhaps would serve as the best means of(I refer to non-violence) of setting a CORE policy on the Deacons; but since there is some question as to the present viability of non-violent philosophy in the everyday thinking of CORE staff, we must consider "policy" outside the context of pure non-violence.

The practical premise for shaping CORE policy on the Deacons, ~~aside from any philosophical or moral considerations,~~ is that no organization with a firm policy of ~~xxxxx~~ shooting white folks can expect to receive large-scale support by voluntary contributions. There are other equally obvious considerations: will violence beget more violence, involving more participants and bystanders as well? will a defensive posture begun as such, remain a defensive posture? These questions point to CORE's retention of its nonviolent program as the most effective ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ social tool presently available. for use in conflict situations.

The Deacons are a community group, and CORE must welcome co-operation with all such who are working in the Negro's fight for freedom. Moreover, CORE notes that presently the Deacons advocate use of weapons and defensive measures only because there is negligent or non-existent police prote ction. I tend to have the same reaction to protection by the Deacons as I suppose I would have to protection by an efficient unbiased police force.

What does CORE offer in exchange for protection? radios? cars? assistance in organizing new Deacons' chapters? It seems to me our reaction to this organization must be comparable to our reaction to other community organizations. The work we are able to do in any town hopefully helps all its people, not simply those segments with which we agree. We look to them to help us in emergencies and, in turn, offer to help them in times of crisis. But to become involved in the program of any local organization on a permanent basis, this must be evaluated on the merits of the individual situation. In many cases, such a liaison would damage our effectiveness to work with the community as a whole.

To summarize, then:

1. CORE is prepared to work with all organizations that are actively participating in the Negro's fight for freedom. We offer our assistance and we invite local co-operation.
2. We are not prepared to violate the basic principles of nonviolence in conflict situations.
3. We regard the protective measures of the Deacons on b half of CORE as we would regard any other proper police action.
4. We do not recruit, organize or plan for the Deacons or any other local organization.
5. We recognize the responsibility of every freedom worker to help others in the movement in critical situations. Again, our response to such a situation must be measured by the precepts of nonviolence.

MEMO

[1965]

copy to haley, jone

MEMORANDUM

CORE- The Congress Of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

TO: HAILEY, D ENNIS, NUSBAUM, JONES, MADDOCKS, EARLY: New Orleans

TO: ORGANIZATION, WILEY, COLEMAN: NATIONAL

FROM: HOLLANDER, CURRIER

The Baton Rouge office, which is the office that controls and coordinates all Louisiana activities, has a new telephone number;

504-344-4225.

Ronnie Moore may be reached via this new number, as weel as others in Baton Rouge.

This is their second number; the old one is still good. Jim

cc

CORE
CORE'S SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

[1965]

I. A. A program has certain component parts which should be specifically indentified and individually assigned.

B. A program has a time schedule.

II. Each staff member has responsibility for a certain part of program.

Program items

A. Voter registration

1. Method
2. Materials
3. Areas divisions
4. Personnel assignements
5. Time schedule
6. Staff meetings and reports

B. Committees, community

1. Function
2. Personnel
3. Meetings, plans, reports

C. Public Relations

1. Newsletter
2. Community leaders liaison
3. Mass meetings
4. Fund raising
5. Community organization

D. Freedom Schools

1. Housing for school
2. a. registration
   b. materials
   c. personnel
   d. program and schedule

E. Logistics

F. Finances

a. budget
b. staff common fund
c. bookkeeping
d. Fund-raising

G. Federal prog rams

a. materials
b. presentation
c. personnel
d. records

H. Freedom vote

a. precinct organization
   1. registrar
   2. registration procedure
   3. materials
   4. records
b. county organization

[1965]

THE COTTLES CASE

For some time Ed Hollander has been working with Jack Sisson of the Catholic Council for Interracial Justice on the case of Vernon Cottles. Cottles is a very gifted science student at St. Augustine High School here in New Orleans. The case developed when Cottles was apparently denied entry to the Region 9 Division of the National Science Fair. It was suggested instead that he go, at the expense of the Fair, to participate in the Regional competition which will be held at Grambling in Northern La. It was at this point that CORE entered the picture.

A great deal of telephoning seems to have taken place. Jack Sisson was very active in trying to find lines of influence that could be brought to bear on the local Cahmber of Commerce, which seemed to be adamant in its position that no Negro student should enter the competition here in New Orleans. National Science officials in Washington were contacted; they backed the Chamber of Commerce. Archbishop Cody was contacted; he declined to take a positive position. Father Grant, St. Augustine School principal contacted the Chamber of Commerce verbally and was, apprised of the Chamber's position. A Mrs. Lowry, I believe, was the Chamber's most active worker in drawing up the Science Fair program. A Mr. Lee is the Region 9 chairman appointed by National Science Fair. All of these people, plus the local Coco-Cola executive and some official at Tulane, were contacted.

On Friday a Mr. Hugh Trapolin talked to Joseph Simon, Executive Director of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Trapolin then talked to this office Thursday and made a tenative appointment for CORE representatives to see Mr. Simon. By this time CORE had indicated its intention to demonstrate if young Cottles was not given a place at the New Orleans Fair. The Friday meeting did not materizlize since Mr. Simon was out of town for the weekend.

On Monday I talked to Mr. Simon who stated that the whole thing was a big mistake. He was sending out notices to all district superintendents public and parish, apprising them of the deadline for the fair and inviting them to participate. There never had been a question of segregation; he only thought of making arrangements for the young man to go to Grambling because this was a specific request of Father Grant of St. Augustine High School. Mr. Simon stated that he feels "doublecrossed" by Father Grant because the latter had not originally indicated any objection to the segregation of Mr. Cottles by sending him to Grambling.

According to Mr. Simon all high school students of the four parishes in Region 9 will be eligible for entries to the fair. There is no question of the race of the participants.

End Memo

[1965]

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All Mississippi CORE Workers

From: Ed Day, Business Manager

Re: Car Insurance

As you are probably aware, we continue to be unsuccesful in our attempts to obtain insurance for the some eleven or twelve CORE cars presently operating in Mississippi. This situation could be changed radically if we only had the name of a "friendly" insurance agent in Mississippi. Only resident insurance agents can apply for assigned risk insurance in Mississippi, and, until we can locate an agent who will make such application for us, the prospects of getting insurance looks dim--which could be disastrous.

Therefore, I am asking all of you to attempt to locate such an agent. I would suggest that you check around in the Negro community and see if you can find anybody who has automobile insurance, then find out from them the name of their agent and whether they think the agent would be willing to "deal with CORE". If it looks like there is any possibility of this, send me the name of the agent, his address, and, if possible, his phone number. I will take it from there.

Please give this matter your very high priority on your time. We must get these cars insured.

memo

1965

To: NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION DEFENSE FUND
CORE STAFF

From: CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana College Campus Project

INTRODUCTION

WHY SOUTHERN STUDENTS?

Thus far in the civil rights movement, the recruitment of volunteer workers from Southern campuses has been painfully neglected--but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of the country. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

The young Negro people of the South are constantly migrating to the North in search of better opportunities, only to end up in a slum, frequently unemployed, to live and die in a more strictly bounded ghetto than they knew in the South.

Why do they leave and go North? The college graduates leave in search of better economic opportunities and attempt to escape the horrors that have plagued them to the extent that the North and West, with their token social freedom, seem like new worlds. The vast limitations in employment and housing opportunities, even for Negroes with college degrees, simply cannot be seen from behind the cotton curtain. Most women become nurses or secretaries--or teachers earning less than $4000 a year. If they become teachers, they are placed in a segregated school system to teach in a segregated classroom with inadequate equipment and poorly prepared students. Soon, even those who had the initiative to come North find themselves caught in the soporific of complacency. Dulled first by social acceptance in public accommodations, the spirit of striving must be further suppressed because their jobs depend on how well they behave.

Negro men who seek skilled or professional jobs have verylittle chance, if any, to find decent employment in the South. Negro engineers, social workers, scientists, pharmicists, actors, musicians, construction workers, plumbers, etc., have little chance of acquiring good positions in their trades. Many Negro people feel that by "escaping to the North" they can get away from this dilemma, but the horrible truth is that these problems exist throughout the country. This they must learn and this the movement must teach before the South is drained of its potential black leadership.

To escape the total dilemma, the Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. We are convinced that the incentive for that organization will come from the South and that, at this point, the South is more disposed to such organization. We think that the Mississippi Project has proved that.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the failure or success of the movement. As men and women who will soon be the adult citizens of Louisiana (if they remain), they will live, work and raise their families in dozens of communities all over the state. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success ultimately rests with the people within it.

Through college conferences we hope to reach the Negro student and educate him about the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in present programs and, through participation, for him to become a sound community leader.

[1965]

REQUIRED REPORTS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP WORKERS

Three reports will be required of each worker in the Community Development Fellowship Program. The first report is to cover the period from the end of the orientation through Saturday, July 10, 1965. Items to be included in this report are outlined immediately below.

1. Location of the project
2. Personnel on that project
3. Prior education, civil rights experience and group work experience of each worker on project
4. Observations on staff housing, food recreation, work routine, office facilities and supplies, transportation and communications with other CORE staff.
5. Description of community
   a. population by race
   b. occupations: percentage breakdown in principal occupations where possible
   c. principal industries
   d. attitudes toward civil rights: public officials, local business men, Negro community, white community
   e. degree of desegregation: schools, employment, voting , etc.
   f. response to Civil Rights Act: to Anti-Poverty Act
   g. problems or advantages for the Negro community in housing, employment, go vernmental services, intergroup communications
6. Other observations which you consider pertinent

The above listing is given only to appraise the worker of basis required content, not of format. Rather, it is recommended that the report be written in personal, narrative style.

Second is a group of three biweekly reports. Each will be something of a digest of conversations, meetings and actions which illustrate problems of your community, or how the movement reacts to those problems, or both. Since almost everything you see or do would fall in this category, it's up to the worker to choose what seems to be the three or four most significant points for each report.

The final report will draw on all the material previously submitted. Content and format of this will be left to the worker; it is felt that the great er variety of individual treatment gained by this freedom will result in maximmm value from the total body of reports submitted .

First report due in Southern office Wednesday, July 14. Biweekly reports due in Southern office: Monday July 19, Monday August 2nd, Monday August 16th. Final report due in Southern office Wednesday August 25th, 1965.

You should prepare all reports in duplicate so you can retain a copy of each for your own reference. It is only required that you submit one copy of each report to the Southern Office.

Respectfully,
Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

[1965]

TO: Louisiana Staff

FROM: Communications-- Dick Tinsley

RE: Two-Way Radios

The two-way radio system on your project is one of many being set up throughout Louisiana. They are all liscensed by the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) under the call letters KUY-2124.

The FCC has strict rules and regulations for the usage of these radios and they are monitored frequently for any violations. THESE RADIOS ARE NOT A PLAYTHING and it is important that these rules be adhered to, as any violation by any base station or mobile unit can cause the liscense to be revoked, which would immobilize radios throughout the state.

FCC REGULATIONS

1. DO NOT use vulgar or profane language on the air.
2. DO NOT tie up the radio for more than three (3) minutes at a time. This is a business channel and we are sharing this channel with two other organizations.
3. Relinquish the channel immediately if another station breaks in with an emergency call.(By the way, the code call for emergency is "May Day"), this may or may not be used.
4. DO NOT break in on a conversation unless it is an absolute emergency.
5. DO NOT use the radio for bullshit conversations, as it has been stated before, this is a business channel.
6. You MUST give your call letters (KUY--2124) when originating a call

RADIO OPERATING PROCEDURES

Each base station has a code name which corresponds to the Wats line "Alfred" code.(See chart below). For instance, Jonesboro would be KUY-2124 Butler base. Mobile units at their home base will be designated as Mobile I, Mobile II, etc. A Mobile unit away from its home base will take on the name of its base. Example: A Mobile unit from Bogalusa while traveling in the Pt. Coupee area would originate a call thusly:

"This is KUY-2124 Green mobile calling Franklin base, come in, Franklin."

When originating a call, you must give your call letters, code name and the name of the base station or mobile unit which you are calling. Example: base; "This is KUY-2124 Green base calling mobile unit "one", over.

mobile; "This is mobile unit "one", come in base, over.

At the end of the conversation, (not to exceed three minutes) you again give your call letters and "clear your station". Example:

Base: "This is KUY-2124 Green base, clear."

Mobile: "This is KUY-2124 mobile I, clear."

Below is a list of Project code names. DO NOT carry this list on your person. When traveling to another project, secure the code name from your office and memorize.

PARISH	CODE NAME
Caddo	Harold
Webster	Anderson
Claiborne	Murphy
Bienville	Parker
Jackson	Butler
Ouachita	O'Neil
Madison	Stewart
Concordia	Black
Rapides	White
Washington	Green
St. Helena	Gray
East Feliciana	Brown
Pt. Coupee	Franklin
Iberville	Gordon
St. Landry	Harris

[1965]

SOUTHERN CORE STAFF AND LOCATIONS

Baines, Bruce	SW general
Berger, Sharon	Monroe,
Bernard, Marion	Baton Rouge
Bernstein, Debbie	New Orleans
Brown, Henry	Monroe
Brown, Emerson	S. Carolina
Castle, Oretha	Monroe
Chaffee, Lois	Jackson
Chinn, C.O.	Canton
Collier, James	Clarke County
Cortez, Catherine	Monroe
Cox, B. Elton	N. Carolina
Culpepper, Alvin	Monroe
Daniels, Sydney	Quincy
Dennis, Dave	New Orleans
Devine, Annie	Canton
Dukes, David	Quincy
Duncan, Karen	Canton
Edwards, Claudia	Monroe
Fenton, Charles	Jonesboro
Fusco, Liz	Jackson
Geison, Laura	Quincy
Glenn, Randy	Carthage
Gordon, Spiver	Quincy
Haley, Richard	New Orleans
Hewitt, Theodis	Harmony
Hollander, Edward	New Orleans
Jewett, Richard	Jackson
Johnson, Joyce	Baton Rouge
Johnson, Kenneth	Baton Rouge
Jones, Sadie	Quincy
Kramer, David	Baton Rouge
Miller, Steve	Clinton
Moore, Ronnie	Baton Rouge
Morse, Joe	Meridian
Nusbaum, Judi	New Orleans
Ooiman, JoAnn	Canton
Raymond, George	Canton
Reynolds, Isaac	New Orleans
Robinson, Frank	S. Carolina
Rollins, Judy	Alexandria
Schiffman, Alan	Philadelphia
Shupenko, Mary Ann	Jackson
Smith, George	Meridian
Smith, Jerome	New Orleans
Suarez, Matt	New Orleans
Tinsley, Richard	Philadelphia
Valentine, Tom	Dallas
Watts, Sandra	Meridian
Wechsler, Stuart	Quincy
Weinberger, Elaine	Meridian
Weinberger, Eric	Meridian
Wright, Christine	Clinton
Wright, Frank	Meridian
Wright, Judy	Meridian
Wright, Martha	Rankin
Yates, Bill	Clinton

1

[1966, March 1]

COLLIER CAMPAIGN IDEAS

1. Platform: domestic and foreign.
Both these elements are complex. Suggest consultation with last year's candidates on their platforms.

2. Written time schedule of every official activity or event connected with the election. For instance, there may be a deadline for submitting names of your candidates for pollwatchers or other election officials.

3. Research team to collect and organize material, both permanent and current on voter registration, per capita income, unemployment, occupations, educational statistics, housing (including federal housing, industry, recent pertinent federal legislation, etc.

4. Advisory committee to discuss and advise on problems growing out of research.

5. Organization. This may follow the general outlines of the Douglas campaign structure. However it must be noted that the Douglas setup is for election day; the Collier organization must be for the total campaign.

The top echelon---Hq., would include research team, advisers, central committee, campaign manager and possibly other persons for whom need is shown. (Speakers' bureau?)

6. Finance. It will make considerable difference in this campaign if the canvassers can be paid for at least part of the time they give. That may not be feasible if we are able to get as many canvassers as we need; but some means must be devised to insure hard work on the get-out-the-vote drive at the local level.

There should be fund-raising chairman or committees at the district level and the county level. Above all, very accurate records must be kept.

7. Literature.

Biography	Platform
Endorsements	Excerpts from speeches
Cards (calendar)	Bumper stickers
Posters	Other

Wherever possible the literature should have Rev. Collier's ballot number. Even if the voter can't read well, he will be able to vote for Collier simply by number.

TRAVEL REPORT

Tuesday, March 1

Arrived Meridian afternoon. Talked to George Smith and Dorothy Cathright. Learned Mrs. Crowell not with project at present. George and Dorothy felt Mrs. Crowell's sharp public manner antagonized or discouraged people so they stopped coming to center. Dorothy said people now beggining to return. Could not verify this from my own observation as only three people came in on the two afternoons I was there.

George intimated Dorothy might be leaving to work in Headstart unless she was placed on staff. She is obviously an intelligent well-educated young woman. Whether she provides what's needed in Meridian is not yet apparent.

What Meridian needs is an issue. The poor people respond to Op. HELP some of them have enrolled in STAR. The remnants of FDP are organized over voter registration, but with no substantial effect. E. F. Young (member of IBJ's $1000 contributor club) is still the rallying point for the "Let Us Have Peace" Negroes.

George spoke of having attended a Quitman meeting the night before (Monday 2/28). He said "the people" said it would be better for Earnestine and Mary to leave---perhaps work in another county. There were complaints that the Jasper and Clarke workers were too lackadaisical.

At Philadelphia I talked briefly to Eva Young, at greater length to Rev. Collier. (Dorothy Cathright had complained that Neshoba people seemed more interested in their local police brutality case than in the Congressional campaign). Drew up list of ideas for campaign, emphasizing need for detailed, large-scale organization.

Tuesday evening accompanied Philadelphia group who went to lay complaint of police brutality before city council. Were kept waiting outside for just about a full hour; it was quite cool. Council members further discourteous after meeting began: jokes about giving jailhouse key to frequent offender, use of first names, etc. (The accused policemen are Negroes.) Needless to say, nothing came of this. A local group of about twelve people were at the delegation. Three persons came unexpectedly to speak for the accused policemen.

Afterwards we all met at the Freedom House. I suggested to them they might consider a suit for damages against one of the policemen. (One victim, Andrew Redd, was beaten almost as an incidental matter in the police search for another person.) Our part of the meeting with the council did not go too well because it had not been planned or rehearsed beforehand.

Wednesday, March 2

Spoke to Eva Young about working in southern office research. She promised to decide in a few days. I understand, however, she intends to work on Headstart. There are two other young women who work in Phila. : Nina (?) and Vera (?).

Back to Meridian, then to Quitman. Conversation with Mary Schaffert who says (1) numerous local people wish her to remain in Quitman; (2) George Smith is anti-white (girl) (3) some person ("she") is responsible for the "Frameup" regarding Mary's alleged emotional involvement with Warner Buxton.

Later I talked to Warner Burton who said (1) people seem to expect workers to bring them freedom. (2) people prefer white workers; (3) he greatly prefers staying in the area to work. Like Eva, he spoke equivocally about Headstart work----although he is also supposed to take a

Headstart job.

Thursday, March 3

Meeting with Mrs. Devine, Mike Higson, Clint Collier and Mrs. Palmer (FDP) on preparation for Collier's campaign. Began work on final draft of platform. Will finish this and biography tomorrow. Literature to be printed at Mt. Beulah.

Discussion with Jerry Rosen of President's Committee on case of Ira Newell, Jasper Co. Our staff is not enthusiastic about the President's Committee.

March 5 Jonesboro.

Federal Court will hear arguments on petition for restraining injunction against Negro Policeman Will Henderson. (Peter Jackson is student from Southern University who is not in school this semester. Working in Freedom House. Says he is fairly well supported from home and by community.)

There is a local Negro running for Alderman (city). W. C. Flanagan—first primary April 9. Books close Wednesday, March 9. Voter registration is so-so (organization?) Youth: Jackson says about ten students working on voter registration.

Hospitals roads (streets) schools

voter registration parish action

Stumbling blocks to V. R.

1. Only one registrant at a time
2. Ofc. open 8 to 5, closed 12 to 1, Sat. ½ day
3. Need list of registrants

Schools

There are two Negro elementary students in Jonesboro elementary; three Negroes in Jonesboro-Hodge High. All are transported by Negro school bus. In addition, the H. S. Students load behind the school. In rainy weather they must stand exposed to elements.

"st. Honor Soc. of Jackson High School have selected voter registration as their project for this year. Adviser: Mrs. Ruth Bonner, cor. Cedar and Congo)

Hospitals

Waiting-rooms have no signs, but incoming patients are segregated. (Jax Parish Hosp.) Check Hodge Clinic (private hosp.) for fed. funds; evidence of discrimination there.

Welfare - No present report

Church rebuilding - Pleasant Grove holding meetings in another church building. Bethany ready to rebuild but undecidedon location.

Land Office — Administration — Books — 1904, Oct – 1905, Feb

NSS CORE -
SE SOUTHERN

La. OFFICE

ADMINISTRATION - BOOKS

1964, Oct -
1965, Feb

DOUBLEDAY
277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TA 6-2000

LOUISE THOMAS, Director of Public Relations • HELEN CROSBY, Assistant • DOUGLAS ANDREWS, Publicity Manager
LINDA COHEN, Publicity Projects Manager • JEAN BOOTH, Radio and TV

[1964, Oct]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW SERIES ABOUT MINORITY GROUPS
IS MAJOR PUBLISHING PROGRAM FROM DOUBLEDAY

Zenith Books, a new series from Doubleday, will be launched in January, 1965, with the publication of two volumes. These books supplement present knowledge of this history of the United States with reliable and readable accounts of the origins of American minority groups, and of their significant contributions to the growth and development of this country. Created and designed especially for use in secondary school social studies and English courses, the series will be welcomed by adult readers, for it focuses on a long-neglected, too little studied aspect of American life. Zenith Books, prepared by professional writers in close collaboration with recognized scholars, advance the understanding of our American past by presenting vivid, well-documented accounts of the Negro, the Puerto Rican, the Mexican-American, American Indian, Chinese-American and members of other minority groups.

The series aims to help the pupil who is a member of a minority group to develop a positive self-image, while encouraging other pupils to respect and appreciate the heritage of all Americans. Written at a sixth grade reading level, Zenith Books contain mature subject matter and are designed to fit into existing secondary school curricula. The books offer historical information which heretofore has been virtually inacessible. It is hoped that Zenith Books will reach potential drop-outs and motivate some of them to continue their education.

Since 1961, an editorial group at Doubleday has been studying instructional materials, attending educational meetings and visiting educators in all the

(MORE)

major metropolitan areas. A Doubleday editor presented the idea of Zenith Books to curriculum supervisors, heads of social studies and English departments, teachers and principals in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles. In turn, he learned a good deal about the young people to whom the books are directed, and what teachers need in the way of reading materials for them.

The books in the Zenith series will be narrative histories dealing with specific periods of time, augmented by volumes of biography of outstanding figures of those times. Each book will have two co-authors -- an historian and a professional writer accustomed to writing for the secondary school student. The books will have 128 pages, and will be generously illustrated with original art work, photographs and maps.

Zenith Books will be published simultaneously in paperback and hardcover editions, and will be distributed to schools, libraries and bookstores.

Doubleday will provide a teachers manual for the entire series, plus a special supplement for each book. In addition to teaching history and improving reading comprehension, Zenith Books may be used for the study of biographical literature, vocabulary, critical reading and creative writing, current events, geographic concepts, and the use of maps.

A distinguished historian and author, John Hope Franklin, and a specialist in reading instruction, Shelley Umans, are serving as general editors of the series. Currently Professor of History at the University of Chicago, Dr. Franklin has also taught at Brooklyn College, Fisk University and Howard University. In 1962-63, he was William Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University in England. Shelley Umans is Assistant Administrative Director of the Office of Curriculum Research for the New York

(MORE)

City public school system, and a member of the instructional staff of Teachers College, Columbia University. She has been a consultant to many major urban school systems throughout the country for over ten years, and has written books on reading instruction.

A nine-man advisory board will select titles and authors, and help to guide the series. The board members are:

John Gearon - High School Social Studies Consultant, Chicago Public Schools;
Rayford Logan - Professor of History, Howard University;
Gordon McAndrew - Director, Interagency Project, Oakland Public Schools of the District of Columbia;
J. Rupert Picott - Executive Secretary, Virginia Teachers Association;
Isadore Pivnick - Supervisor, Compensatory Education, San Francisco Unified School District;
Samuel Shepard, Jr. - Assistant Superintendent, St. Louis Public Schools;
Hugh H. Smythe - Professor of Sociology, Brooklyn College
Sylvester Whitaker - Professor of Political Science, UCLA.

"A Glorious Age in Africa" by Daniel Chu and Elliott Skinner, and "Worth Fighting For" by Agnes McCarthy and Lawrence Reddick are the first books in the series and they will be published on January 22, 1965. They treat, respectively, the history of Africa during the Middle Ages, and the American Negro during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Biographies of African rulers and Negro heroes of these periods will be published in the spring. At least seven more titles are planned for publication in 1965.

10/64
N-1, NSPEC, EDUC, I, EDUC-TV

[1965, Jan 22]

New Texts Portray Negro's History

By JUDSON HAND
Of the World-Telegram Staff

How many people realize that proud civilizations flourished in Ghana, Mali, Songhay and other parts of Africa during the Middle Ages?

Too few people do, civil rights leaders have said repeatedly. They charge that the Negro's history and background have been virtually ignored in most of the nation's schools.

Doubleday & Co. published two books today designed to meet this objection. One book deals with African civilizations, the other with the fighting records of Negro regiments in the Civil War.



Charles Harris

Readable, Authentic

The emphasis in both books is on vivid writing and exciting events.

"We set out to create books that would prove irresistible to teenagers," said Charles Harris, the publishers' editor of both volumes.

To accomplish this, the publishers teamed a professional writer with a recognized scholar in an effort to assure both readability and authenticity.

"A Glorious Age in Africa" ($2.95, hardcover; $1.45 paperback) covers the Central African Negro's history from the Eighth to the 16th Centuries.

Era of Wealth and Glory

And a great period of African history it was, too. During this period, the book relates, the city of Timbuktu was an international center of learning. Nations were ruled by monarchs of incalculable wealth. One of these, on a trip to Mecca, is said to have dispensed more than $10 million in charity. Another reportedly used a 30-pound hitching post of solid gold.

Daniel Chu, the writer, and Elliot Skinner, a professor of anthropology at Columbia, have given the book a vocabulary that a sixth grader can comprehend.

Civil War Incidents

"But, throughout, the attitude and slant of the writing is adult," explained Harris.

The other volume, "Worth Fighting For," follows the same principles. Agnes McCarthy, an editor in the publications department of Wesleyan University, and Lawrence Reddick, history professor at Choppin State Teachers College in Baltimore, Md., collaborated in its writing.

Not only do they chronicle the Civil War battles in which 36,000 Negro troops died for the Union, but they also bring to light the events before and after the war.

Particularly exciting are the pages on the Underground Railroad, through which Negro slaves were smuggled out of the South into free territory.

Inspiration to Pupils

"Of course, we hope the books will inspire Negro pupils with pride in knowledge of their own heritage," said Harris. "But, just as important, we hope that the books will prove interesting to white pupils."

The two texts are the first in Doubleday's new Zenith series, which eventually will run to 20 volumes. Later books will deal with other minority groups, such as Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and orientals.

New York Times
1965 January 23, 1965

MINORITIES' STORY TRACED IN SERIES

Doubleday Editor's Remark Led to History Project

By HARRY GILROY

A young editor's remark about Negro participation in the Civil War, which evoked laughter from his colleagues at Doubleday & Co., has led the publisher to start a series of simply told histories of American minority groups.

Charles Harris, the editor, had the satisfaction of seeing the first two books of the series appear yesterday under the Zenith label.

Mr. Harris, a graduate of Virginia State College in Petersburg, Va., got started on the project in 1961, five years after he began work at Doubleday. One editorial executive who did not laugh at Mr. Harris's remark about the lack of information in many textbooks asked if he had thought of doing anything about it.

Mr. Harris talked with authors, attended conferences of educators and then prepared a proposal for a series. Eventually, John Hope Franklin, professor of history at the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Shelley Umans, a specialist in reading instruction with the New York City school system and on the staff of Teachers College, Columbia University, became the general editors.

Working with them are an advisory board of nine educators. Mr. Harris is the Doubleday editor for the project.

Historians 'Insulted'

He recalled that a conference was assembled in New York in 1961 of historians, education officials and writers. Everyone was for the basic idea, he said, but the historians were "insulted" when told that Doubleday did not believe they could write the books the way they wanted.

Mr. Harris said that the Doubleday aim was to create accurate histories that would "be told in a fifth or sixth-grade vocabulary yet be of adult interest level." Because this was a technique hard for historians to master, it was decided to have two authors for each book, a historian and a professional writer.

The plan for the Zenith books was explained by Mr. Harris to educators all over the country. He returned to Doubleday with a mass of reports that such instructional material was wanted and with advice that money must not be stinted on the project.

"The investment must now be well into six figures," Mr. Harris reckoned. Educators insisted that to attract the interest of pupils, especially those in minority groups, fine paper, large type, good art work and expensive covers should be used.

Books are planned on the history of Chinese, Mexican, Puerto Rican and other minority groups, as well as more on Negroes.

The first two volumes are "A Glorious Age in Africa: The Story of Three Great African Empires," by Daniel Chu and Elliott Skinner, and "Worth Fighting For: A History of the Negro During the Civil War and Reconstruction," by Agnes McCarthy and Lawrence Reddick.

Book Center Review
Supplement #LI
15 February 1965

GOODMAN AND GLAZER ON BERKELEY
EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

FROM:
THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

Thoughts on Berkely
Paul Goodman

1

The function of administration is to expedite the essential academic business of teaching and learning, e.g., as secretary and janitor; and protectively to represent the academic community in its external relations, e.g., in court or as fund-raiser. When administration becomes the dominant force in the community, however, it is a sign that extra-mural powers are in control -- State, Church, or Economy - and the administration is their agent. Notoriously, Image--burnishing and fund-raising disregard or even prevent teaching and learning.

At Berkely, the students griped that the University of California has become a "factory, disregarding faculty and students," a factory to process professional licenses and apprentices for technological corporations, and to do extra--mural contracted research. The particular bone of contention, the Free Speech ban, seems also to have been extra-murally instigated, by back-lash elements, persons like Senator Knowland, etc. The administration certainly acted with panic, under outside pressure and out of touch with its own community.

At present in the United States, students - middle-class youth - are the major exploited class. (Negores, small farmers, the aged are rather out-caste groups; their labor is not needed and they are not wanted.) The labor of itelligent youth is needed and they are accordingly subjected to tight scheduling, speedup, and other factory methods. Then it is not surprising if they organize their CIO. It is frivolous to tell them to go elsewhere if they don't like the rules, for they have no choice but to go to college, and one factory is like another.

2

Thus far in the Berkely revolt, two new factors have emerged: 1) The students want to extend the concept of Academic Freedom from Lehrfreiheit (freedom of professors to teach according to their lights) to include Lern-freiheit (freedom of students to ask for what they need to be taught, and if necessary to invite teachers, including advocates of causes.) I shall return to this later. 2) The Faculty energized by the students, wants to resume prerogatives that it had given up to the administration, e.g., dis cipline. This is probably the more important issue:but in my opinion the administration cannot agree (and the Regents have so voted) to the Faculty resumption of prerogatives, because this could go very far and entirely un-make the academic factory: e.g., the Faculty might hire or teach in dis-regard of Image, Endowments, or Research grants: they might resist huge classes or abolish grading. The question, then will be whether there are enough professors who are concerned for the academic community to fight it out, rather than pursuing their grants and independent research.

It is useful to recall the important student strike, a few years ago, at New York State University at Oyster Bay (now Stony Brook). Here the State tried to impose a new President, to turn the Liberal Arts school into an engineering institute. The students were angered by disregard of their physical and social needs; the Faculty was indignant at the attempt to fra-gment the divisional system into departments that could be administratively subjugated. Backed by the Faculty, very many students struck and the new President had to go.

Generally speaking, student efforts to get an education befitting free men rather than slaves can succeed only with strong Faculty backing, for the students are transient, they do not definitely know what they want, they do not know the score behind the scenes and thus they can be abashed by admin-istrative doubletalk. On the other hand, given the supine history of American

faculties in our sectarian and trustee ridden colleges, and given the present extra-mural careerism of the important professors, the students must lead if there is to be any change.

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3

The extenstion of Academic Freedom to the claim to Freedom-to-learn implies a revolutionary change in the status of American college-going, Up to Now, American collegians have been regarded, and have been regarded, and have regarded themselves, as late-adolescents; but the claim to Lern-freiheit means that they are young adults who are capable of knowing what they ought to get .

This is, of course, the (non-English) European and Latin tradition. It goes with early sexual maturity, with economic independence (often in bohemian poverty), and with active involvement in politics. Classically, in Europe, it has also involved drawn-out education, many moratoria, much changing of schools and career plans, and "being a student" as itself a kind of profession of young adults, especially of the upper class.

Some of these changes are evident in this country. Whatever parents and administrators may say about extended sexual tutelage and in loco parentis, the young are practicing earlier sexual maturity without apologies. The past ten years have witnessed a remarkable resurgence of youthful political engagement . And since the selective service, it becomes far-fetched to deny the eighteen-year-old vote. It is hard to see how the university can welcome recruiters for Peace Corps or Army and disallow CORE or SNCC. (Incidentally, since the Supreme Court's "Abatement" decision the illegal activity has turned out to be legal after all) Administration itself has dealt a mortal blow to the notion of late-adolescence by its persistent attempts to abolish the fraternity system, which was a bulwark of Youth House and Social Life ideology (leading, for instance, to trivial student governments). I do not think the aim of Administration has been to treat the students as young adults; rather, the abolition of fraternities seems to be an attempt to tighten control, increase academic performance, and to gouge rent (since dormitories are built with federal funds). Nevertheless, the effect of abolition must be student maturation, demands to live off-campus or to liberalize dormitory rules, to lower rents and improve food, and to be represented by a government that is not otiose.

On the other hand, there are strong American influences to prevent students maturation and independence. First, the frantic career-drive, spurred by the anxiety of middle-class parents, leading to conformism, and willingness to submit to scheduled mis-education, credits, and garding, in order to get a diploma quick. Secondly, the students are not financially independent; tuition is exceedingly high, so that it is impossible to opt for independent poverty; scholarships and loans put the student under administration control. Probably most important, the universal school-going without alternative choices is infantile. In 1900, only 6 per cent graduated from high school. We thus have conflict: the direct and evident need for the students as a working class of the economy would tend to make the students more mature; but the conditions of their collegiate exploitation tend to make them insecure and immature.

The evolution of both Faculty and Student organizations in the United States has been different from the communities of scholars in Europe. We do not have community guilds but rather national unions. The Faculty unions-e.g., The American Association of University Professors or the Teachers Union - were first formed as defensive leagues; my guess is that they will now begin to take the offensive. I can conceive of them beginning to decline to take graduate students from Ole Miss; or defending the principles of the original Mobilization for youth, as a committee of the American Sociological Association has done; or attacking the entrenched Boards of Education with new ideas for the public schools. On the other hand, the Student unions - e.g., the Student Peace Union, the Students for a Democratic Society - started largely for extra-mural political reasons; but my guess is that they will now, as a Berkely, look to improve the academic community. In this the National Students Association could be a leader. Hopefully, as I have said, the student activity will revive the dormant community of the faculty.

the colleges and universities have become so tightly interlocked with the dominant tightly interlocked system of society that any intra-mural improvement will be a profound shock to the system. Also, in these matters the students can really know what they are talking about.

4

What is the role of a student government? In our contemporary conditions, it is interesting to hark back to the "Nations," the powerful student government of medieval universities.

The medieval student government was a band to bargain collectively on rent with the townspeople, on food prices with the tavern--keepers. Our present governments could bargain this way with both the town and the administration, the bookstores, the Co-op.

In Medieval conditions, the Nations bargained with the Faculty on tuition. With us this is wholly an administrative matter. One thinks of the students of CityCollege in New York going to Albany on the tuition fight. A related issue is class size and immature section men. The tuition mounts but the student gets less and less for his money. A few years ago there was a strike on this issue (I think successful) at Rochester.

A purpose of the Nations was to regulate morals and keep the peace, in order to prevent outside sanctions; and if need be to get the Faculty to rescue students in trouble with the secular arm. They were also a conjuratio a sworn league for mutual aid in sickness and other troubles, a kind of lodge.

Besides these medieval functions, out modern situation requires some new student government powers. In the frantic expansion, there is a vast amount of building. On visits to eighty colleges around the country, however, I have scarcely seen a single new dormitory that shows any thought (or concern) for the student users. And they are fancy facades but lousy food. The students certainly ought to have an advisory role from the beginning in any plans for new physical plant. (The Faculty, let me say, should have more than an advisory role, instead of being routinely consulted and disregarded.) Further, in the present lockstep grading and scheduling students should have a say in rules of Moratoria and Transfer, so that they can shape their educations to their own current powers and concerns, and not be shortchanged on "credits." Ultimately, Faculty must and will control what it teaches and how it teaches, but the students must come to their studies voluntarily, when they are ready; they cannot be force-fed.

I submit that all these matters could be better dealt with by concerned self interest than by paternalistic administrators and guidance counselors. Further, I think that professors would be delighted to be teaching mature young persons who can take care of themselves. The GI-bill without shell-shock.

Berkeley: An Exchange #

To The Editors:

I Understand Paul Goodman's ddfficulty in writing about Berkeley from a distance, but there a tjings in his brief article that are really odd, when read on the scene:

"... when administration becomes the dominant force,...it is a sign that extra-mural powers are in control - State, Churches, or Economy..." State was in control at the state university long before administration became dominant. Church, in any form, is banned. Administration's dominance is not explained by the extra-mural power of the economy, unless Goodman means that the university requires a good deal of money to run, and the faculty prefers to cede the management of the budget to others, so long as their salaries are sufficient. The dominance of the administration is based on the facts of 18,000 undergraduates, 10,000 graduate students, 1500 faculty members, 200,000 grades per year, etc. It is not the administration that imposes a system of education involving innumerable courses and examinations - it is the faculty. Nor is it the administration alone that hampers reform. It is the indifference to educational reform of both faculty and students.

"The Faculty, energized by the students, wants to resume prorogatives that it had given up to the administration, e.g. discipline." Quite un-

ineptitude and mass student protest, was stampeded into demanding this right as the student price for peace." The faculty is not interested in exercising student discipline over liquor, sex, cheating, and other things that they are happy to leave in the hands of the administration. Nor do they relish devoting endless time to hearings in which students and administration are represented by lawyers, and in which any normal lay intelligence finds itself overwhelmed by legal technicalities and political infighting. Mr. Goodman should come to one of these. Faculty discipline will become the pro forma activity of faculty members dragooned into it, or willing to waste their time at it. It will become another cog in the committee system that uses up faculty time and helps prevent student--faculty contact.

"At present in the United States, students - middle-class youth- are the major exploited class...they have no choice but to go to college". Nonsense. Intelligent youth may accept the minimal income for freedom Mr. Goodman has so effectively argued fro, and which the society provides. The non-student representative in the FSM Executive Committee estimate there are 3,000 non-students around the campus, at Berkely, who have done just this. Their families or the unemployment insurance system, or the many odd jobs around the university, or their friends support them. They may be unhappy, but not because they are being exploited. Mr. Goodman is making hash out of a useful and respectable word.

"The administration cannot agree to the faculty resumption of prerogatives, because...this could unmake the academin-factory...the faculty might hire or teach in disregard of Image, Endowments, or Research Grants." More nonsense. The issue is politics, not education. The administration holds on to its prerogatives because it thinks the faculty is politically irresponsible and will get the university into trouble with the legislature. But not through anyone it hires or anything it teaches. It can and does teach Marx, Goodman, Genet, Mao Tse Tung, or what you will. And it hires anybody it wants. The point is, these are guilds of scholars and researchers. To make them act differently from the way they do does not require taking power away from the administration; it requires administrations strong enough and coherent enough to break up the conservative patterns of teaching and hiring that develop within the guilds. This makes a much less Arcadian picture than Mr. Goodman, I am afraid, would care to deal with.

The student uprising at Berkeley is indeed for very mature ends: the end of a powerful student political movement with impact on the community. The educational aims are less clear, but their clearest part is that the educational process should serve the political ends. This should not be so unfamiliar to us.

"...freedom of students to ask what they need to be taugh and if necessary to invite teachers." A grand idea, and I am sure it would work wonderfully at Bennington or Black Mountain. The student movement here may turn into that. If it does it will find that the problem is the faculty, not the admina--stration. And Mr. Goodman, in his fine book The Community of Scholars, agreed that one reasonable alternative approach to setting up a university was to have the faculty teach what it felt had to be taught, and the students could come , or not, as they wished. Perhaps we will have something new on the academic scene, a faculty transformed not by an administration, a la Hutchins, but by a student body. But if it is to happen at this university, with this student body and this faculty, it will be quite a fight.

Nathan Glazer
Department of Social Science
University of California at Berkeley

Paul Goodman replies:

If Nat Glazer believes his ending, that the Berkeley movement "may" turn toward fighting for an authentic community of scholars and that "perhaps" a faculty may be transformed by a student body, I am puzzled by the zeal with which he refutes me and calls my remarks Nonesense! rather than saying sadly and firmly, "Alas, not yet true; we must yet make it true." In my article I was not sanguine: "The question will be whether there are enough professors who are concerned for the academic community" and "Given the supine history of American faculties and present careerism of the important professors, the studemts must lead." But there is a conflict in the students themselves between the causes that have made them more mature and their prior and present educational exploitation that tends to make them insecure and immature.

Nevertheless, the Faculty voted 7 to 1 for the students, and it seems to to me presumptuous of Nat to call this being "frightened and stampled." I

it for it is this kind of nausea that indeed recalls docent but self-centered people to their plain duty. Besides, what about the 200 Faculty who supported the students from very early in the game? They were not stampeded. And most important, what about the almost unanimous support of the section-men and research-assistants, who took the greatest risks by striking?

I deeply trust that Faculty is not interested in exercising discipline over "liquor, sex, cheating, and other things." For they are none of its damned business, nor Administration's either. Surely Nat knows this; what is he up to? E.g., would he himself bother with grading if it were not administratively demanded?

And what are we to make of his denial that State and Economy have increased administrative dominance? Clark Kerr himself has said, "The university is being called on to respond to the expanding claims of national service, and to merge its activity with industry as never before (my emphasis)... It is a mechanism held together by administrative rules and powered by money." This is true and Kerr likes it; the students don't like it; and I call it exploitation of the young. By extra-mural power of the Economy I do not mean that it costs a lot of money to run a school, but simply such bashful items as 17 billions annually for Research and Development, of which 2 billions direct from Government to university and other billions through private contracted research in the universities; lots of money from the National Defense Education Act; the piratical raiding of name-professors on order to get contracts and foundation grants; the National Science Foundation's Ph.D.-processing curriculum reforms for the lower schools; State and Economy underwriting, in the few dozen most prestigious schools, of from 40 per cent to 80 per centgraduates; the frontier testing for apprentice skills, and hot campus-recruiting by the corporations...Need I go on?

I am unimpressed by the theory that it is sheer numbers that have made administration dominant. Have administration hastened to decentralize in order to lessen their burdens? Have they tried to shift the contracted research to non-adademic institutes? No. They have acted as crude imperialists.

By "exploited class" I mean simply that the students powers and time of life are used for other people's purposes; I am not making a hash of the word. Let us remember that 100 years ago, the young wore exploited fom 10 to 25 years of age in other kinds of factories. (Needless to say, middle-class youth are also pampered, but this morely confuses them in their exploitation.) The demand for Lornfreiheit is the student claim to learn intrinsically, when they are ready and what they are ready for, like free men. Surely Nat is not serious when he spaks of the freedom of middle class youth to "accept the minimal income' instead of getting degrees, and he mentions the 3000 non-students in Berkely. How oddly he puts it! - the "intelligent", who have quit school, he says, are not exploited; he seems to be saying that those who are pressured into remaining in school are exploited, which is my point. But then why does he continue teaching there, among the stupid?

Finally, however, there is one profoundly important statement in Nat's lotter; and I am thankful for the chance to comment on it, which I failed to do in my original piece. He speaks of "the indifference to educational reform of both faculty and students." This, it seems to me, is the crux for the future of the Berkely movement as a mass-movement.

There is a dilemma. As I have repeatedly written, the majority of these youth ought not to be in a serious scholastic seeting at all, for that is a very specialized way of growing up and does not suit most, including most of the bright. In the usual present-day university, my guess is that about 50 per cent are there only incidentally, with their attention mainly on (serious or grivolous?) extra-curricular activities but they need the diploma; another 30 per cent are there like sheep because they have always gone to school and done lessons, and they are clinging to the routine for another four to six years; about 15 per cent are set on some diplomated career and want to get comptitive grades and "master the subject"; and perhaps 5 percent would like to learn something academically (and are hampered by the others). This does not provide a mass-base for academic reform! although there evidently has been a mass-base for civil liberties, (especially when energized by civil rights for Negroes) and for being treated as human beings and not manipulated.

But now that the Chancellor is gone and Senator Knowland no longer needs to have fits about the election and proposition 14, how can the Free Speech movement live on? For the majority, the struggle against bureaucracy and exploitation cannot be poised as a claim to better teaching; it must be a claim to a omore decent physical and social community of young people, less harried by petty mechanical tasks, and perhaps with more contact with the professors not as teachers but as likable friends and guides. That is, they ought to demand the B. A. at birth if it is economically necessary; or demand to be paid for doing enerous less.on; or attempt to destroy the illusion that a paper degree is good for anything, and quit the University and educate themselves in various other enviroments; or fight for the quaranteed decent income for everybody, with or without diploma, and meantime use the multiversity to practice cultured leisure and mount political actions. On the other hand, those who want to learn them in freedom, and simply disregard the Administration as otiose.E.g., the professor can say at the opeing class, "Everybody gets A; those who are not interested, nedd not attend; I'm not a constable and I don't hand in names." If the Administration attempts sanctions, the student community as a whole can proudly stand to the defense of its proper scholars; and, it seems to me, the professors would have an academic freedom case. Lead the way, Nat! do you have Tenure?

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LITERATURE BULLETIN

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(over)

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The approach which is used in writing the books is to take factual historical information and develop readable, vivid, and dramatic stories, while scrupulously preserving historical accuracy and perspective. Each book in the series is written by two co-authors. One is a historian who will outline the book in detail and be responsible for its accuracy of historical data. The other, a qualified professional writer, with experience in writing for the junior high school age group, will actually write the book under the historian's direction. This method will guarantee the authenticity of the history, and at the same time assure that the book is readable and interesting.

[2]

ZENITH BOOKS

Format

There will be hardcover and paperback editions published simultaneously. Both editions will be 5½" x 8¼"; 128 pages; approximately 25,000 words; 20 two-color original illustrations; some additional maps and half-tones.

The hardcover edition will be Smythe sewn and priced at $2.95.

The paperback edition will be priced at $1.45.

Since the books will not contain questions, answers, drills or any other material which is usually included in a textbook, we have had a Teacher's Manual prepared. The Teacher's Manual will show how Zenith Books can be used for such things as the study of biographical literature, improving vocabulary and reading comprehension, critical reading, creative writing, current events, geographical concepts and the use of maps. There will be a general manual for the entire series and there will be a special supplement for each book. Mrs. Grace Goodell, who taught English in the New York City Public School system for thirty years and who is now a curriculum consultant at the New York City Board of Education, prepared the manual and the supplements.

General Editors

Dr. John Hope Franklin, currently Professor of History at the University of Chicago, has also taught at Brooklyn College, Fisk University, and Howard University. For one year, 1962-63, he was William Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University in England. He is the author of many books: From Slavery to Freedom, The Militant South, Reconstruction After the Civil War, and The Emancipation Proclamation.

Mrs. Shelley Umans is a specialist in reading instruction, and is a member of the instructional staff of Teachers College, Columbia University. For more than ten years she has been a consultant to many major urban school systems throughout the United States. She is the author of New Trends in Reading Instruction.

Advisory Board

John Gearon - High School Social Studies Consultant, Chicago Public Schools
Rayford Logan - Professor of History, Howard University
Gordon McAndrew - Director, Interagency Project, Oakland Public Schools
Joseph E. Penn - Supervising Director, Department of History, Public Schools of the District of Columbia
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Hugh H. Smythe - Professor of Sociology, Brooklyn College
Sylvester Whitaker - Professor of Political Science, University of California at Los Angeles

General Remarks

Zenith Books has been in the process of development for over two years. Before the program to publish the series was officially launched, we held several conferences attended by educators, writers, historians and members of Doubleday's management. In addition, all aspects of the series have been discussed with those persons responsible for education in major metropolitan areas. Individuals on the editorial staff of the Doubleday New York office have met with curriculum supervisors, the heads of English and social studies instruction, teachers and principals in the following cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles. In each case the concept and the physical format of the series was presented and a very favorable reaction was received.

[illegible]
ADMINISTRATION
Complaints
1904, July –
1905, Feb

/

JUly 21, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE

Dear Jim,

First is a request for your assistance. Some time ago John Hope III told me of knowing you very well. I'D like for you to exploit that acqaintance with a direct appeal to him to take a hand in the Olin Matheson(paper manufacturers) problem we have here. The facts are these:

1. Olin Matheson has four plants in West Monroe
2. 2700 employees of whom 100-120 are Negro
3. A defense contract company which has submitted a "Plan for Progress" to the President'S Committee
4. Only the water fountains are desegregated
5. With two exceptions, all Negro are at bottom of job classification.
6. Last Negro hired in 1957
7. Six months ago two representatives of Dept. of Defense investigated the company for evidence of discrimination. They gave it, apparently, a good report.
8. From conversations with some of the Negro employees Mike concludes---and I agree---that the investigation should be reopened.
9. Prior investigation under supervision of Ward McCreedy of President's Committee on Equal Opportunity.

This, of course, is the committee on which Hope functions. Maybe he could help us. Please try; the sooner, the better. A few brave Negro workers are carrythe whole burden at present; they may be furloughed any day.

July 22, 1964

In Monroe presently there are two regular Task Force workers and eight summer TF workers. Regulars are Mike Lesser and Claudia Edwards. The group had only the week June 18-25 to conduct voters registration before the books closed until July 27. In the interim they have conducted Freedom Registration and tried to line up people for a registration standin July 27-29. I shan't go into all the figures; you probably already have those on Ronnie's reports.

It is worth noting that the Monroe program costs CORE approximately $3.50 per day per TF worker. This includes food, lodging, gasoline and office supplies. However, this low figure is possible because of the sympathetic householders who charge $5 per wk. per person for lodging, low food cost and offices donated by the local NAACP.

While a few adults have rendered valuable assistance, the project is kept alive by student participation. These are mostly from high school, some as young as 13 years old. The number varies, from a few up to a hundred.

The city of Monroe is responding poorly to the Civil Rights Bill. There were some successful tests on July 8 at a restaurant or two, some lunch counters and a movie house. There were many more rejections. Since that date other tests have been conducted; results completely negative. Last Saturday there was a newspaper article on the formation of the N.E. Louisiana Restaurant Club. Its stated purpose is to "maintain a clientele of persons of good character and acceptable social standing.....and for such purposes to issue non-voting membership cards to acceptable customers." A Northwest Association is already in operation.

I hope you have heard by now of yesterday's (Monday)

public library sitins. Fifteen were arrested at simultaneous sitins in three local library branches. Juveniles have been released without charge; others are being held for disturbing the peace or trespass, and some are additionally charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. There are lawyers (LCDC) here, working on the case.

3. I visited Quincy, Florida to participate in the last part of the orientation program of the Florida PRoject. With one possible exception, it seems to be a good staff. Pat Due's magnetism is as potent as ever; Atty. Jesse Greenup's church in BRooklyn has agreed to support an extra TF worker in the Florida project; the Gadsden County Steering Committee has made a similar pledge. (Mr. Greenup served as volunteer lawyer in North Florida)

HOwever, there are several problems. The NAACP is apparently(I may be wrong) exerting pressure so that our initial invitations to Escambia, Bay, ~~Jackson~~ and Jackson Counties have been withdrawn. These are represented by Pensacola, Panama City and Marianna, respectively. This is a heavy blow to both the morale and potential of the project. I have pondered whether to complain to Bob Saunders, Gloster Currant, Roy Wilkins or all three. I also question whether any ofthose reactions will do any good. As much as I know now is, I'll do something. ~~Feel~~ Feel free to do the same.

The office is gradually shaping up; they're using a house, donated by local people for their living quarters, as an office also. However, Pat complains of occupational schizophrenia because of trying to answer demands of office and field. Incidentally, I'm tentatively scheduled to speak in Live Oak, Florida on July 29. I can just visualize that strong, tall, sturdy old oak tree!!!

I think Jerome could probably be of more use in Ronnie's project than anyplace else now. Both Rudy and Bob GOre are in Mississippi, but neither you nor I has had much chance to work with Ronnie. Jerome could help to fill that ~~slack~~ slack. I'll be in New Orleans Thursday. I'll make a point of seeing Jerome personally. I think you'll agree with me this is

Enough for now,

Richard Haley

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

JUL 28 1964

JUL 30 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The problems which you mentioned in your letter of July 23rd are not in my area of responsibility, so I am referring the matter to Mr. Ward McCreedy, Director of Compliance, who handles this phase of our program for the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope II
Director, Federal Employment Program

P.S. Suggest you follow up promptly if you don't hear from him.
Best wishes

Sharon Randall, 522-2951

refused service at Vick's

Seafood Restaurant & Bar

2458 Iberville St, 523-8850

Richard Smith, River Front Worker
Stella's is located at Erato & Clio
Went to Stella's Rest. & Bar for a beer. Told he had to pay a dollar for a can of beer which is usually a quarter.

Negroes have been served there before but through a side entrance.

...the said Clarence
...knowledge person write or
...them this Clarence is loved or
...Tyrone murder 00629
...Clarence with Johnnie
...Johnnie Federal

FREEDOM NOW

ST. JOHN INSTITUTIONAL
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
2538 Jackson Ave.
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1964
8:00 P.M.
3440 Pytania
Sponsored Allgood Restaurant
Big restaurant near
Jurd

FREEDOM NOW

Agusut 4,1964

Job discrimination report

Audrey Landry called to report what she thinks is a case of employment discrimination. She saw an ad in the newspaper for a ~~nurses~~ nurse's aid position at the Turo hospital. She went to the personnel office at the hospital and was one of seven who filled out applications and took the test. She says she passed the test but that all the Negro applicants were told to go home and that the superivsor would contact them whereas all the white girls were told to go upstairs.

I forgot to ask what day this happened.

She lives at 2811 Orleans Ave.

Ed Hollander

MONDAY JUNE 8, 1964
8:00 P.M.

Report from Raymond Johnson of segregated cafeteria at West Jefferson Hospital. Cafeteria open to public. Johnson says hospital is Hill-Burton. Would not further identify self for fear of losing job!

LSES at 1530 Thalia,
1 block from St. Charles

Willie Parker
2340 Phillips St.

Mgr. is Mr. Sullivan
Went to see him about
3 wks ago.

Come around Monday + Tue.

FREEDOM RALLY FREEDOM RALLY

PLANS FOR

LONG HOT SUMMER

REPORT ON

MEETING WITH GUVERNOR

NOW !

St. John Institutional
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
2538 Jackson Ave.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1964
8:00 P.M.

FREEDOM

December 22, 1964

Hon. Willard E. Robertson
Chairman, Board of Commissioners
Housing Authority of New Orleans
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In view of the Public Housing Administration Directive, published December 4, 1964, to become effective Jan. 4, 1965, we have reviewed your annual report for the year ended September 30, 1963 and re-evaluated your method of operation.

It is clear beyond the possibility of argument that the Projects administered by you are operated upon the basis of racial segregation in violation of the U. S. Constitution, as well as of Executive Order, numbered 11063 of the late President Kennedy and of the recent PHA Directive mentioned above.

Examination of your operating figures makes it clear that you are entirely dependent upon continuation of the annual federal contribution for your continued existence.

We are advised by counsel that complaint may be made directly to the federal authorities who may then initiate proceedings for the cutting off of federal funds. Parenthetically, we notice that PHA is not the only federal organization cooperating with and contributing to your activities. Rather than to file complaints with the various federal administrators and perhaps initiating proceedings beyond the control of either of us and rather than commencing litigation to compel you to comply with the law, we wish to afford you an alternative.

Our attorneys are Collins, Douglas & Ellis to whom we hope within ten days hereof you will find it possible to reply, outlining the steps and procedures to be forthwith undertaken by you to conform your method of operation to the legal requirements mentioned above. In absence of such a satisfactory reply, we shall have no alternative but to file complaints with FHA and other affected federal authorities to commence appropiate litigation in the federal courts and to take such other steps as our counsel may advise to compel compliance with the law of the land.

Very truly yours,

David J. Dennis

DJD/vjr

cc: Ellie H. Schill
Herman S. Kohlmeyer, Jr.
Everett G. Collins
Harry J. Batt
William J. Guste, Jr.
Collins Douglas & Ellis

New Orleans

January 26, 1965

Mr. Albert P. Gallinghouse
Registrar
1300 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

On January 11, 1965 I wrote your office requesting a copy of the voter registration test, pointing out the mistakes I made when I was examined that same day. I made this request pursuant to sec. 101 (C) (ii) of the Civil Rights of 1964, from which I quote the following:

> "No person acting under color of law shall---employ any literacy test as a qualification for voting in any Federal election unless.....a certified copy of the test and of the answers given by the individual is furnished to him, etc."

The numerical-alphabetical code which you sent in response to my request does not fulfill either requirement listed above. It is a code, not an answer. Furthermore, it does not list the questions at all.

On January 21 I took the examination again, and again was informed that I failed. When I requested information on the items of my failure, the person to whom I spoke directed me to "write a letter like I did the last time." While I regard his manner as hardly in the best tradition of public service, I'm nevertheless writing this letter to request a copy of the test questions---word for word--on which I was examined, and of my answers.

I trust you will give this matter your early consideration.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Lee Ghoram
2133 Montegut Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 11, 1965

Registrar of Voters
Orleans Parish
City Hall
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

On January 11, 1965, I took the voters registration examination at the Voter Registration Office in City Hall. I was informed by a member of your staff that I failed the test; however, I was not told just what errors I made. Consequently I am requesting a copy of the test, pointing out the mistakes I made. I would appreciate your giving this matter your attention at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Lee Gorham
2133 Montegut Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orl. CORE

Feb. 1, 1965

TO: RICHARD HALEY & EDWARD HOLLANDER

FROM: DAVID DENNIS

Re: Jax Brewing Company

The following reprot is from a meeting held in the office today with employees from the Jax Brewing Company here in New Orleans.

There were 7 Negro men from the Jax Brewing Company in the office with Isaac Reynolds, Attorney Harris, and myself.

The complaints were as follows:

1. There are no Negro truck drivers.
2. No Negroes hired in the process department.(that is an (inside job)
3. No Negroes hired as machanics or any high level jobs. Most Negroes work as helpers.
4. Negroes make 1 cent per case of beer delivered. The drivers who are all white make 5½ to 6 cent per case delivered.
5. Under the present union contract a helper cannot become a driver. The local union AFL-CIO is local 215 the name of it is the Drivers and Helpers Union. Bob Lewis who is white is president of the local.

Shop ~~Sharp~~ stewartedess is Mick Michell. In this union there are 28 Negroes and 35 whites. All of the Negroes are hired as helpers. All of the whites are in high positions. Senority it seems, is not honored in any form or fashion. By this I mean from the reports of that meeting, is that any whites that come is immediatedly hired in high positions like truck drivers, going into the processing department or works in the warehouse, or in some other high position and gets higher pay. While the Negroes are put on as helpers.

The manager of the Jax Brewing company here in New Orleans is Mr. R. G. Jones. The other union which sponsores other people on the inside which is the processing department is local 281 and its also affiliated with the AFL*CIO. The president name is Jack Haggerity. The person in charge of hiring at ehe company is Mr. Allan Sparkman.

At this particular time the union is preparing to undergo negotation for a new c ntract. The old contract expires March 31 and the new contract should go into effect the first of April. The Negroes are interested in getting higher wages also getting better positions as far as jobs, they want to be hired as truck drivers, better positions in the processing department, warehouse, machanics and etc. Tomorrow one of the men will bring in to the office all of the contracts and the constitutions to the unions so that Attorney Harris can look them over and see if any typo legal actions can be taken. They are interested in a boycott. February 9, there will be another meeting at 4:30 p.m.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 18, 1965

Mr. Andy B. Andersen
2129 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Andersen:

Thank you very much for your letter concerning the incident of February 12. It is no surprise. I will share your letter with the local chapter of CORE. They likely will wait to see if the drug store management gives you a statement of policy. On the basis of such a statement — or the absence of it — we in CORE will be able to determine our next logical step. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

New Orleans CORE

2129 S. Carrollton Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 12, 1965

Department of Customer Relations
Katz & Bestoff, Inc.
900 Camp, New Orleans

Dear Sirs:

On Friday, February 12, I was shopping at the K & B Drug Store located on the corner of Carrollton and Claiborne. I was looking at the selection of paperback books when I heard someone say, "If you want a book, go buy one; if not, move on. This isn't a library." Being rather startled, I turned and asked how I was to know whether or not I wanted a book if I was not permitted to look at it first. Then I discovered that the floorwalker, or whatever he was, was not talking to me but to a Negro man who had just walked up to the magazines. The floorwalker turned to me and explained that he did not mean me. He said that "we" keep the "niggers" away from the magazines because "they" steal "us" blind.

I was shocked. One of the reasons I trade at K & B is that it has always seemed to be above any such discriminatory practices. Negro and white work and shop side by side. The remarks of the floorwalker, therefore, seemed all the more out of place. I am not going to bother you with silly threats of taking my business elsewhere. Quite obviously, an enterprise of your size would not miss the patronage of one family. If, however, you decide to respond to this letter, I hope you will not bore me with statistics concerning how much money is lost each year to people stealing magazines and how many of those caught prove to be Negro. I am working on a Ph.D. in Sociology at Tulane and therefore, I am well aware of crime rates by type of crime and by race of offender. In return, I will not bore you with a social psychological explanation of the racial differential in crime rates and of how discriminatory practices increase rather than decrease this problem.

Of course, the policy of your company is really not my business. However, I doubt if many of K & B's Negro customers would agree. From the number and locations of your stores it is obvious that you do a substantial amount of business with Negroes. I wonder how many would continue to patronize a store which assumes that because a person is Negro he is a thief and must not be allowed the same shopping rights as whites. In this period of sensitivity and action the Negro has become increasingly aware of the power of economic boycott. The thought of a picket's sign saying "K & B assumes Negroes are thiefs" is not a pleasant one. But, it would be unfair of me to attack the reputation and intentions of your company without first giving you a chance to

explain the incident. Perhaps the floorwalker was expressing his own disgustingly stupid prejudice and was not speaking for the company. Perhaps the person asked to "move on" was a known shoplifter and that the floorwalker's deplorable use of the term "nigger" was only a case of bad manners and worse judgment, but that it was not a statement of the K & B racial policy. I am confident that there is a satisfactory explanation. I hope you will see fit to offer it.

I am sending copies of this letter to the New Orleans offices of the NAACP and CORE. You might like to send them a copy of your explanation if you chose to offer one. Some of the more militant groups do not have offices, I am told, and you could not send them copies of whatever reply you chose to make. To be fair, therefore, I will not give copies of this letter to their campus representatives unless you decide not to offer a satisfactory explanation.

Thank you for your consideration. I am confident that this was just an unfortunate incident and that K & B's good name is deserved.

Sincerely,

Andy B. Anderson

MSS CORE -
86 SOUTHERN
10-11 REGIONAL

Va. Office

Administration - Conferences

1962, March, Sept, 1964, Feb - 1965, Aug

Guide for S.C. project staff
File (staff copy)

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:3
RFB

MAR 22 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue
North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

This is in reference to a letter dated December 14, 1961, from Mr. Adrian W. DeWind, Attorney, New York City, in which he requests in your behalf a ruling that your present exemption from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code will not be adversely affected by the voter registration program you propose to undertake.

The information available for our use in considering your request includes that furnished at a conference held in the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service on January 31, 1962, between our representatives and Mr. Harold C. Fleming and Mr. Adrian W. DeWind, as well as that presented by Mr. DeWind in his letter of February 9, 1962.

The purpose of the program called Project is to develop educational programs which will be most effective in providing voters with the knowledge and will to register. Inasmuch as there are various agencies and groups actively engaged in and staffed for work in voter registration areas, you do not propose to have Project do the field work itself. Rather, you believe that such work can be done most economically and effectively by organizations experienced therein. Accordingly, Project will grant funds and provide consultants for approved voter registration programs conducted by these organizations. In this connection, it appears that Project intends to support a variety of programs: Some involving voter education on an individual basis; some on a group or meeting basis; some working primarily through church organizations; others through community or civic groups. So long as a program is practicable and appears effectively designed to secure voter registration, does not unduly duplicate any other approved program, meets the conditions of Project and will be useful as a source of research, knowledge and experience, it may be considered for approval.

Programs of the cooperating organizations must be submitted to and approved by Project before any grant is made. Basically, approval will be limited to organizations which in your opinion have a background, experience, knowledge and personnel fitted to carry out the work of Project. No program will be approved which does not provide that the program, its employees and agents will refrain from any partisan political propaganda or activity aimed at influencing legislation or supporting any political party or the campaign of any candidate for election to public office. Further, cooperating organizations will be required to submit a proposed detailed budget of their programs, to establish and maintain separate accounting records for Project funds, and to conduct the Project program separately and apart from any of their other activities which are not exclusively charitable or educational. The Project staff will visit and work with the cooperating organizations in the field and the staff will also have the right at any time to examine the pertinent accounting records of each cooperating organization. You intend by such supervision to assure that any misuse of Project funds would come almost immediately to the attention of the Project Director. Furthermore, since payments on the grant to each cooperating organization will be made quarterly, the possibility of cancelling the unpaid balance of the grant will serve as a sanction against the diversion of funds by these organizations from their Project-approved programs.

In addition to the above activities, it is indicated that Project will be used to obtain reports of the programs from the cooperating organizations. The reports will disclose in detail information with respect to the activities, areas of operation, public response, problems encountered, solutions developed and results of the programs. The programs will be analyzed and additional independent research in the matter will be conducted by the Project staff and your research department. After Project has been completed, you intend to publish a report, analysis and evaluation of the programs.

We have concluded that, if you operate Project strictly in accordance with the representations made by Mr. DeWind in his letters of December 14, 1961 and February 9, 1962, the

activity will not adversely affect your present exemption from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code. In this connection, it is requested that you submit with your annual information return, Form 990-A, a statement in duplicate disclosing full details with respect to your operation of Project during the year covered by the return. The statement should include among other things a complete description of the activities of Project during the year, how the programs of the cooperating organizations are being conducted, the name of each cooperating organization and the amount of the grant made by you to each organization. There is enclosed a copy of this ruling which should be attached to the information return when it is filed.

The District Director of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Georgia, is being notified of this action.

Very truly yours,

John W S Littleton
Director, Tax Rulings Division

Enclosure:
Copy of this ruling.

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta - September 13-14, 1962

A new participating agency representative, Vincent Harding of the Mennonite Service Committee, was introduced and briefly described the program of the Committee.

There was discussion of New Orleans desegregation developments. It was noted that 36 Roman Catholic schools opened on a desegregated basis in September, 1962. The exact number of Negro students involved was unknown. 20 public schools with 108 Negro students were involved.

There was a report on the desegregation this September in the Chattanooga public schools. There was no trouble or violence in the community due to the efforts of the Mayor's committee and the activities of the police. The community had been prepared for the maintenance of law and order. There has been some movement of white families from their old residences to areas which do not involve desegregation. There is severe overcrowding of Negro Junior High Schools in which Negro students have to attend school from 2:30 in the afternoon until 7:30 at night. There was a boycott initially of 600 of the 800 students attending one school.

North Carolina developments were noted. Seven or more of the North Carolina communities have some desegregation this year, bringing the total up to 19. Four school boards in North Carolina have taken desegregation action voluntarily this year.

Atlanta representatives advised that 10 schools were now desegregated involving 44 Negro students in Atlanta.

It was reported that 83 motels have been desegregated through the efforts of CORE and NAACP in Florida. There was discussion of the fact that there is a need for more integrated groups to stop at motels that have been desegregated.

Fred Routh, Executive Director of NAIRO, outlined the role of his organization. He stated that NAIRO is interested in the well being of intergroup relations professionals, the development of professional performance, the encouraging of employment of professionals rather than individuals being selected on the basis of politics. Routh also advised that NAIRO is developing projects in cooperation with the federal government and private agencies.

Routh also described the annual conference of NAIRO which will take place in Washington November 28 to December 1. The theme of the conference is the role of government in intergroup relations.

There was discussion of the Albany situation. The difficulties have been increased by personality and organizational splits

in the Negro community and leadership. There were suggestions for future cooperation between intergroup agencies.

It was proposed that the tactics in Albany may project for agencies the strategy that demonstrations be held in tough areas so as to have the segregationists suggest court action to resolve the crisis situations as they did in Albany, with the segregationists stating in effect "why don't you (Negroes) take a gradual approach in the courts." Others questioned whether there was a danger for some agencies in having their resources completely involved in demonstrations and not being used constructively to deal with substantive issues. The question was also raised whether the stirring up of a situation generally has any effect upon segregationist thinking.

Les Dunbar presented a discussion of the current status of pupil placement laws, tokenism and recent legal challenges. He outlined the various existant plans. The Baltimore plan provides for free choice: a child can go to any school in the city. The Washington-St. Louis plans utilize vigorous academic criteria. The Louisville plan involves free choice. As one proceeds further south, the plans are designed to minimize desegregation. Pupil placement actually involves the selective assignment of children after they apply for transfer. Outside of the states of North Carolina and Virginia, the Alabama plan, which has been upheld on its face as constitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, is the model for other southern states.

Pupil placement laws have led to token desegregation involving about 5,000 Negro children in 11 states, exclusive of West Texas.

Dunbar discussed the recent judicial decisions in Memphis, New Orleans and Roanoke, Virginia, which indicate that pupil placement laws cannot be used as a desegregation plan. They can only be used after schools are already desegregated. We are apparently approaching a significant legal turning point in the concept of pupil placement. There are apparently more cases regarding school desegregation being filed in the North at this time than in the South, leading to the possibility that some of these northern decisions will have an effect upon southern cases. A number of these cases are grappling with the concept of neighborhood schools.

Dunbar suggested that we are now running out of the "soft spots" involving peaceful change. We may now be entering a period of crisis again with the breakdown of law enforcement in more difficult areas. Examples given were Birmingham, Mississippi, and Albany, Georgia. It was strongly suggested that our respective agencies plan for this new crisis.

Justin Finger discussed the activities of radical right organizations in the South. He suggested that they had little impact in the Deep South, that most of their strength is present in Texas and Florida. Finger discussed the recent indications of a resurgence of Klan activity and the association of the Klan with the National States Rights Party. Finger pointed to increased activities in Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere.

CORE has recently received a shocking report on the case of Clyde Kennard, presently ~~imprisoned~~ now imprisoned in Mississippi. The story cannot be authenticated, but is too serious and too urgent to let lie.

The story is this. ~~Mr.~~ Kennard — believed by ~~many~~ CORE ~~to be an~~ (and many others) to be imprisoned in gross injustice — is ~~seriously~~ dangerously ill. He is ~~now~~ known to have ~~cancer~~ visited the cancer clinic of the U. of Mississippi hospital on several occasions. But it is ~~said~~ alleged he is no longer ~~allowed~~ permitted to visit the clinic.

In addition, Kennard has been denied parole or probation even though his illness is known to parole board members. He has been eligible for parole for some time now.

In 1960 Kennard was convicted ~~of~~ of complicity in the theft of $2500 worth of chicken feed. CORE ~~feels strongly~~ is completely firmly convinced the young man was punished because he attempted to enroll in Miss. Southern Univ. in 1959. He was convicted on the unsupported testimony of a single witness. He was convicted by a jury

There was evaluation of the use of time during the Conference period. There were some who felt that the early evening period could be used for business with the late evening reserved for social activities.

It was agreed that the next conference would be held in Atlanta on January 3 and 4.

Wiley Branton gave a progress report on the Voter Education Project. He discussed the current programs: Atlanta has brought in 5,015 new registered voters; Durham, N.C., 3,700; Raleigh, N.C., 1,641; Mississippi, 61; Baton Rouge, La., 297; South Carolina, 1,135; Chattanooga, Tenn., 1,800; Knoxville, Tenn., 1,000; Virginia, 3,100; the project to date has spent $32,000 for a total of 21,000 reported new voters. Branton also reported on the harrassment of organizational leaders who attended the Voter Education meetings in Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Branton discussed the problems the Project has had in relationship to publicity which the Southern Conference Education Fund and its field representative had received in the Jackson Daily News in Mississippi.

✓ New Orleans suit (hotels desire it)

~~Southern bonds~~

Small-town emphasis

✓ Clyde Kennard

✓ Legal cases in Baton Rouge defamation Ronnie Cox Pet.

Bond: at arrest

interim before ~~trial~~ appeal

appeal

~~Alyce Hendrick~~

✓ Alabama injunctions

Big-business control.

CLINIC ON NON-VIOLENCE

Ebony Hotel Plaquemine, Louisiana
February 8, 1964 10:00 A.M.

The following parishes were represented: East Feliciana, West Feliciana, St. Helena, and Iberville. There were, off and on, 65 persons in attendance.

After roll call and the opening freedom songs, Ronnie Moore delivered remarks on the philosophy of non-violence. He stressed that non-violence is an attitude as well as a way of action, and traced the history of non-violent thinking from Christ through Gandhi. He then pointed out that in the movement non-violence can be a way of life or just a tactic. In discussion afterwards, several of the young people questioned their own feelings about non-violence in various situations of tension.

In a talk on the history and structure of CORE, Mike Lesser compared CORE with SNCC and the NAACP. He explained that local CORE chapters have two distinctive characteristics, that they must believe in direct action, and that they have a large degree of local autonomy. He then noted that there were different types of membership in CORE. A brief history of CORE since its founding followed.

Ronnie Moore presented CORE's plan to promote chapter development throughout the 6th Congressional District. He called on each parish represented to list targets in its communities.

West Feliciana: nothing is desegregated. Segregated facilities include lunch counters and the public library

East Feliciana: the courtroom has been informally desegregated. Still segregated are the library, lunch counters, and parking lot

St. Helena: there has been an unsuccessful attempt to use the public library, and another attempt will be made. Lunch counters are still segregated

The group then split up into the following workshops, which reported in the general session afterwards:

1. Voter registration: Canvassing is a very effective technique of arousing interest in voter registration. There was discussion on how to deal with the various excuses people use to avoid trying to register, and a brief discussion on VR procedures. It was announced that March is to be Voter Registration Month, and the last two weeks of February are to be Voter Registration Training Weeks.

2. Picketing, slective buying, and negotiations: The group discussed types of picketing and relevant rules and laws.

The question was raised on how to negotiate, and it was pointed out that we should always be willing to negotiate when the merchants are ready to do so together. Ronnie Moore pointed out that before picketing, there must be a boycott to picket for, and before the boycott, there must be attempts to negotiate. Check local ordinances before beginning any picket action.

3. Group discipline and jail discipline: It was pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to follow instructions from the group leader, even if you think it is wrong. Also, nothing should be done unless the whole group decides to do it. The pros and cons of going limp versus going with the police voluntarily. Jail conditions were described, and it was emphasized that the group should stay in jail and not bond out right away. Ronnie noted the importance of establishing a schedule, and remembering that you are in jail for a purpose.

In remarks on violence in the face of violence, Ronnie Moore stimulated the group to think of how they would react in various situations of violence, both on a demonstration and in private life.

Mary Hamilton lead a discussion on the general tachniques of non-violence, then conducted a demonstration of methods of self-protection.

Ronnie Moore then led a session on future action. Three projects were suggested: going back to the communities and setting up negotiations with merchants, then picketing if necessary; working on voter registration; and working on coordinated action against the library. It was agreed that there would be a tri-parish sit-in at the libraries on March 7, and that in preparation each group would have non-violent training sessions. All participants agreed to spend at least 20 days in jail, with no bail. In any case, everyone agreed not to accept cash bond. Each parish chose a representative to help carry out these suggestions, and to get in touch with young people in his parish for the next clinic, to be held in late March. The representatives are: W. Felicia na: Alvin Cloy; E. Feliciana: Marshall Flowers; Iberville: Kenny Johnson; St. Helena: David Howard.

After dinner, the group was given instructions on how to picket, then split up into couples to picket. Picket lines were established at Food Town, West Bros., the Court House, Town Hall, and along Railroad Avenue. The experience turned out to be very valuable for everyone, and the general reaction was that picketing wasn't as easy as it seemed, but that it was enjoyable nonetheless. There was some white heckling, and the police stopped all the picketers to explain picketing rules to them. A Post photographer was present to take pictures. In all cases, picketers maintained their cool.

The clinic adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

CORE

CLINIC ON NON-VIOLENCE

EBONY HOTEL 306 IVEY STREET, PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA

FEBRUARY 8, 1964, 10 A.M.

AGENDA

I. Freedom Songs

II. The Philosophy Of Non-Violence

III. History And Structure Of CORE

IV. Strides In Chapter Development In The Sixth Congressional District Of Louisiana

V. Workshops:
   1. Voter registration drives
   2. Picketing and selective buying
   3. Negotiations
   4. Perspectives on non-violence in Louisiana
   5. Jail discipline and group discipline

VI. Non-Violence In The Face Of Violence

VII. Socio-Dramas:
   1. In the registrars office
   2. Canvassing in Negro neighborhoods
   3. Picketing
   4. Sit-in demonstrations — how to respond to police
   5. Join-ins, pray-ins and read-ins

Break for lunch — set up library action

VIII. Suggestions For Direct-Action Emphasis:
   1. Statewide protest aimed at obliteration of Louisiana segregation laws
   2. Applying direct-action in the community
      --library sit-ins
        office sit-ins
        jail-ins
        marches

IX. Closing

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

24 March 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
c/o Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter from M. J. Jones as well as my reply to him. Jim asked me to forward it on to you and suggested that you make the meeting if possible. I have suggested to Mr. Jones that you will write him yourself letting him know whether or not you can attend.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

P.S. I am enclosing a mileage statement from Spriver Gordon. I understand that Marcia is sending out a memorandum to the drivers asking them to send future reports to you.

P.P.S. McCain tells me that Mary X may attend in your stead. I appended a note to that effect on my letter to Jones. Former apparently gave McCain and I different instructions on this matter. C'est la vie.

GRC

MAR 9 1964

THE CHATTANOOGA COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION

433½ EAST NINTH STREET
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
Telephone 267-9955

H. J. TRAYLOR, PRESIDENT

M. J. JONES, RESEARCH COORDINATOR

March 6, 1964

Mr. James L. Farmer
CORE Representative
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action is to sponsor a regional Conference on Jobs, Freedom and Citizenship Responsibility April 14-15, 1964 here in Chattanooga. The Conference is under the sponsorship of such organizations as: The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action, The Southern Regional Council, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, The National Urban League, The Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church, The Committee of Southern Churchmen, The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, etc.

I am wondering if in addition to soliciting your sponsorship, you would agree to accept some program responsibility in the area of giving us an assessment of "The Present Civil Rights Thrust from the Vantage Point of CORE".

We have taken the liberty of inviting three or four other persons to participate in other capacities. With your permission I hope they can participate.

Please let me know as soon as possible concerning sponsorship and your possible participation.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Jones

MJJ/lmp

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street Room203
New Orleans Louisiana 70113

31 March 1964

Mr. M.J. Jones
Research Coordinator
The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action
433½ East Ninth Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

Miss Mary Hamilton, CORE field secretary, made a special request that she be assigned to attend the CCCA Regional Conference. Miss Hamilton is interested because she has worked in Tennessee - being at various times in Oak Ridge, Lebanon, and as far west as Jackson. Knowing this, I readily fell in accord with her suggestion.

However, Miss Hamilton is presently quite ill, and her doctor refuses permission for her to work during the next thirty days. My alternate selection is Mr. Marvin Robinson, CORE field secretary presently assigned to Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. Robinson was one of the leaders of the first direct action among students at Southern University. Since joining the CORE staff he was one of the liaison team that worked with the CORE Freedom Walkers last spring. Subsequently he played a magnificent role in the campaign in Gadsden, Alabama last year.

Mr. Robinson is a polished speaker; I am confident he will do full justice to the proposed topic, "The Present Civil Rights Thrust from the Vantage Point of CORE."

I wish the conference every success.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH:ch
cc: Gordon Carey
Marvin Robinson

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans Louisiana 70113

31 March 1964

Marvin Robinson
c/o James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

The enclosed letter tells the story of how you are to serve in the stead of Jim Farmer. Even before Mary asked, the conference had requested - naturally - Farmer. But alas and alack, it was not to be.

Seriously, I hope you can work this into your schedule without any problems. If such should develop, please contact me at once.

Sincerely,

RH:ch

24 March 1964

Mr. M. J. Jones
Research Coordinator
The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action
433½ East Ninth Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

I am replying to your March 6 letter to Mr. Farmer. The Congress of Racial Equality would be most happy to endorse the regional Conference on Jobs, Freedom and Citizenship Responsibility being held by the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action.

Mr. Farmer unfortunately will not be able to attend. However, he has suggested that the Associate Director, Mr. Richard Haley, might be able to do so. I am forwarding a copy your letter and my reply to Mr. Haley who should be in touch with you directly.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

cc: Richard Haley

South Corp.

November 17,1964

Richard Haley
Southern Director of CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orlean, Louisiana

Dear Dick,

There will only be two people coming from Jonesboro to the staff meeting., Which will be Willie Green and myself. (both negroes) Neither of us were examined by the doctor last summer.

Hope to see you on the 26th.

For Freedom,
Frederick Brooks

*. Neither will be present. Jonesboro will send

C.C. Dr. Levine

Charles Fenton w.

November 15, 1964

(16)

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Mr Haley,

The following people from the Meridian and Clarke County Staff are going to attend the staff conference:

Preston Ponder	male	Negro	had check-up
Joe Morse	male	white	no check-up
Mary Slote	female	white	no check-up
Ken Slote	male	white	no check-up
Frank Wright	male	white	no check-up
Judy Wright	female	white	no check-up
Marjorie Henderson	female	white	had check-up
Linda Allenstein	female	white	had check-up
Greg Kaslo	male	white	had check-up
Gunter Frentz	male	white	no check-up
Sandra Watts	female	white	no check-up
Barbara Moss	female	Negro	no check-up
Eric Weinberger	male	white	no check-up
Elaine Weinberger	female	white	no check-up
Freeman Cocroft	male	white	had check-up
Jim Collier	male	Negro	no check-up

Those who had the physical exam at Togaloo are indicated by "had check-up". Those who did not have the exam are indicated by the "no check-up".

Sincerely,

Sandra Watts
Meridian COFO
2505½ 5th. Street
Meridian, Mississippi

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
November 17, 1964

(6)

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE southern office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick,

The following people will attend the staff conference:

Spiver W. Gordon, Negro male
David S. McVoy, white male
Sidney Daniels, Negro male
Stuart Wechsler, white male
Sadie Jones, Negro female
Helen Henderson, Negro female

None of these were examined by the Doctor in Togaloo

Yours in freedom,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary

cc: Dr. Dave Levine
10 W. 15th St.
New York 11, N. Y.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge; Louisiana
November 18, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

There will be 21 people attending the Staff Conference. Their names, sex, and race is listed below.

Names	Race	Sex
Ronnie M, Moore	Negro	Male
~~Willie Green, Jr.~~	~~Negro~~	~~Male~~
~~Fred Brooks~~	~~Negro~~	~~Male~~
Claudia Edwards	Negro	Female
Frank Battiste	Negro	Male
Sharon Burger	White	Female
Oreatha Castle	Negro	Female
Alvin Culpepper	Negro	Male
Cathy Cortez	Negro	Female
Charles Fenton	White	Male
Judy Rollins	Negro	Female
Henry Brown	Negro	Male
~~Bob Weaver~~	~~White~~	~~Male~~
Verla Bell	Negro	Female
Christine Wright	Negro	Female
Joyce Johnson	Negro	Female
Bill Yates	White	Male
Dave Kramer	White	Male
Marian Bernard	Negro	Female
Loria Davis	Negro	Female

No body on the Louisiana Staff was examined by the doctor at Togaloo last Summer.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc. Dr. Dave Levine

The following figures are the results of a survey of voter registration in the state's counties.

Registration figures are from official records or the best possible estimates received from election officials. Predictions were made by key newsmen in each of the 46 counties.

	1964 Voter Registration	1960 Voter Registration	1964 Negro Registration	1960 Results	1964 Prediction
Abbeville	7,000	6,323	900	Kennedy	Johnson
Aiken	30,000	24,860	4,000	Nixon	Goldwater
Allendale	3,404	2,650	504	Nixon	Goldwater
Anderson	37,500	27,411	7,500	Kennedy	Johnson
Bamberg	5,569	4,169	1,400	Nixon	Goldwater
Barnwell	8,300	6,270	1,500	Nixon	Goldwater
Beaufort	10,000	5,875	3,500	Nixon	Goldwater
Berkeley	14,000	8,650	4,000	Kennedy	Goldwater
Calhoun	2,902	2,171	487	Nixon	Goldwater
Charleston	64,285	47,350	13,975	Nixon	Goldwater
Cherokee	15,683	11,782	1,438	Kennedy	Johnson
Chester	13,083	10,599	3,000	Kennedy	Johnson
Chesterfield	13,336	10,144	2,400	Kennedy	Johnson
Clarendon	5,231	4,151	523	Nixon	Goldwater
Colleton	9,915	7,129	1,870	Nixon	Goldwater
Darlington	18,000	13,497	5,000	Kennedy	Goldwater
Dillon	9,000	6,348	2,500	Kennedy	Goldwater
Dorchester	9,614	7,446	1,750	Nixon	Goldwater
Edgefield	4,600	3,655	650	Nixon	Goldwater
Fairfield	8,700	5,153	1,650	Kennedy	Goldwater
Florence	23,330	19,460	4,458	Kennedy	Toss-Up
Georgetown	11,511	7,422	4,604	Kennedy	Johnson
Greenville	74,402	54,084	8,368	Nixon	Goldwater
Greenwood	18,014	12,539	2,300	Kennedy	Johnson
Hampton	5,721	3,810	1,025	Nixon	Goldwater
Horry	23,000	17,616	2,300	Kennedy	Goldwater
Jasper	3,780	2,858	1,200	Nixon	Goldwater
Kershaw	13,128	10,179	2,266	Nixon	Johnson
Lancaster	18,065	14,034	1,800	Kennedy	Johnson
Laurens	16,037	11,033	6,400	Kennedy	Johnson
Lee	5,504	5,076	1,150	Kennedy	Goldwater
Lexington	24,000	17,000	3,500	Nixon	Goldwater
McCormick	2,110	1,787	210	Kennedy	Goldwater
Marion	7,670	6,894	1,200	Kennedy	Johnson
Marlboro	9,000	8,142	1,200	Kennedy	Johnson
Newberry	12,200	9,435	1,600	Kennedy	Toss-Up
Oconee	13,500	10,639	1,400	Kennedy	Johnson
Orangeburg	22,102	14,617	6,483	Nixon	Goldwater
Pickens	17,000	11,106	1,700	Nixon	Goldwater
Richland	67,500	43,802	8,750	Nixon	Goldwater
Saluda	5,250	4,662	440	Kennedy	Goldwater
Spartanburg	64,300	47,519	7,171	Kennedy	Johnson
Sumter	14,000	10,476	4,200	Nixon	Goldwater
Union	14,261	11,433	1,428	Kennedy	Goldwater
Williamsburg	10,000	6,942	1,933	Nixon	Goldwater
York	28,300	21,013	3,500	Kennedy	Goldwater
Totals	816,457	599,920	138,543		

JOHNSON by 31 vote

JOHNSON by 631 vote
GOLDWATER by 3189
GOLDWATER by 1282

GOLDWATER by 174

GOLDWATER by 2449

GOLDWATER by 716

614

GOLDWATER by 1151

GOLDWATER by 2349

JOHNSON by 77

JOHNSON by 1054

November 13, 1964

Mr. Mitch Meisner
108 Davis Hall
Amherst College
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Meisner,

I will accept your invitation to attend the three day conference to be held at the college.

Please send me further information on the conference.

Yours truly,

David J. Dennis

DJD/vjr

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights for All"
132 3rd St., S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003 phone 547-8700
New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400
ROY WILKINS Chairman ARNOLD ARONSON Secretary

MEMO: No. 49
December 9, 1964

TO: Cooperating Organizations
FROM: Arnold Aronson, Secretary

A NEW PHASE IN CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ENFORCEMENT: TITLE VI RULES

For those of us working for enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, last week brought a new advance - and new obligations. The President approved the first set of regulations aimed at ending discrimination in all federally-assisted programs. Now the groups within the Leadership Conference must begin to work for the observance of these rules.

Seven agencies, administering some of the major programs of federal aid, issued the first regulations. The President approved them on Dec.3 and they take effect 30 days after that.

Schools, Health Services, Farm Programs Affected

Hundreds of federal programs and activities are going to be subject to the regulations that, under the authority of Title VI of the Act, are meant to make all federally-assisted programs available to everyone without regard to race, color or national origin. School lunches and food stamps, rural electrification and farm price supports, unemployment insurance, manpower development and training, school construction, health and welfare services - these are a few of the programs covered by these far-reaching rules.

In general, each set of regulations sets forth the discriminations that are prohibited, the programs covered and procedures for complaint and conciliation.

The seven agencies that issued the first regulations are: the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Labor and Health, Education and Welfare; the General Services Administration; the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the National Science Foundation.

Eighteen other agencies, including the Department of Defense, are still scheduled to issue their regulations. Those are not expected to be approved until next month.

How Good Are the Regulations?

It is too soon to properly evaluate their effectiveness. Clarence Mitchell, chairman of the regular Washington meetings of the Leadership Conference, expressed cautious optimism about the rules. Because of their scope and technical nature, he said, it was impossible to know how they will work.

The regulations, he pointed out, were prepared by the staffs of the various government agencies and groups in the Conference had no opportunity to make specific recommendations. But he believes they implement the spirit of the Civil Rights Act.

The Conference will continue to study the rules and report on them from time to time.

Who Polices the Regulations? Everyone.

No matter how good the regulations are, their effectiveness depends upon their administration. While agencies will now seek assurances of compliance from state and local officials and institutions, before making new grants or continuing old ones, someone has to look behind those assurances. And most agencies are shorthanded.

An official of one of the agencies whose regulations were approved last week, probably spoke for most of them when he observed, "We look to groups like yours (those participating in the Leadership Conference) to help us obtain compliance."

This places on all of us the obligation of becoming familiar with the regulations. Unfortunately, they are too voluminous to permit us to supply our entire mailing list with copies.

How To Get Your Copy

The regulations appear in a 36-page supplement to the Federal Register which costs 15 cents a copy. It can be ordered from:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Ask for Vol.29, No.236 of the Federal Register, "Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

The regulations will be tested, ultimately, by the complaints they generate. Every group in the Leadership Conference can help obtain compliance with these rules by making its members familiar with them and urging them to be vigilant for violations.

HOUSE LIBERALS URGE NEW RULES REFORMS

There was a new development this week in the fight to make the House of Representatives more responsive to the will of its majority. Leaders of the Democratic Study Group, an association of more than 100 liberal Democratic Congressmen, agreed on eight changes in House rules and Party Procedures, and began circulating them among their members.

To some extent the proposed rules reforms coincide with those endorsed by groups in the Leadership Conference at our November 24 meeting (see MEMO: No.48). The proposals are still subject to further consideration at the Democratic Party caucus scheduled for the afternoon of January 2. The full caucus will decide which of the proposed changes should be fought for when the 89th Congress convenes on January 4.

However, the list of rules changes and party reforms being proposed are worth noting because they delineate the issues that will confront the House as soon as it gets to work. The DSG leaders propose that:

1. The House be empowered, by majority vote, to take up a bill if the Rules Committee fails to clear it in 21 days. To set this procedure in motion, the Speaker may recognize the chairman of the committee handling the bill (or the ranking majority member who favors it, if the chairman does not) to call up the measure for House consideration.

2. The House be empowered by majority vote to send to conference with the Senate any bill that has passed both Houses. Implementation of this procedure would also be at the Speaker's discretion.

3. Committee assignments made by the Committee on Committees at the start of Congress should be subject to approval by the Democratic caucus.

4. Two Democratic members who worked for the Goldwater-Miller ticket, Representatives John Bell Williams (Miss.) and Albert Watson (S.C.) should be stripped of their seniority.

(It was the consensus of the groups at the Leadership Conference meeting to endorse very similar proposals. No position was taken by Conference groups on the remaining proposals.)

5. The number of signatures needed on a discharge petition to take a bill away from a hostile petition should be reduced from the present 218 to 175. This proposal, too, would let the Speaker decide whether or not to recognize the member seeking to put the procedure into effect.

6. Party ratios on all committees should be revised to reflect the 68 per cent Democratic control of the House.

7. A Democratic Policy or Steering Committee should be established "to discuss and implement leadership policy on legislative proposals."

8. A Joint House-Senate Committee should be set up to consider proposals to modernize Congressional procedures and to update the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act.

2. Action against Eastland - Since the Senate Judiciary Committee has a deciding voice on judgeships and on much major legislation including civil rights and immigration laws, and since the only way to get Senate action on the Civil Rights Bill last term was to bypass Judiciary, Conference representatives last week readily agreed to support efforts to block Senator James O. Eastland from continuing as the committee chairman. The Mississippian merited such attention, a representative observed, since he was "the Senator who least supported policies of his party in the area of his committee."

What Cooperating Groups Can Do

Between now and January 4, when Congress reconvenes, we will be sending you further plans on the rules fight and perhaps additional details about the proposed changes. Meanwhile, you can help build public support for these reforms:

1. Alert your membership to the need for the changes and prepare to work for them.

2. Most members of Congress will be home between now and the opening day. That affords your members an unusual opportunity to form delegations that can visit Representatives and Senators and urge them to back reforms that will mean a more democratic Congress.

CONFERENCE BACKS NEW LEGISLATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION

During the nearly three hours of discussion last week, Leadership Conference representatives endorsed several specific legislative proposals and agreed to explore new possibilities of community action.

The Conference was fortunate to have present at this session two veterans of the Mississippi struggle, Aaron Henry, leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and Charles Evers, NAACP field secretary for the state and brother of Medgar Evers. Both men gave vivid accounts of what they must endure in their state and urged the Conference to adopt a broad program in support of their fight for full equality.

Registrars and Recompense

Because of the slow pace of change in Mississippi and other states of the deep South and because of the many incidents this past summer of connivance by state officials in acts of harassment and brutality, the representatives at last week's meeting decided to renew their request for at least two pieces of legislation:

1. One would authorize the President to appoint Federal registrars for states in which voting rights are still being denied because of race.

2. Another would make states liable for any mistreatment by their police or other officials of persons exercising their constitutional rights.

2. Seven-Day Conference Report Rule - This would also help break the Rules Committee bottleneck. Where a bill has passed both House and Senate and it is necessary to adjust differences between two versions before final passage, the House Rules Committee would get 7 days in which to send the bill to conference. If the Rules Committee failed to act, the House could order the bill sent to conference by a vote of the majority.

3. Give the Speaker Greater Power - This is meant to avoid seniority as the sole criterion for appointing committee chairmen. In order to make it easier for the majority party to bring its legislative program to the floor, it is proposed that the Speaker of the House be empowered to nominate the chairmen of all standing committees and, in addition, the majority members of two key committees - Ways and Means and the Rules Committee. These nominations would still be subject to approval by the caucus of the members of the majority party.

Rep. Richard Bolling (D., Mo.), who addressed last week's Leadership Conference meeting as one of the leaders of the fight for Congressional reform, observed that this change would make the Democratic caucus and leadership "visible and responsible."

4. Rules for the Rules Committee - a bar to efficient functioning of the Rules Committee, Mr. Bolling pointed out, is that unlike other committees it has no regular meeting day and follows procedures that vest too much power in the chairman. It is proposed to recast the committee's rules to fix a meeting day and to give the majority the right to determine agenda.

5. The Campaign to Strip Williams and Watson of Seniority - Closely allied to the Rules fight is the proposed course of action to be taken against two Democratic representatives, John Bell Williams of Mississippi and Albert W. Watson of South Carolina. In complete disregard of a warning from a group of liberal Democrats, they both campaigned for Goldwater. It is the intention of the liberal group, in consequence, to oppose the seating of these two men in the Democratic party caucus and to strip them of their seniority. While the Leadership Conference recognizes the right of any member of Congress to support any candidate he chooses, those who were present at last week's meeting agreed that such members should not be rewarded by the party they failed to support. So there was a consensus to endorse the move against Mr. Williams and Mr. Watson.

These Senate Reforms Were Backed

1. To break the Filibuster - The Leadership Conference has long recognized the filibuster as the weapon of the status quo. It has been often used to block important social legislation and its use last year kept the Senate from acting on the Civil Rights Bill for more than three months. Conference representatives, as they have since 1951, agreed last week to support an effort in this Congress to change the filibuster rule (Rule 22) so that instead of two-thirds of those present and voting, a constitutional majority of 51 members could vote to shut off debate.

Both of these measures represent omissions from the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Conference has endorsed them as long ago as 1960 and called for them this year in its platform presentations before both national conventions. The Civil Rights Commission unanimously recommended such legislation in its last annual report. Both are essential next steps in protecting rights by law.

Home Rule and Poverty

Conference representatives also endorsed, as they have before, home rule for the District of Columbia. And recognizing the new dimension to the civil rights struggle, the war on poverty, they agreed to back massive programs to create jobs and provide new economic and educational opportunities for the nation's poor.

Enforcement and Community Action

The Leadership Conference has already established liaison with government agencies that have responsibilities under the Civil Rights Act. It was the consensus at last week's meeting that this work must continue and that the Conference must press for strong enforcement policies.

The meeting also endorsed the appointment of a special subcommittee that will consider how groups within the Conference, in cooperation with government agencies, can undertake a series of community meetings designed to inform people about the contents of the Act and to help create a climate of compliance.

Additional details on the legislative proposals and the enforcement and community action programs will appear in future MEMOS.

But First The Rules Fight

The campaign for rules reform takes precedence over everything else in the next few weeks. If this MEMO has one principal purpose it is to ask you to join in that effort today.

#####

Dallas, Texas

AGENDA FOR THE SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1964

Registration - From 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Film - 8:00 p.m. "WALK IN MY SHOES"

Freedom Banquet - 7:30 p.m. Speaker James Farmer

Entertainment by local CORE chapter at 9:00 p.m. (Get aquainted Party)for members attending the Conference December 11-13th.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1964

Registration - 8:00 to 9:00 A.M.

Housing - 9:00 to 10:30 a.m. Isaac Reynolds

Employment 10:30 to 12:00 Bruce Baines

Lunch 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.

Education 1:30 to 3:00 Richard Haley

Publicity & Fund Raising 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Ed. Hollander

Voter Registration 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. Isaac Reynolds

Dinner 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. Local CORE will serve all meals Saturday - each meal will cost $1:00

Freedom Rally 7:30 p.m. (memorial Aud.)Speakers Jim Farmer & Dave Dennise

Sunday, December 13, 1964

Federal Program 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. Juidth Nusbsum

Politics & Civil Rights 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Dave Dennise

All persons attending the conference can stay at the San Ann Motel, 4910 2nd Ave. Dallas, Texas Tel. HA 83701. Rooms will cost $2.50 a night per person with three people assign to a room. A single room with one person in it will cost $5.50 per night.

Our Chapter will have_____people representing us and we will need____rooms for Friday___Saturday_____.
Please fill out the above form and return it to Bruce Baines or Rev. Earl Allen c/oDallas CORE 2525 Forrest Ave. Dallas Texas no later than December 1, 1964

NATIONAL
COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND LABOR
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N W WASHINGTON, D C 20036
TELEPHONE 202 - NORTH 7-3979

14 December 1964

PRESIDENT
James P. Mitchell
CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Rev. James L. Vizzard, S.J.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Ben Neufeld

To Directors representing Members

Subject National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest

From Ben Neufeld, Executive Secretary

At the Annual Meeting last week, the Directors voted to join as a co-sponsor of the National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest and to urge all of our members to do the same.

The enclosed documents from the Conference organization - a progress report on Conference preparations, the most recent revision of the tentative program and preliminary list of sponsors, and a model news story for the sponsors' own newspapers - are due you as NCALL members in any event.

Additionally, those of you who are already sponsors will want to know the latest about what you are sponsoring; those of you who are unable to join as national sponsors will want to know what is happening as it may affect your activities in the future; those of you who are still considering sponsorship will have more information on which to act now. If you are in the last of these categories, we hope to hear from you soon.

All of you are reminded that your local units or affiliates in the Southwest may be regional sponsors. Because of the emphasis on participation by the people of the region and the consequent assignment of program planning to the Phoenix office, I am unable to define the role you might play. However, I would suggest you have your people in the region discuss participation with the Conference Coordinator, Robert B Choate, or the Executive Secretary, Mrs Grace Gil Olivarez, at the Conference office

603 Security Building
234 North Central, Phoenix
Phone 602 258 3476

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

RE: PROGRESS ON NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POVERTY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Attached is the preliminary program to the National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest as well as a list of organizations presently sponsoring the Conference.

Despite the shortness of time in which we have had to work and some problems about obtaining facilities for the Conference, plans are moving ahead quite satisfactory. The Conference will be held at the Santa Rita Hotel, Tucson, Arizona, January 25-26, 1965. We have had assurances that Vice President Elect, Hubert Humphrey will be a major speaker of the Conference as well as will be Sargent Shriver of the Office of Employment Opportunity. The Most Rev. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio also has agreed to address the Conference. Invitations have been extended to the attached list of cabinet officers and agency heads requesting the participation of the departments in the Conference. In each instance, we have requested that papers be prepared outlining the role of the department in the Anti-Poverty program in the Southwest. When received, these papers will be distributed to the work-shop participants in advance of the Conference.

Invitations also have been extended to the House and Senate members of Congress from the five states in the southwest areas as well as to the attached list of House Committee Members. The Governors of the five states have been invited to attend as honored guests. This invitation has been extended by Governor-elect Goddard of Arizona and we have indications that most of the governors will attend or be represented.

It is essential that those of your people who would like to participate or attend the Conference contact the Phoenix Office immediately to insure scheduling on the program, and hotel reservations forms. In particular, if you have regional representation, these people should call:

Robert Choat, Conference Coordinator
603 Security Building
Phoenix, Arizona
Telephone No. 258-3476 - Area Code 602.

* * * * * *

[1964]

SOCIAL ACTION AFFAIRS SEMINAR

With the advent of the sit-in incidents it became apparent that the NFCCS has been, in large part, neglecting an area which, because of the Federation's very nature, must be concentrated upon. Thus, the Social Action Affairs Seminar has been structured to educate the student as thoroughly and as effectively as possible; and, secondly, this seminar is intended to motivate the student so that he may better implement the 1960-1961 Program of Social Action.

The SAA seminar will be held on Wednesday, August 31, from 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P.M. and on Thursday, September 1, from 12:30 to 6:00 P.M. Speakers shall include: Marvin Robinson, the former student body president of Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., who was expelled for his participation in the Baton Rouge sit-ins, and Peggi Alexander, Kenneth Frazier and Curtis Murphy, student participants in the Nashville sit-ins; M Mr. Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; and Mr. Jerry Belenker, Community Consultant of the Anti-Defamation League in Columbus, Ohio. Topics to be considered by the above speakers shall include respectively: "The sit-in incidents viewed from a national and local perspective, their legal, moral, economic and social repercussions, and plans for future sit-ins;" "The Church's viewpoint on Race Relations and the work of the Church in the South;" and "Urban Problems in the North." A question and answer period will follow each presentation. And, finally, small work groups will also be conducted, these groups--the essence of the seminar--will discuss the many problem areas of Human Relations.

In view of the fact that discussion would be futile without some knowledge of the problem, booklets compiled by the Social Action Division will be distributed to the students, Six of the booklets search out in detail the areas of housing, education, transportation, the sit-ins, employment, and the ethical and religious questions involved in segregation. Two others contain an exhaustive list of professional and non-professional Human Relations agencies.

The last, and most important, booklet presents the Program of Social Action for the ensuing year. The above literature will provide the student with both a sound basis for discussion and suggested means of participating in positive programs for the advancement of Interracial Justice. Many other professional journals and periodicals shall also be disseminated to the students.

Students who are interested in this problem, students who believe that something should be done about this problem, students who wish to help their fellow Americans, will all receive valuable and useful information and ideas by participating in the Social Action Affairs Seminar this Wednesday and Thursday.

Check
Bill Brown

12 January, 1965

Mr. Ben Neufeld
Executive Secretary
National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ben:

I am enclosing our check for $25. I am terribly sorry about the long delay.

I am sending copies of the Southwest Conference Call and program to Richard Haley, our Southern Director. I hope that he will have someone in attendance.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

MR/mt
Enc.

CC: Richard Haley

SIC

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

CORE's very tight financial situation makes it impractical for me to attend the Washington meeting. However, I would like very much to have a copy of the minutes of that meeting when these are distributed.

I will relay the announcement of the meeting to Jim McCain. He is presently on vacation, but will likely have returned to New York by that time. If so, it's possible he may be able to attend the meeting. I am sure he will if he can. Hope it will be a successful one, and that I can resume attendance in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc: Jim McCain

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POVERTY IN THE SOUTHWEST
TUCSON, ARIZONA
JANUARY 25-26, 1965

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

1. TO BROADCAST EXISTENCE AND NATURE OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AND RELATED FEDERAL ACTS WHICH ARE USEFUL IN TACKLING ROOTS OF POVERTY;

2. TO INSTIGATE INTEREST IN AND APPLICATIONS TO THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY BY CITIZENS OF THE SOUTHWEST;

3. TO REVEAL TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC THE NATURE, EXTENT, AND IMPLICATIONS OF POVERTY IN THE SOUTHWEST;

4. TO ADVOCATE AND URGE GREATER COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTHWEST;

5. TO AWAKEN NATIONAL INTEREST AND CONCERN FOR THE IMPOVERISHED OF THE SOUTHWEST;

6. TO IMPROVE INTER-GROUP COMMUNICATION IN FACING THE PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTHWEST;

7. TO AWAKEN PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIC INTEREST IN SOUTHWESTERN SOCIAL ISSUES.

MONDAY - JANUARY 25, 1965

9:00 .....PLENARY SESSION

9:00 - 9:10...Welcome (Governor Samuel P. Goddard, Jr. of Arizona)

9:10 - 9:30...Introduction (Conference chairman outlining purpose and method of conference)

9:30 - 10:15..Speech #1 Sargent Shriver

10:15 - 12:00..Panel (Description and discussion of poverty in the Southwest by regional experts.)

12:30 .....MIXER LUNCHEON

Speech #2 (Motivational: The moral reasons why we must make a major effort, working together, to eradicate the causes of poverty in this region)

Speaker: Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio

2:30 - 5:00...Workshop #1: "Citizens Hearings" with articulate and representative spokesmen for the poor being heard on their own problems by a group of knowledgeable and representative citizens.

7:00 .....DINNER

Speech #3 (A Republican leader looks at poverty in the Southwest)

Speaker:

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

as of 17 December 1964

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO
American G. I. Forum
The American Humane Association - Children's Division
American Veterans Committee
Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking
Church of the Brethren - General Brotherhood Board
Citizens Crusade Against Poverty
Community Service Organization
Credit Union National Association, Inc.
League of United Latin American Citizens
Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns, Dept. of Economic Life
Mexican American Political Association
National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor
National Association for Public School Adult Education
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Catholic Community Services
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Child Labor Committee
National Committee on the Education of Migrant Children
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Consumers League
National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor
National Council of Catholic Men
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Churches
Department of the Church in Town and Country
Department of Migrant and Indian Work
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Senior Citizens
National Education Association - Department of Rural Education
National Farmers Union
National Lutheran Council, Division of American Missions
National Organization for Mexican American Services
National Policy Committee on Pockets of Poverty
Office of the Lay Apostolate
Union of American Hebrew Congregations - Commission on Social Action
United Church - Board for Homeland Ministries
Department of the Church in Town and Country
Unitarian - Universalist Department of Social Responsibility
Unitarian - Universalist Service Committee, Inc.
United Packinghouse Workers, Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO
United Presbyterian Church, Board of National Missions
United Presbyterian Church, Office of Church and Society

February 10, 1965

Miss Carolyn F. Good
The Ohio Methodist Student Movement
82 Sixteenth Avenue
Columbus 1, Ohio

Dear Miss Good:

Regarding your recent letter requesting information about summer projects, I would like to refer you to our Southern Office. There will be a number of projects coordinated from that office and it would be better for you to get the information from "the horse's mouth."

Please direct your inquiries to: Mr. Richard Haley, Director, CORE Southern Office, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La. Mr. Haley is already aware that you hope to have this information by February 19, and will make every effort to get it to you by then.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:MS
cc: Richard Haley

17 Robinson ST
Sumter, S.C.
2-14-65.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

As To a reply To your letter, Feb. 5-65; I do hope That This report will be of some help. After listening To so many ideas, and problems, and So many questions aT The same Time, It was Valuable To all, here you learn how To put problems Together, and Work out a solution, and get results. To me in all workshops we hare different problems, Why people can't agree on right or Wrong. First we find The problem, and Try To work out a solution in a given community by helping The people To Try find an answer To Their problem. In The workshop we had different opinions we agreed on many points, it was

Very helpful, it gave us more ideas as to how to solve problems, we all hope that when we meet again the ones with the least ideas will find some solution to help them with their problems, so we can discuss what we accomplished at the last work shop.

In the name of freedom

Frank Robinson

P.S. Those attending were, Rev. Cox, Emerson Brown, James T. McCain. All from South Carolina.

The Ohio Methodist Student Movement

WESLEY FOUNDATIONS and WESLEY FELLOWSHIPS
OHIO AND NORTH-EAST OHIO CONFERENCES

Business Office →
AX1-2165
AX1-2055 - AC513

82 SIXTEENTH AVENUE
COLUMBUS 1, OHIO

Feb. 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Director, CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Haley,

I understand you are aware of the information that is wanted for the Ohio Methedist Student Movement annual winter conference to be held this next week. Approximately 200 students will be present at the conference in Mansfield. This will be an excellent opportunity for us to inform students concerning summer work projects. Will you be accepting student volunteers again this summer for the COFO project? We will appreciate any other information or literature you may have concerning other work of interest to students. I would also appreciate material that may be available in relation to the history of COFO. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Carolyn F. Good
Carolyn F. Good
OMSM World Christain Concerns Ch

File CCR

To: Haley

CORE Routing Memo

From: JFS

Date: 3/14/63

Action Required:

- ☐ File
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Initial, date and return by _____.
- ☒ Please act on this matter ~~and report to me action taken by~~ _____.
- ☐ Report any action taken to _____.

- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ For your information and possible use
- ☐ Circulate

Remarks:

Have feeling that effectiveness of such meetings is in inverse proportion to no. of people. Suggest one person each from Miss., [redacted] N. C., S. C. and Florida. Will get names and addresses from staff list.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights for All"
132 3rd St., S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003 phone 547-3227
New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400
ROY WILKINS Chairman **ARNOLD ARONSON** Secretary

Dirksen
Wechsler
Cox
Robinson
Smith
Raymond

FEB 2 1965

February 1, 1965

Dear Friend:

The U. S. Civil Rights Commission is planning to hold a series of regional meetings in various parts of the country during the coming months. These conferences, like the one the Commission held here in Washington on January 28th, will be concerned primarily with what local communities can do to see that the benefits of nearly 200 Federally-aided programs are made available on a non-discriminatory basis, as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Atlanta meeting

We are cooperating with the Commission in the arrangements for these meetings. The first one is scheduled to be held in Atlanta, Georgia on Friday, March 5. In preparation for that meeting the Commission would like the names of professional and semi-professional persons in your organization who work in the seven-state region it hopes to reach through the Atlanta meeting. If you have no professionals in this area, the Commission would probably consider inviting a key lay person. Since the Commission is limited by space to a meeting of about 700 persons, it would be a good idea to limit your list to those representatives of your group whom you feel it is most important to invite and even, if possible, to establish your own priority on the invitations. The seven states involved in this Conference are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Please mail your list direct to us at our Washington address as soon as possible. We would like to have all lists within a week. We will see that they are transmitted to the Commission. There is an opportunity here to bring information to where it will do most good: to people on the local level who are in the best position to see that the Act is being enforced.

Please let us have your names as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

tl

Have feeling that effectiveness of such meetings is in inverse proportion to no. of people. Suggest one person each from Miss., [redacted], N.C., S.C. + Florida. Will get names & addresses from staff list.

[1965, March]

Spring Conference

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MARCH 19-21

old gammon seminary atlanta, georgia

SEMINARS:

Implementation of the Civil Rights Bill
Labor Unions
Poverty
Peace
Tutorials
University Reform

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Rev. Andrew Young, Administrative Asst.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

* *

In keeping with the directives of its fall conference body, the Southern Student Organizing Committee is planning a spring conference for the weekend of March 19-21, again set for Atlanta. Each southern campus is urged to send four representatives. A Coordinating Committee consisting of one representative from each campus will meet on Saturday afternoon to draw up the organizational paper. This paper will define the goals and structure of SSOC as well as present an outline of the programs to be undertaken for the coming year. This Committee will also constitute a nominating committee for the election of officers to be held on Sunday morning. State caucuses will provide an opportunity for members of this committee to confer with other state and campus representatives. Campus groups should elect their representative to the Coordinating Committee before coming to the conference. The name of the representative should be sent in with the application form.

A registration fee of $10 will be charged. This will include housing and meals from Friday night through Sunday morning.

NAME _____

ADDRESS (mailing) _____ PHONE _____

How will you be traveling? _____

How many will be coming from your school? _____
(Please enclose these names)

Do you represent any campus group _____ If so, name _____

List two preferences for workshops _____

Return to: SSOC, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

College Conf.

[1963, April 2]

TO: Dave Dennis, Richard Haley

The first college conference will be held Saturday through Sunday, May 1 and 2 in New Orleans at Southern University. The conference will speak to the issues outlined in the college campus recruiting program, along with a workshop on education.

In an effort to prevent the problems that gave birth to the Jonesboro disaster, that is, the failure of the students from Southern to make the Easter trip, and with the New Orleans conference being right around the corner, I intend to meet with several students in Baton Rouge on Thursday, April 22, who are responsible for getting to New Orleans, and for the workshop which be (sic) held in Baton Rouge.

"Let's go on on"

Jerome Smith

JS/gm

Staff Conf.

Monroe, La.
May 12, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley:

Dear Dick,

In replying to your memo about the Southern Conference in May I would like to make this suggestion: In the workshops I would like to see more than just explaining the program I hope this time there will be a Workshop on implementation of Program.

This is both Tentative + Final

Take Care

Yours For Freedom
Al
Alvin Evans Culpepper III

Staff Conference

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

401 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

LAWRENCE S. FANNING
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

May 25, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
220 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

I regret we are not going to be able to release Mr. Nicholas Von Hoffman from his duties here to serve as a discussion leader in your up-coming Workshop.

Mr. Von Hoffman is deeply involved in a large editorial project which will start appearing in our newspaper with our Saturday edition, May 29.

We are sorry our response must be in the negative.

Sincerely,

L. S. Fanning

Lawrence S. Fanning

m.
CC: Mr. Nicholas Von Hoffman

SRO memos

[1965, May]

TO: CORE SOUTHERN STAFF

FROM: RICHARD HALEY

RE: SOUTHERN STAFF CONFERENCE

Our next conference is scheduled to be held May 20 through the 22nd, in New Orleans. I would like very much to have scheduled this conference at another locale, but the press of daily circumstance has made it impossible for us in the southern office to plan very far ahead. In the interest of making persons in each area a little more aware of the nature of other areas, we will try to shift future conferences to other sections of the southern scene.

A frequent critical comment concerning the last conference was that there was too great a diversity of subject matter. This time it is our plan to concentrate on one broad area of positive action: Title 11 of the Anti-poverty bill, dealing with community action programs. One broad area of protests: Title V1 of the civil rights bill of 1964. The third discussion topic would be: some techniques of community organization. The next memo you receive will contain a proposed agenda. The memo will also contain information on housing, subsistence, and mileage reimbursement. Housing arrangements can be much smoother and convenient if we know well ahead of time how many people are coming, and who they are.

The time left for planning the conference is very short. Now is the time for suggestions and criticisms.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
AREA CODE 215 LOcust 3-9372

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

June 2, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
2207 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I hope you have put down on your calendar the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference which will be held on Wednesday, June 16, at the Southern Regional Council headquarters in Atlanta. As you noted from Paul Anthony's announcement, this meeting will be devoted primarily to the sharing of information about agencies' summer plans.

Everyone would welcome a report from you about the areas where CORE will be concentrating in the next few months, the nature of your programs, personnel, etc. It would also be helpful to know what kind of information and help you want from other groups.

I have a very selfish reason for wanting this information from you. AFSC has launched a major project effort to secure maximum school desegregation this year with a special focus on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Many school districts are dragging their feet and will probably not submit plans for the desegregation of their schools until the last minute. I believe we are going to be swamped with requests for help by mid-summer. Information about the location of CORE workers, especially those with interests and skills in desegregation programing would be very helpful to us. Also, since CORE is already directly involved in some crisis situations where the focus is on the schools, we need to know what you are doing and how we can benefit from your experience.

Let me know whether you plan to be at the meeting. Hope to see you!

Sincerely,

Jean

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
Southern Programs

JF:mt

cc: Paul Anthony

COPY COPY COPY
[1965, June]

Subsistence at Mt. Beulah
CORE Southern Conference

The number of people participating varied from 43 to 75. We set sixty as a fair average. for Monday through Wednesday.

60 persons @ 3.50/da. = 210.00/da

Cost for three days = 630.00

Forty persons were to have remained Thursday - Friday. That meeting adjourned Thursday. fifty persons participated

50 persons @ 3.50/da. = 175.00

Total subsistence	805.00
Addition for minimum guarantee	70.00
TOTAL	875.00

Payable by CORE to Mt. Beulah on or before June , 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Ephraim Winston

Madison 3
Rankin 3+6
Meridian 6
Jasper 6

Miss. Staff Present for food

No meals Monday noon

Monday	night	22	35.00 / 60.00 / 210.00
Tues	morn	21	
Tues	noon	24	35.00 / 50.00 / 175.00
Tues	eve	22	
Wed	morn	21	140 / 2 / 280
Wed	noon	29	
Wed	eve	23	

M	T	W				
22	24	29	Miss.	22	M.	
				24	T.	
14	16	16		29	W.	29
			La.	14	M	
				16	T	
				16	W	16
3	3	3	SC.	3	M	
				3	T	
				3	W	3
	1	1	Ala	2	TW	1
3	3	3	Natchez	9	MTW	
1	8	6	New Orl.	9		
43	55	58				

approx 75

60 people @ 3.50 = $210/da.
× 3
$630

LA. Staff Present for food

Monday morning — 0
Monday noon — 13
Monday night — 14

Tuesday morning — 16

Tuesday noon — 16

Tuesday night — 14

Wednesday morning — 15

Wednesday noon — 14

Wednesday night — 16

GULFSIDE ASSOCIATION

POST OFFICE BOX 186 • WAVELAND, MISSISSIPPI • PHONE HO 7-4909

MESSAGE	REPLY
TO Mr. Richard Haley 2209 Dryades Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70113	DATE
DATE July 9, 1965	

The balance due on your bill is $ 1661.21. We are in dire need of this money to pay our bills.

We would appreciate receiving this amount at once.

cc: Mr. David Dennis

BY James C. Peters, Jr.

SIGNED

RECIPIENT KEEP THIS COPY; RETURN WHITE COPY TO SENDER

SOUTHERN

LBJ OFFICE

ADMINISTRATION -
Dave Dennis' Proposals

1965, April

[1965, April 30]

POLITICAL AWARENESS

During the past year there has been much talk within the CORE circles about community organization with a political orientation. But little has been done to implement that which we have talked about.

The '65 voting bill and coming elections has made it more urgent for us to begin political education and political organization within the Negro communities. In the South thousands of Negroes are registering to vote. But just as fast the white power structure and corrupt Negro leaders are moving to capture and molest this new potential power that the Negro people are attempting to acquire.

In the South we are constantly working with people who have never participated in organized politics and, therefore, know very little about the functions of their county, city, and state government. As a result of this many people are voting on the recommendation of those who do not have their well-being in consideration. In other areas people are afraid to run for public office because of the fear that they are not qualified. In areas where people have attempted to organize in order to support one candidate find that many of the people who are newly registered do not know how to use the voting machines or the ballots where there are no voting machines. For example; In Tallulah, La., over 200 Negro votes cast in the last election were voided because the ballots were improperly filled out. As a result three of the four Negro candidates who ran for office lost.

CORE how to intensify its effort to bring about a political awareness within the Negro communities through political education. Such a program should consist of the following:

I. The development of booklets on the political structures of the cities, counties and states in which we work.

II. Hold community workshops to:
   1. acquaint people with the booklets
   2. How to use voting machines and paper ballots.
   3. How to run a campaign and qualify to be a candidate.
   4. what officials are responsible for once elected.

As a follow-up to this there should be an attempt to hold statewide pol itical conferences in areas where we work. These conferences should be held at least three times a year. The purpose of these conferences is to give people a chance to exchange ideas and become informed as to what other people are doing politically in the state. This can also serve as a catalyst for people in organizing on a statewide level politically.

This conference should be followed by a south-wide conference at least once a year. This will give people from various states the opportunity to become informed about what is going on in the various areas. It will also aid people in developing a communication link which would be the beginning the development of a south-wide base of power (political) for poor people.

Memo to: CORE National Office
CORE Southern Office
CORE Southern Staff

April 30, 1965

From : David J. Dennis

Re : A Series of Recommendations

My resignation from CORE staff goes into effect on May 1, 1966. I am leaving CORE for personal reasons which do not relato to this memo. I do not intend to terminate my relations with the organization as a member, worker and supporter. I intend to work with CORE in whatever capacity possible.

Enclosed you will find a number pf programmatic proposals that you probably have seen before but have not seen implemented. I still feel that these programs are important and that they can be an asset to both CORE and the movement in the future. Your comments on these are very much needed.

The reason that many of these proposals have not been implemented has been because of lack of funds. For example, when we had a research department we were able to send to staff information concerning various federal and state programs which enabled them to be more aware of what was going on in their areas, and which suggested action to be taken. Political booklets were drawn up for Louisiana; one was begun for South Carolina. Simplified editions of government releases were distributed. But there is now no research person; the budget doesn't allow it. This department was vital in the development of our staff training and our political education programs.

At this time it does not seem as if CORE will have in the very near future the adequate funds to finance these programs or similar programs on a local level. Therefore, field staff will have to begin to rely more on the local communities in which they work for financial support. I suggest that staff begin to work with local people in developing community-wide programs that can be written and distributed to other people, ministerial and civic groups, businessmen, etc. The program should be followed with a request for financial aid. Following are suggestions that can be made to some of the groups:

A. That churches take up a special collection on a particular Sunday for the project.

B. That local clubs sponsor fund raising dances and parties.

C. That community people give fish fries and house parties.

D. Attempt to get businessmen and social groups to sponsor banquets with Floyd McKissick or some other prominent person as guest speaker.

E. Attempt to get businessmen, churches, or clubs to be responsible for certain portions of the project budget. For example; some church group can be responsible for the rent of an office, a social club can be responsible for the telephone bill, etc.

Another area that can greatly aid field staff and local people and national CORE in getting financial aid for projects is an increase in personnel in the public relations department. There is a need for the development of more material on the local projects---brochures, booklets, newsletters and the like. At this time CORE has no such. To effectively implement such a program we need PR people to visit projects to learn, to write and to photograph what is going on. Only then can we think seriously about public contributions growing out of public awareness.

Our local groups have another serious problem: isolation. Local people in one state are uninformed of the activities of those in another state. In urban communities people may be ignorant of programs in adjacent neighborhoods. The same problem affects field staff. There is a need for dialogue between people from different projects, to exchange information and to <u>see</u> what each other is <u>doing</u>. There are many new projects now existing with which all of us should be familiar. For instance:

In Mississippi different groups are exploring many avenues of working out community problems. The Freedom Democratic Party is involved in voter registration and in running candidates for offices across the state. They are attempting to give Mississippi Negroes a political voice in the state.

The Poor People's Conference was organized by the Delta Ministry. This group of former tenant farmers and sharecroppers, evicted from Delat planta-

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PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS FOR NEW ORLEANS

I. Introduction

A comprehensive program for the Negro of New Orleans should meet the following criteria:

1. It should be based upon a clear understanding of the Negro community.
2. It should deal with the concrete realities of the daily lives of the vast majority of these people, e.g., their educational background, job chances, their economic status, their motivation, aspirations and self-image.
3. It should provide the prople of the communities opportunities for effective social action and concrete basis for an increased sense of personal effectiveness.

II. Preparation for Community Problem-Solving

A. Community Organization. Our definition of community organization is the bringing together of people in a community to form a working unit to solve common problems. At the same time we discuss programs necessary to solve community problems we should discuss the means of implementing these programs. In order to develope a project that is close to the people and which motivates them to take part, it must meet a realized need of the people. In order to find out common needs in the community one must talk to the people and get them to talk to each other. One should begin this communication by first concentrating on blocks. We will hold block meetings by encouraging people who have expressed the need for change in the community to invite their neighbors over for coffee and talk. There people can discuss their problems and may develop a means to solve them.

The role of a CORE staff person at such a meeting would be to serve as a resource person ans inform them about resources and methods that they can employ to solve, or at least attack, their problems. The staff should work very closely with the people once they began to meet. The staff should also attempt to have the people broaden the meetings to include other blocks. It is possible and perhaps feasible to work on more than one block at the beginning, but the first meetings should be in one-block areas. After the people have expressed their feelings about their problems, the staff will inform the people about the political agencies that are responsible for eradicating the problems. Staff will suggest, when needed, means of pressuring these agencies to get them to effect change. The staff should not dominate the meeting but should make sure that it is a community meeting run by the local people. The role of staff is to give information and suggestions when needed. For stimulus it might be good to have outside people who are involved in solving problems in their own communities, to speak to the new group.

The community must be made aware that it must develop means of sustaining its organization, and that CORE's role is to help in whatever way possible---not to do the work for them.

The development of such community groups provides a basis for launching a series of other community projects. We do not intend to make these groups into CORE chapters but we do intend to develop a CORE chapter made up od prople from these community groups. The role of the CORE chapter will be to help organize other community groups as explained above. Its members are to serve as financial supporters, advisors, and community organizers. The CORE chapter will be the springboard for introducing new programs and helping the communities implement them. This will involve training local people to carry out such projects. These projects will include such things as: pre-school projects for children ranging in age from 2 to 5; tutorial

projects to help students with problems in their school work; and political programs including voter registration and political education workshops.

In order for CORE chapter members to be able to train other local people the CORE staff must train the members of the CORE chapter. This training for the members of the CORE chapter will include a series of workshops that can be held in community churches. The training will be very broad and the chapter members will take the infromation back to the people of their communities. The training program will include items discussed below in the next section.

B. Training. Our training program will cover the following subjects. Information on all ov the subjects will be given to the chapter members prior to the workshops.

1. Voter registration campaigns are designed to activate individuals, but voter education requires effective if it provides training in:
   a. elementary group dynamics
   b. how to organize political interest groups
   c. federal voting laws
   d. state and local government structure
   e. setting up adult education classes.
2. Members would need familiarity with regulations governing various federal programs, and information on how these programs actually operate.
   a. 1965 civil rights bill
   b. Bill of Rights and 14th Amendment
   c. Economic Opportunities Acy (Anti-Poverty Program)
   d. Executive Orders 11063, 10925, etc.
   e. U.S. Civil Rights Commission
   f. Responsibilities of presidential cabinet departments regarding civil rights.
3. Working knowledge of municipal codes:
   a. statutes on picketing, trespass, vagrancy, etc.
   b. rights of an arrested person
   c. housing, health and sanitation codes
   d. rights and procedure of a petition
4. Establishing communication with workers and union members.
   a. history of labor since founding of AFL
   b. present structure: internationals and locals; industrial and crafts; segregated and unsegregated.
   c. organized labor and civil rights
   d. organized l bor and agriculture
   e. organized labor in the South
5. CORE policy, structure and history
6. Routine procedures in field work
   a. taking affidavits and filing complaints
   b. writing press releases, newsletters and posters
   c. local fund-raising
   d. organizing special groups (youth, women, etc.)
   e. research sources and uses
   f. inter-office communications; reports, etc.
   g. co-operating groups: MCHR, LCDC, etc.
7. After having attained greater familiarity with existing programs, laws and other factors governing the individuals' everyday life, we should be better prepared to deal with the following:
   a. non-violence: philosophy, expediency or fiction
   b. whites in the movement
   c. nationalism---its nature and role
   d. relationship of civil rights to poverty, grassroots, labor, peace, education
   e. new political groups, FDP, etc.
8. It is necessary that CORE members become aquainted with other organizations and programs that exist in the South:
   a. Poor people's conference in Mississippi
   b. Poor people's corporation in Mississippi
   c. F.D.P.
   d. Black Panthers Party
   e. Rent-stikes
   f. Chicago Projects of SCLC

III

Programs: The following programatic suggestions could be introduced to the community by the CORE staff and chapter members.

(A) Political Development:

The Negro population of New Orleans has a voting power of 50,000 out of a potential of 139,257. With the new voting laws and hard work we should be able to double the number of Negroes registered voters by the congressional elections. To do this the CORE program calls for massive canvassing in the Negro communities and block meetings to encourage people to register to vote. We will also try to get the registrars office to hire additional assistant registrars to increase the number registered each day.

The first democratic primary election illustrated to us that it is not enough to just get people registered they must also have some political education to accompany registration. In that election the Negro vote was split down the middle which made it insignificant in the election. The candidates illustrated that point as neither spoke to the problems that confronting the Negro population. Of approximately 10,000 jobs in city government the Negro population occupies only a small percentage, and those employed work at the lowest level of employment.

In order to avoid that dilemma we must begin now to organize politically and to do that we must teach people the political structure of their city, and provide means for their votes to be effective. CORE feels that political organization must began with political education. In New Orleans the majority of the newly registered voters have never participated in politics and therefore know little about the functions of their city, parish and state governments. These people know little about the duties and obligations of their elected officials. With political education and organization will develop the independent political power which the Negro people of New Orleans so desperately need at this time.

(B) CURRICULUM FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION CLASSES

1. Structure of the city government and the duties and obligations of all officials.
2. Structure of the state government and the duties and obligations of all state officials.
3. Structure of the political parties their officers and duties.
4. A look at independent political groups in the South, (FDP) how Julian Bond from Atlanta won, etc).
5. A look at our national government and how it relates to us.

Such political seed, or workshops, should begin in small groups preferably by blocks, and spread to other areas with larger meetings. Mass meetings should be held in as many communities as possible. At these meetings people can be encouraged to register and be introduced to the political education classes. Such encouragement can be given in a thirty minute talk on the political structure of New Orleans, or by inviting outside people to speak in their efforts to organize politically. We will also develop pamphlets and other written material for the people.

IV EDUCATION

(A)

The New Orleans School Board has continually neglected Negro Schools. The schools are over-crowded, lack sufficient library books, lab facilities, textbooks and other equipment. Some high-school students (seniors) in New Orleans parish only have one textbook. Our educational program will organize students and parent groups to pressure the school board to correct the deficiencies. We will encourage parents to file suite for across the board desegregation. The only schools presently desegregated are white schools. The Negro schools remain segregated and from all indications it seems they will remain so unless something is done to change it.

We will also attempt to work with Operation Head Start in its pre-school educational project. We will encourage prents,students to participate in Head Start. We will also try to have the head start project hire needy people from the Head Start communities.

We will also organize tutorial projects for elementary students who have trouble with their studies. We will encourage college students and local adults to run these projects. We will also try to enlist retired teachers to assist. The tutorial project will also have Negro History classes for the students.

(B) Adult Education

Louisiana heads the list of states in illiteracy. Negroes have the highest group rate of illiteracy in Louisiana. This is not the fault of the Negro people. Prior to 1956 there were not enough schools for Negroes. Also, Negroes had to quit school to work because of poverty and discrimination. Because of educational lacks Negroes are finding it difficult to compete in industrialized society. It is not enough to open doors for better jobs for Negroes unless they also have theopportunity for training and education to prepare themselves for new opportunities.

NEEDS:

1. Two paid staff members
2. One car for transportation
3. funds for material

Time table;

I strongly suggest that the staff begin to organize the block meetings in June of this year, and that they begin with the ninth ward of New Orleans. The reason for chosing the ninth ward is because CORE has been involved in community work in that area. During the Nils Douglas campaign CORE staff members were able to meet with many of the community people and establish a strong relationship with many.

BUDGET:

Staff - $40 per week each for 52 weeks	4160
Car - $125 per month for 12 months	1500
Gas and Upkeep - $50 per month for 12 mos.	600
Materials - $50 per month for 12 months	600
Miscellaneous	500
TOTAL	$7,360

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STAFF TRAINING

The experience of staff people in the field has been varied, both in the programs they have attempted and in the success of those programs. The opportunity to observe these programs led to questions on how deeply they have really penetrated community life.

During the past two years the civil rights movement has undergone tremendous changes in its methods of operation. In the past our role as staff members of a civil rights group was to do rather than to get other people from the community to do. During the year of 1965 we have been talking and writing about this change of direction but we have not been very successful in its implementation. In many areas we have been successful in getting people together to talk about their problems but the questions after is "What do you do now that the people are sitting and talking?" Staff members have often found how themselves quite inadequate to participate constructively in such a meeting.

We are no longer involved in just getting people to carry picket signs or to march on city halls; but to also get people to move on their own.

Most people are not aware of the structures or functions of their city, or county governments, or officials, nor are they aware of the various federal programs that can be of benefit to them. One of the functions of staff is to inform people of those things, but in order to do that we must be aware of the functions of these programs and how we can take advantage of them.

There is a turnover in CORE's staff every year (task force workers). These workers came with very little knowledge of the present federal programs or of pertinent information about the community in which they are to work. In order for the staff to be able to fulfill this function they must be informed of these programs and information about communities in which they work. This is another function of the Southern Office which it is attempting to carry out the following manner.

Procedure

We are presently making information packages to be distributed to the field staff. Each package contains complete outlines on a particular program, accompanied by a list of questions for the staff to answer. The purpose of the questions is not for the office but to give emphasis to important parts of the program. We are also in the process of writing booklets on the political structures of the states in which we presently have staff. As a follow-up to these information packages and booklets we are also planning to hold workshops with the staff on their projects. The purpose of these workshops is to deal with the particular problems of the staff on that particular project and to talk about ways in which the information sent to him applies to his project. We are also planning to follow up these smaller work shops with state-wide workshops which would give the staff an idea of what their follow workers across the state are doing and to broaden their training. These workshops will be followed by south-wide conferences. We hope to have our first southwide conference by the end of January. The purpose of the south-wide conference will be to review all material sent out, discuss southwide direction, exchange ideas, and become familiar with other projects in the region.

TRAINING

Our training programs will cover the following subjects. Information on all of the subjects will be forwarded to the staff prior to the workshops.

1. Voter registration campaigns are designed to activate individuals, but voter education requires effective group work. Our voter education program should be more effective if our workers have some training in:

a. Elementary group dynamics
b. how to organize politics interest groups
c. federal voting laws (15 th amendment, legislation of 1957, 1960, 1965)
d. state and local government structure
e. setting up adult education classes.

2. We need familiarity with statutes governing various federal programs, and information on how these programs actually operate. Considerable of the latter might be gained by pooling the experience of the staff people in their attempts to utilize the program.

a. 1965 civil rights bill
b. Bill of Rights and 14th Amendment
c. Economic Opportunities Act
d. Executive Orders 11063, 10925, etc.
e. Civil Rights Commission
f. Responsibilities of presidential cabinet departments in regard to civil rights.

3. Staff should be acquainted with the general format of municipal codes of areas in which they work.

a. statutes on disturbing the peace, picketing, trespassing, vagrancy.
b. the rights of an arrested person
c. the rights and manner of a petition
d. housing, health, and sanitation codes.

4. Organized labor has a great hold on most communities. We must become aware of the importance of attempting to reach the Negro members of these unions. To do that we must become familiar with:

a. present structure: international and locals, industrial and craft; segregated and integrated.
b. history, at least since founding of AFL.
c. organized labor and civil rights
d. organized labor and agriculture
e. organized labor in the south.
f. organized labor and agriculture
g. organized labor in the south.

5. CORE policy, structure and history.

6. Routine procedures on field work

a. taking affidavits and filing complaints
b. writing press releases, newsletters and posters
c. local fund-raising
d. organizing special groups (youth, women, political, etc.)
e. research sources and uses
f. inter-office communications; reports, etc.
g. co-operating groups, NCHR, LCDC, other civil rights groups, etc.

7. After the staff acquire knowledge about the existing programs and laws that presently govern people we feel that they will be better prepared to deal with the following:

a. non-violence: philosophy, expediency or fiction
b. whites in the movement
c. nationalism---its nature and its role
d. relationship of civil rights to poverty, grassroots, labor, peace, education
e. how political groups, FDP, etc.

[1965, April 30]

RATIONALE BEHIND THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from southern campuses has been painfully minor but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or the leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro university has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this psycholgical dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The university usually prepares the student to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

The Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. In many places across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college students of this country, especially in the South have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being aquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people in their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills aquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural areas of the South. Lawyers and Doctors are needed. Banks, clinics, shopping centers, Agricultural development programs, new schools and universities, and political training and organizations are needed in the rural areas. Skills to develop these things are being aquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentive to do then.

We are planning a series of conferences on southern Negro campuses to begin to get students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in the present programs, develop new programs, and become a voice in the movement through the SEDF Program.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. These students will soon be the adult citizens in a dozen communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectus for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in April, during the Easter holidays.

We will attempt to visit the following campuses during the period 2/6-4/10.

LOUISIANA

Grambling Southern Dillard Xavier	Feb. 6 - 20

FLORIDA

Florida A & M	Feb. 21 - 27

SOUTH CAROLINA

S. C. State — March 7 - 12
Morris

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson State — March 25 - 30
Tougaloo

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnson C. Smith
Bennett — March 13 - 23
N.C. A & T
N.C. State

Other colleges in the above states will be contacted by mail or through other channels.

April 1-7 Planning for Conference
April 11 - June 7 Follow up General Conference with small conferences and recruitment (training) for SEDF Field Fellowship Program.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be a general one, with representatives from the colleges listed on the previous page. It will be held for two days.

This conference will kick off a series of smaller conferences (workshops) on college campuses. In these conferences we will attempt to get students interested in working on the CORE summer program under the SEDF Field Fellowship Program. We hope to involve 100 students in this program.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. Involvement of College Students in the Movement

This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past...This discussion might touch upon why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement.

2. Student Teach-ins

This is a program in which debates are held between from different universities on various subjects. This type of program could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

3. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds the campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country, and to trace the sources. Filmstrip.

4. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Someone should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in VIET am about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROGRAM FOR WEEKEND COLLEGE CONFERENCES

1. Problems Confronting College students

Under this topic we hope to get the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Education

Here can be a discussion of what education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial program can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get the students interested in a community service project.

3. Brief History of the Movement

For information, someone from staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro History. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro History to bring back for discussion. Filmstrip.

4. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be distributed to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro community. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it that those programs which are good can be implemented. Filmstrips.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.). What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back to the workshop for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROCEDURE

There will be two "campus travelers" whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquires facilities, resource people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep the students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the

political structure of states and the civil rights Act. We will try to get some one from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the"problems and sociology of the Negro Community." We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and professor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus today is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussions among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the planning for a larger conference. This will establish a base of communication between the universities which would give strength to future student movements.

BUDGEET RECOMMENDATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Worker # 1	$35.00	per week
Worker # 2	35.00	
	70.00	
Feb. 1 - June 7 (17 Weeks)		1190.00

Expenses for Staff and equipment

1 car (leased)	100.00 per month
gas	200.00
paper	125.00
room & board	25.00 per wk. per worker
	2475.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Transportation for 100 students from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans. Would probably be an average of $35.00 per student for round trip.

100 students X $35.00	3500.00
materials	50.00
food - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00
housing - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00
	4750.00
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	$8415.00

C1965, April 30]

A PROPOSAL TO BRING TOGETHER RESOURCES FROM UNIVERSITIES, LABOR UNIONS, AND CIVIL RIGHTS OGRANIZATION

WORKING WITH EXISTING LOCALS

There is some agreement among several staff members of various civil rights groups on the need for a closer working relationship between themselves and people in the labor movement as well as the workers outside the unions and people otherwise unemployed. Out of this concern has grown an interest in developing ways of working with labor union as, in part, a means of making the civil rights movement more useful in the communities it seeks to serve.

Toward the objective of developing ways of working with labor unions this proposal put forth the following suggestions for consideration:

I. Research

1. Research the necessary and relevant information about the history and nature of unions.

2. Collect information about specific unions (N.). ILA) and how they operate on the local, regional, and international levels.

3. Find a major university (e.g. Cornell's School of industrial and Labor Relations) which is willing to sponsor, help guide, and fund the necessary research and prepare conferences which will bring together university and civil rights personnel to discuss research, problems, and the implementation of agreed upon objectives. At some later time it would be necessary to bring together union workers with the other personnel.

II. Using The information

1. After the research has been studied it would be used as a basis to begin dialogues between civil rights staff and union workers of a specific union. Using some personal contacts, staff could ask union workers to relate their understanding of how their union operates and toward what ends. The union worker could also be asked for their opinions as to whether or not they think the present union operations should be changed and if so in what ways. Discussions of this type might examine some of the internal problems within unions and evaluate their function in the community at large.

2. Given prior information from step 1 staff could then relate and compare its knowledge of the union to the information gained from t the union worker. In addition to making his information and its sources available to the union members the staff person could help to describe and set up ways in which the workers could secure information on their own if necessary. Moreover, the civil rights staff could give its own opinion, if there be any, as to how the unions might operate toward the betterment of its own membership and the community at large. From this interaction a program could or might emerge to use union worker and civil rights resources toward a common goal. If this proposal is deemed useful specific communities (e.g. New Orleans) should be chosen as pilot areas. The fall of 1966 could be spent bringing together the relevant information

and holding the needed conferences. By February of 1967 the staff should be ready to begin discussions with union workers. Staff would have to be subsidized until a program could be worked at the local level. The subsidy should run for about a year (fall 1967) after which time the usefulness of this proposal and its approach should be evaluated.

FORMING A COALITION BETWEEN NATIONAL LABOR UNIONS AND CORE

A meeting was held between a representative of the CORE Southern Office and the president of a national labor union. The meeting was centered around the establishing a working relationship between labor and the civil rights movement. The following proposal for labor was developed in that meeting:

That labor set up a training workshop for CORE staff in the South to teach them;

A. history of the labor movement

B. how labor unions operate

C. how to organize labor unions

Staff will then attempt to develop a relationship between their local projects and local labor unions.by either helping them to strengthen that which already exist or by helping to organize a local where or when it can serve as an asset to the community and the local movement. The local should be oriented toward having an interest in the local community affairs.

The proposal also suggested that the union give directly to CORE an undetermined amount of money to aid them in their civil rights work. There will be a meeting in mid-May between the president of this particular union and a representative of the Southern Office of CORE to determine the final committment to the proposal by both groups.

[1965, Aug 4]

1965

LOUIS ASHLEY JR

AD AUG 4 1235P

29 PD

610 ALEXANDRIA ST

523-7204

ISAAC REYNOLDS CORE FIELD SECRETARY IN THE SOUTH WEST REGION WILL REPRESENT NATIONAL CORE AT YOUR WEDNESDAY MEETING MISTER REYNOLDS WILL CALL TONIGHT AFTER SIX PM TO DISCUSS DETAILS

DERIDDER LA

RICHARD HALEY

XXXXXXXX

SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR

CFN FURNISHED
ROOM 203
2211 DRYADES ST

DEPARTMENT OF

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D. C.

Bureau of Public Assistance January 17, 1961

State Letter No. 452

TO STATE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING APPROVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PLANS

Subject: Aid to Dependent Children - "Suitable Home" Requirements

Nation-wide concern has been directed in recent months to the consequences of provisions in some State plans for aid to dependent children that deny assistance to needy children on the basis of so-called "suitable home" requirements. Under such provisions the child's home is found by the administrative agency to be "unsuitable", but the child is left in the home, deprived of the support which he needs. A large number of national welfare agencies and citizens groups have urged the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to take appropriate action to protect needy children against such hardships.

This situation has been carefully studied within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from its legal, social, and administrative aspects. On the basis of that review, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Arthur S. Flemming, has made the following determination:

> "I have concluded that when a needy child who otherwise fits within the Aid to Dependent Children program of the State is denied the funds that are admittedly needed to provide the basic essentials of life itself, because of the behavior of his parent or other relative, the State plan imposes a condition of eligibility that bears no just relationship to the Aid to Dependent Children program. I therefore believe that this Department should inform the State agencies administering Aid to Dependent Children plans that eligibility conditions with the effect described above are not compatible with entitlement for continued Federal grants."

The Commissioner of Social Security has therefore approved the following statement, effective July 1, 1961:

> A State plan for aid to dependent children may not impose an eligibility condition that would deny assistance with respect to a needy child on the basis that the home conditions in which the child lives are unsuitable, while the

child continues to reside in the home. Assistance will therefore be continued during the time efforts are being made either to improve the home conditions or to make arrangements for the child elsewhere.

It is of great importance that State agencies should be concerned about the effects on children of the environment in which they are living and that services be provided which will be directed toward affording the children maximum protection and strengthening their family life. Whenever there is a question of the suitability of the home for the child's upbringing, steps should be taken to correct the situation or, in the alternative, to arrange for other appropriate care of the child. It is completely inconsistent, however, to declare a home unsuitable for a child to receive assistance and at the same time permit him to remain in the same home exposed to the same environment.

The requirement stated above will be issued in the Handbook of Public Assistance Administration, and will be supplemented by additional interpretation.

Sincerely yours,

Kathryn D. Goodwin
Director

[1963, March 22]

Report L-41
March 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

On February 24, 1963, Governor Burt T. Combs of Kentucky addressed the Chicago Conference for Brotherhood at Palmer House in Chicago. The following evening, Secretary of Commerce Luther T. Hodges spoke at the second annual Brotherhood Award dinner of the Memphis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. This report consists of excerpts taken from these two speeches, both of which concerned the national need for what Secretary Hodges described as "the development of a deeper understanding of the meaning of practical human brotherhood."

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF GOVERNOR COMBS, FEBRUARY 24

"...The whole universe knows first-hand that while America attempts to provide food, comfort and protection for most of the distant peoples of the world, it still refuses to provide here at home the most vital of all constitutional rights -- first-class citizenship for everyone. But the time has come when the opponents of decency and right must recognize the inevitability of change. We stand at the dawn of a new day, on a new path toward full citizenship and personal dignity. At the beginning of our great nation, Americans assumed a mortgage on their freedom -- but after almost two centuries, we are in the throes of bankruptcy because we are behind in our payments to the United States Constitution.

"World Wars I and II were interest installments. The Supreme Court decisions of May 17, 1954,and May 31, 1955, and all of America's great achievements, scientifically and technologically, were but interest payments. But we are still behind on the principal . . . in spite of our tremendous bank account of friendly harmony without conformity. It is now time for everybody, every state to pay up.

"And the most delinquent of all are those who still persist in opposing law and order. No longer can America carry the total burden of freedom without reforming or dispossessing those delinquents. No longer can we be silent about those who would control our house and yet not contribute to its upkeep....

"A world unfinished and broken must be made whole. If American freedom is to live, then all segregation must die. There is no more important or basic advance that our country needs than complete liberation of all of our citizens, and the granting of their privilege 'of freedom to be free....'

"We must see to it that there are no second-class citizens in America. We must not only do this because it is morally right, but we must subdue all forces that would destroy by violence and master by fear the mind, souls, and bodies of the underprivileged. I submit that America and every one of our fifty states is richer today for the advancement the Negro has won. And our society is more mature for what it has had to learn in granting him, all too slowly, his freedom. But yet the task ahead poses significant challenges.

"As we embark upon the second century following the Emancipation, we observe that there are more forces working for the realization of civil rights for all Americans than ever before in history. And we of the South are happy to report that there are fewer resistant states than ever before, with the number dwindling to only a few. Much of the credit for this progress must go to the Negro himself, because he has demonstrated a remarkable capacity to work with his white neighbors for their common benefit, in addition to the ability to rise from slavery and become an educated contributor to himself and the community. ...

"The American Negro, while he seeks and has largely found identification with the main stream of American life, has suffered more than any other Americans from occupational and technological dislocations. And yet it is our nation that is the greatest sufferer, because without the spirit of brotherhood there can be no real solution of our economic, social or personal difficulties.

"Most of society's ills can be remedied only by the acceptance of responsibility and mutual cooperation to solve common problems. It is important in seeking to effect a living brotherhood of men that we begin by planting the seed wherever we are all over the nation. Because, as you and I know, there are always those among us who pay only lip service to civil rights, tolerance and brotherhood.

"Brotherhood needs constant working-at all over America. There is much the Negro can do for himself. In Kentucky, for instance, in the 1960 presidential election, only 59 per cent of the citizens of voting

age cast a vote. The average for the United States was 64 per cent. Illinois did remarkably well, comparatively, with 76 per cent of the voting-age residents casting their ballot.

"But that is not the whole picture.

"A large percentage of our citizens of voting age do not take the trouble to register. It is unfortunately true that in some communities, where Negroes are unhampered by voting restrictions, they do not take full advantage of the privilege to vote. In Louisville, for example, 44 per cent of the white population was registered to vote last fall, but only 28.6 per cent of the Negro population was registered....

"We are more likely to succeed in our efforts to correct injustices if we deal from strength rather than from weakness. Americans, more than most people, respect strength. The American Negro can move faster toward economic and social equality by making himself strong at his polling place.

"While President Lincoln by proclamation released the Negro from civil bondage, he left a great responsibility to the Americans who followed him. That responsibility -- resting upon all of us -- is to free ourselves of the bonds of prejudice which deny to the Negro his full citizenship rights.

"Let us always remember that democracy is never static. It is a constantly moving force that challenges us continuously to reach new and higher levels of achievement each day. There are many ways to meet the challenge of leadership in interracial matters. But I suggest quite simply that we begin anew in our own hearts and minds to strive to treat every man as an individual and never judge anyone in a general sense. Let us become more thoroughly aware of the very patterns of prejudice that yet exist on our jobs, in public accommodation, churches, in our neighborhood and nation, and resolve to use our every influence to eradicate them.

"Let us be willing to state intelligently and firmly at all times our own personal opposition to bigotry in all of its varied forms. Let us never acquiesce in discrimination. Let each of us in this audience tonight make the choice for complete freedom, not only for ourselves, but also for our fellow citizens and human brothers all over the world. Making this choice will become easier if we realize that as the spiritual inheritors of all of civilization's past, we are not only the trustees of its glorious present, but we are the architects for its boundless future.

"As the late Elmer Davis once said, 'Civilization is not what our ancestors have built, but our capacity to build intellectually and spiritually, as well as architecturally.' Therefore, the solution to the problems of brotherhood rests squarely on our own shoulders and our willingess to work full-time in quest of human dignity."

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF SECRETARY HODGES, FEBRUARY 25

"...History requires that Europe look beyond its borders and join with the United States in shaping a viable, prosperous world community of free peoples.

"This trend toward closer cooperation and more meaningful brotherhood in the world must be matched by a keener awareness of our responsibilities to our fellow men at home.

"That great Southerner, my fellow North Carolinian, Clarence H. Poe, pointed out more than 50 years ago that 'the prosperity of every man depends upon the prosperity of the average man.'

"'Every man whose earning power is below par,' he said, 'is a burden on the community; he drags down the whole level of life, and every other man in the community is poorer by reason of his inefficiency, whether he be white man or Negro....'

"This wise observation is as pertinent today as it was when it was made in 1910. It reminds us that what is done to the least of these, our brethren, is a matter of concern to all of us -- as practical men as well as humanitarians.

"Let me cite a few examples of how these shortfalls in earning power and economic opportunity affect our communities, our national economy, and even our capacity to compete in markets of the world.

"More than four million of our fellow Americans are currently unemployed for a variety of reasons. A prime reason is our slow rate of economic growth and the under-utilization of our industrial capacity. But there are other causes of unemployment that are just as serious, and some of them may be even more difficult to remedy.

"Last year, young people under 25 accounted for more than one third of our total unemployment, although they represent only one fifth of our total labor force. Many of these young people are being frustrated by the slow growth in the number of available jobs. But many thousands

of them are looking for work without success because they lack adequate education and marketable skills....

"The shortfall in earning power among Negro workers is especially large -- due both to inadequate education and to the pressures which tend to confine nonwhites to unskilled and low skilled occupations.

"On the average, nearly a million nonwhite workers were without jobs last year. And, again, the rate of unemployment for nonwhite workers was more than twice that for white workers....

"Instead of benefiting as a nation from the energies and innate abilities of these potential workers, we will have to bear the social and economic costs of their idleness, their frustration, and in many cases their bitterness and hostility to their communities and everyone around them.

"To avoid this social alienation and this waste of valuable human resources, we must step up our efforts to improve our educational system and, equally important, to strengthen the motivations for self improvement.

"This is a challenge to all of us, as private individuals, and as businessmen, as public officials, as people who care about their fellow men and women....

"This challenge to us as Southerners is especially great. We live in a region that has enormous natural and human resources. But we are not realizing the full benefits of these resources for ourselves or for the nation.

"We have made great economic progress in the South in the last few decades. This is reflected in the rapid increase in Southern per capita incomes.

"Since 1929, when it was only half the national average, per capita income in the South has increased by almost 400 percent. This compares with a 200 percent increase for the nation as a whole.

"But we cannot let this dramatic progress blind us to the fact that per capita income in the South is still only 75 percent of the national average.

"Today, our national economy is operating at about $35 billion below capacity. Our consumer demand and investment demand are this much below what is necessary for full utilization of our available manpower and productive facilities.

"Yet, if per capita income in the South were raised to the level of the rest of the nation, this would generate enough additional spending and investment to restore this country to full employment.

"The whole country suffers when any part lags in the development of its natural resources, in the education of its youth, or in the earning power of its people.

"The South has made substantial progress in its agriculture. The region, you know, has more cropland than all of the rest of the nation. But we are still hampered by generations of inadequate conservation which permitted the depletion of our soils. Southern farmers have had to pay more than half of the nation's fertilizer bill to overcome these deficiencies, and they have had to do it out of about one quarter of our total national farm income.

"The South has about three quarters of the nation's commercial forest land, and we have made striking progress in developing this great resource. But we have to overcome generations of chronic overcutting and inadequate fire protection and restocking which reduced our total timber stand to less than one third of the national total.

"Southern industrial progress in recent years has been a source of justifiable pride for us all. The trend of modern technology is running in the South's direction -- emphasizing wood pulp, petrochemicals, petroleum, and other Southern products as basic industrial raw materials.

"The South has all of the nation's reserves of natural sulfur and bauxite. It has 65 percent of the nation's petroleum; 75 percent of its natural gas, phosphate, and titanium; half of the nation's clay and coal; and it ranks very high in the rare-earth metals that are so important in this space age.

"Yet, value added per worker in manufacturing in the South lags behind the value added per worker in the nation as a whole. And this shows up in the comparable lag in incomes of Southern families headed by a year-round, full-time worker.

"This lag underscores the vital importance of improving the education and technical skills of our people -- to raise their productivity and their earning power, and consequently the level of per capita income in the South.

"We have made great progress in our public schools. But we can and we must do more. We have further to go than

other parts of the country to lift the educational level of our people to the standards imposed by a modern technological society.

"The latest Census figures show that the median number of years of schooling completed by Southerners is a full year below the national average and more than two years below the level of the Western States. Our school expenditures are only 71 percent of the national average --$265 per pupil, compared with $375 for the nation as a whole.

"We must invest more in education to overcome our deficiencies in classroom space, in teachers' salaries, and in teaching equipment -- to improve the quality as well as the quantity of our educational effort.

"We also must be concerned about the quality of the employment opportunities we make available to the young people we educate at such great cost.

"I want to be very frank about this last point:

"We cannot continue to waste the talents of our Negro citizens if we ever hope to raise the South to its full economic potential.

"We cannot afford to employ in menial jobs educated Negro men and women who are qualified for better jobs.

"We cannot let the talents of a Negro engineer be wasted in sweeping floors, in sorting mail, or in digging ditches. We cannot use trained stenographers as maids. We cannot make trained electricians rake yards, or use as construction laborers men who have the training to be draftsmen.

"One of the reasons our per capita income is so low is the widespread underemployment of Negroes in our labor force. Less than half of our Negro families are headed by persons with full-time, year, year-round jobs.

"Too many Negro men and women are confined to jobs which produce little for themselves or for those who employ them -- to jobs which in other parts of the country have been eliminated by machines, with a resulting rise in the average productivity and average incomes of the people in those areas.

"The right to seek a job in keeping with one's ability -- and have a reasonable prospect of finding such a job -- is fundamental to my concept of freedom and equality of opportunity in a free enterprise economy and a free society.

"For the South, this matter of better job opportunities for our Negro citizens is an economic necessity, as well as a duty imposed by our sense of fairness and right.

"With constructive local leadership such as you have been showing here in Memphis and with growing public awareness of the importance of developing our region's human resources to the fullest, we can make great progress in this area of better job opportunities in the next few years.

"The South has a great opportunity to demonstrate to the nation and to the world both its capacity for orderly change and the extent of its faith in its future.

"Those of us who know the South and love the South and its people cannot doubt that this region has a great destiny to lead both in our national economic growth and in the development of a deeper understanding of the meaning of practical human brotherhood.

"Challenging opportunities produce growth, and I am confident that the South has only begun its growth to greatness in our times."

Letter on Cape

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 14, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Cooperation with us in the Regional Consumer Conferences of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests has helped make them effective, and we are grateful.

An all day Southeastern Consumer Conference will be held on October 2 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the Municipal Auditorium. This will be the fourth in the series requested by President Johnson.

Consumers are being invited to gather from six states-- Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. They will have an opportunity to raise questions as family shoppers and seek helpful answers from specialists. Problems relating to food, credit, home financing, health, family and household goods and services will be discussed.

Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones, former Special Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (for Health and Medical Affairs) has been named Program Chairman, and with my staff will coordinate the program of the Conference. Atlanta headquarters is located at 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Room 122.

We would appreciate your informing other leaders in the Southeastern region about this Conference. Their participation would contribute greatly to the program. Should you be able to attend, we would of course be delighted.

During this planning period, I shall count on you and those whom you reach to send any suggestions you may have.

This is for you

Sincerely,

Esther Peterson

(Mrs.) Esther Peterson
Special Assistant to the President
for Consumer Affairs

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 10, 1964

Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones
Program Chairman
Regional Consumers Conference
1371 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jones:

I plan to attend the Regional Consumers Conference in Atlanta on October the 2nd. Hopefully, I will be able to bring an associate with me. This will be my first attendance at such a conference, and I presently feel too uninformed about the results of recent conferences and the agenda of this one, to derive as much benefit as I should. I wonder if you would have, easily at hand, materials relating to the above points that you might send to this office. I am sure it would be of great help, and I would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH/ds

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 22, 1964

Defense Surplus Bidders Control Office
Battle Creek Federal Center
Battle Creek, Michigan

Dear Sir:

I am writing as a representative of the Southern Office of the Congress of Racial Equality. We would like for this office to be placed on your mailing list. We are interested in the following items of which you may have for sale at one time or another:

Jeeps	Two-way radios
Bullhorns	Movie projectors
Movies screens	Typewriters
Memeograph	Type recorders
File cabinets	Shoes
Boots	Rubbers
Trousers	Shirts
Windbreakers	Raincoats
	Overcoats

We hope to be able to hear from you soon, and also to be able to purchase something from the Control Center in the future.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

cc Eric Morton

file Program Problems

[1964]

National Council On Agricultural Life and Labor

FACT SHEET

ON THE LABOR DEPARTMENT HEARINGS

CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN FARM WORKERS

Because of the successful combined action of church groups, labor unions, organizations of Spanish speaking Americans, family farm groups and civic organizations, Congress refused to renew Public Law 78, or the Mexican Farm Labor Importation Program. As a result, P.L. 78 will expire on Dec. 31, 1964.

However, despite the Congressional action, the federal government will apparently continue to import foreign farm workers for U.S. growers. It intends to permit growers to import Mexican workers under section 214(c) of P.L. 414, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. British West Indian workers are already being imported for work on Florida and some East Coast farms under this law.

HEARINGS SCHEDULED

The Labor Department has announced hearings "to consider the criteria for the employment of foreign agricultural workers in the United States." In these hearings, witnesses are to suggest the conditions which the Labor Department is to require in order to permit growers to bring foreign farm workers into the United States.

These hearings are to be held as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- in the Departmental Auditorium on Nov. 30 at 10 A.M.

MIAMI, FLA. -- in the Bay Front City Auditorium on Dec. 2 at 10 A.M.

DALLAS, TEX. -- in the Sheraton Dallas Hotel on Dec. 4 at 10 A.M.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. -- in the California State Building on Dec. 7 at 10 A.M.

Since the Johnson Administration may well consider the turnout at these hearings as a test of public interest in foreign worker importation and since the growers will certainly appear to testify in great numbers, it is vital that very many witnesses who are concerned with farm labor reform appear. As many organizations as possible should have their representatives testify at as many of the hearings as possible. Please urge all like-minded organizations and individuals to testify.

Statements need not be long, but should set forth the viewpoint of the organization on the subject of foreign farm worker importation. Those groups or individuals who find it absolutely impossible to appear at any of the hearings can send a statement to Clifford Grant, Hearing Examiner, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. But appearances will be more effective.

POINTS SUGGESTED FOR HEARINGS

The following points are suggested for inclusion in the statements for the hearings:

1. All organizations should sharply protest the projected importation of foreign agricultural workers. Congress terminated P.L. 78 in order to prevent the continued importation of foreign farm workers. It did not terminate P.L. 78 to continue a similar program under a different law.

If the executive branch of the federal government continues the importation, despite the existence of large scale unemployment in the U.S. and especially among farm workers, it is clearly violating the intent and wishes of Congress. Further, since the importation of the foreign agricultural labor force definitely depresses the wages and working conditions and limits the job opportunities of U.S. farm workers, the executive branch is negating its very own war against poverty.

2. The hearings are specifically aimed at setting standards for the importation of foreign workers. If the groups concerned with farm labor reform do not discuss standards in these hearings, the importations may occur without any portective conditions set for U.S. workers or the foreign laborers. We must, therefore suggest standards -- no matter how much opposed we are to the importations and no matter how much we believe they violate the intent of Congress.

3. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has no compliance machinery to be used in matters involving the importation of foreign farm workers. The Labor Department has long experience in this field. Therefore, all work to assure compliance with requirements involved in the importation of foreign farm workers should be carried out by the U.S. Department of Labor.

"ADVERSE EFFECT" CRITERIAS CITED

4. P.L. 78 and P.L. 414 provide that the importation of foreign workers should not create "adverse effect" on the wages and working conditions and job opportunities of U.S. workers. This is utter nonsense since <u>any</u> importation of foreign workers is bound to create "adverse effect."

Growers do not have to raise wages and improve working conditions to attract sufficient U.S. workers, as other American employers must. They simply offer a specific wage and conditions. If these do not attract adequate U.S. workers, foreign laborers are imported.

Unemployment in the U.S. is at 5.2 per cent. Farm labor unemployment is much higher. If adequate wages and working conditions were offered, a sufficient number of U.S. workers would certainly be available to do all American farm work.

The following conditions are therefore needed for any meaningful effort to even limit "adverse effect:"

> (a) U.S. workers must have an absolute priority for all American farm jobs. Even if foreign workers have already been contracted and U.S. workers appear, the foreign workers must be sent back.

(b) Growers who seek foreign workers must first offer U.S. workers the pay of at least the amount to which wages would have risen if no foreign workers had ever been imported. This can be calculated by figuring the percentage increase in the state's manufacturing wages, for which no foreign workers have been imported, since 1950. This percentage increase should then be applied to the 1950 average state agricultural wage. (The present P.L. 78 and P.L. 414 "adverse effect" wage is simply the existing state or national average farm labor wage. This figure is the result of the low wages caused by the importation.)

(c) Piece work rates should truly provide an incentive by assuring average hourly earnings at least 125 per cent of the above "adverse effect" rate.

(d) Growers who seek foreign workers must first offer to U.S. workers all perquisites which were provided imported Mexican workers under P.L. 78, including a guarantee of work for at least three-fourths of the contract period, free housing, free transportation to and from their home base to the area of work, free workmen's compensation and accident insurance. (In the past, competing U.S. workers were offered none of the bracero perquisites and yet the federal government and the growers claimed that U.S. workers had priority in the competition for jobs.)

(e) Growers must first offer U.S. workers family housing, which meets U.S. Labor Department conditions, before applying for foreign workers. (In the past, bracero-using growers tore down family housing to make certain that U.S. workers would not accept jobs.)

(f) Growers who seek foreign workers must first offer U.S. workers unemployment compensation coverage. Although most states exempt farm workers from compulsory coverage, an employer can choose to include his employees.

(g) Growers must be forbidden from using foreign workers for skilled jobs and from employing them for a period of more than 180 days of seasonal work a year.

(h) Growers must agree to deal with representatives of workers on matters of availability of U.S. laborers and to hire U.S. workers through their organizations when such organizations can provide employees.

(i) Growers must post an adequate bond to guarantee the payment of wages, work guarantees, and transportation to U.S. workers and any foreign workers.

(j) Growers must pay a fee to the U.S. Department of Labor of $25 for each worker obtained under P.L. 414. This money is to be used by the Department to employ personnel needed to assure that growers meet the standards required by the Secretary of Labor.

[1964]

(k) Growers must undertake any recruitment effort of U.S. workers proposed by the Labor Department, including out-of-state recruitment, use of paid advertising, institution of day haul and youth programs, etc.

(l) Growers must agree that foreign workers shall not fill jobs involved in a labor dispute. When 50 per cent or more of domestic workers in the employ of a grower are involved in a labor dispute, the grower must return all foreign workers.

# # # # #

RUSSELL B. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 27, 1965

Mr. David J. Dennis
CORE Southern Program Director
2211 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dennis:

I appreciate your telegram and I will look into the things you mentioned. On a recent television program I stated that the negroes now have the law on their side in achieving equal rights and that southern people must learn to accept that fact.

The acts of lawlessness to which you refer should and must be punished.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Russell Long

HALE BOGGS, M.C.
2D DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

DEMOCRATIC WHIP

BARBARA RATHE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
WAYS AND MEANS
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

January 25, 1965

Mr. David J. Dennis
Core Southern Program Director
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dennis:

I very much appreciate your telegram which I received last week.

Immediately upon its receipt I requested a thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I have been assured that the investigation is being made and will continue until those guilty have been apprehended.

With appreciation for your telegram, I am

Sincerely,

HALE BOGGS, M.C.

HB:br

FBI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 18, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
Congress of Racial Equality
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

A letter from Mr. Ronnie M. Moore, Field Secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated January 9, 1965, has been received and acknowledged.

Mr. Moore's letter indicates a copy was sent to you.

Mr. Moore's letter makes reference to a complaint he furnished on December 23, 1964, to Special Agent Elmer B. Litchfield of this Bureau relative to the burning of the Masonic Hall at Laurel Hill, Louisiana. Mr. Moore alleges that Special Agent Litchfield stated that "the Louisiana fire department is better equipped to handle such complaints than the FBI."

I have been informed that Special Agent Litchfield made no such statement.

The results of this Bureau's inquiries into the burning of the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill, Louisiana, were furnished to the Civil Rights Division and no further investigation has been requested.

This is for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Civ. Rights Comm.

[ca. 1965, JAN 28]

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: George Wiley
Marvin Rich
Richard Haley
James McCain

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Attendance in Washington of:
1. Civil Rights Commission Conference on Title VI of Act.
2. Leadership Conference.
January 28th and 29th.

1. Civil Rights Commission Conference.

This was a huge event of about 1900 people concerning the application of Title VI to areas of our economy and the use of the new law to prevent the use of federal funds in federally assisted projects.

(a) Vice-President Humphrey spoke. A good speech, but strong indications that government will not use enforcement powers under Title VI except in extremis.

(b) Good papers from various departments on how they will function, but clear indications that enforcement will not even be as strong as the Law.

(c) Smaller seminars on each subject--of no value at all. This gave me an opportunity to:

2. attend with Eric Mann and local Washington CORE representatives an excellent meeting with Contract Enforcement section of the Post Office re Safeway Trails. I had the clear impression they were really listening, and we have a reasonable chance of accomplishment. The Post Office is involved, and represents all Federal Agencies because of its contractual relationship with SAfeway Trails.

3. Had a long meeting Thursday night with Pratt, N.C.C.; Schwartzschild, LCDC; Franke, Northern Students' Movement; Aronson, formerly COFO Counsel; Alan Levine, volunteer LCDC attorney; and Higgs, Washington D.C. and representing MFDP. While the meeting was informal, plans were discussed for future activities and a summer program.

4. United Civil Rights Leadership, Friday morning.

This meeting was disturbing because people there--intelligent, well-informed--are removed in spirit and understanding from the civil rights movement. I see no real purpose in active participation; I am afraid it will bind us too much and possibly remove us in spirit from the real movement. I see no useful purpose in a full blown battle with them. Keep nominal association, but no active involvement so as to maintain complete independence. Too much reliance is placed on events in Washington and telling their troubles to the Vice-President.

CR: jp

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

28 JAN 1965

Dear Mr. Haley:

Mr. McNamara has passed along to me your letter of 19 January 1965, regarding additions to the Naval Air Station, New Orleans, Louisiana.

You may be assured that the policies set forth by the President of the United States regarding equal and fair treatment for all military personnel and civilian employees of the Armed Services regardless of race, color or creed are being complied with and are being carried out on board Naval Air Station, New Orleans. Futhermore, the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, has directed all Commanding Officers of military establishments to resist discriminatory practices against their personnel off base in their respective areas. This policy has been widely promulgated and will be pursued by the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, New Orleans when appropriate. Insofar as construction contractors are concerned, fair-employment-practices clauses are a pertinent part of all contracts issued by the Navy Department. This has been and will continue to be true of all such agreements entered into in Louisiana.

The Naval Air Station, New Orleans is a vital link in the defense of the United States. Its mission is to train members of the Reserve branches of the Armed Forces. Its wartime use would doubtless incorporate this training mission with the defense of the southern extremities of our nation. In view of this, and as long as it is required for these purposes, it must be retained in operation.

If there is any other information you desire, I shall be pleased to answer your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Zumwalt

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

[illegible] of Naval Weapons

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 19, 1965

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
United States Secretary of Defense
Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We understand that the Department of the Navy is planning to spend $439,000 to build additions to the Naval Air Station at Callender Field in Belle Chasse, Louisiana. As you are aware, Belle Chasse is in Plaquemines Parish. You may not be aware that four days ago, on January 15, Leander H. Perez, Sr., President of the Parish Council, announced that his parish would not accept any federal funds offered for aid to education to avoid having to comply with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Mr. Perez stated, "our children are not for sale for any filthy, tainted federal bribes" and that his parish would refuse to "sell their children down the river for the Washington bribe".

In view of these remarks, the severely segregated condition of that parish, and your own past record of non-discrimination a thorough investigation seems mandatory before a single penny of federal money is spent in Plaquemines Parish. You must be able to assure the American public that discrimination and segregation will in no way be involved in the construction or use of the proposed facilities. This is particularly important because over $300,000 of the intended funds are for a community facility building. If you can not make such assurances then we feel the additions should not be built and that the continued existence of the entire air station should be reviewed.

We look forward to hearing from you immediately what steps you plan to take to guarantee that the federal government's facilities and expenditures are totally free from segregation and discrimination.

Very truly yours,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 24, 1965

E. R. Eastwold
Rear Admiral, USN
Acting Chief, Bureau of Naval Weapons

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of January 28, 1965. It is admittedly true that, up to this point, this office has received no complaint from any civilian military person stationed at the Naval Air Station, New Orleans, that he has been subjected to any form of discrimination. Further more, there are your own several assurances as to the established policy of non-discrimination in the various directives and contact claused that have been issued to implement this policy.

I can only reiterate that policies outlawing racial discrimination cannot be taken for granted in Plaquemine parish. I feel sure you are as well acquainted with the general tone of race relations in Plaquemines Parish as I, and clearly understand that CORE's concern is no less valid because there is presently no specific complaint.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 22, 1965

Mr. L. L. Mitchell
United States Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At the time of the hearing held by the Louisiana Advisory Committee in Monroe, you and I talked of the availability to CORE of the report on this hearing. It is still my hope that we may have access to this report. That feeling is intensified by the fact that there has been still another Army investigation of the charges of racial discrimination against Olin-Mathieson. Again there are conflicting reports of the effectiveness of that investigation.

You have likely also noted that tension is on the rise in Bogalusa. I would like very much for the Committee to turn its attention to that city, and would like for you to consider this letter as a request for same.

Finally, I'm told there is soon to be a hearing of the Florida Advisory Committee. It is gratifying to know that this has come about; you are certainly to be commended for your energy.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 24, 1965

Mr. LEroy Collins, Director
Community Relation Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Collins:

The CORE Southern Office has maintained close observation of racial incidents in Bogalusa, Louisiana. Thus we learned of the recent visit to that city of Dr. John Griffin of Community Relation Service.

Dr. Griffin did not communicate, except briefly by telephone, with any knowledgeable person representing the militant Negro community. He did consult at some length, so we are informed, with "leading citizens and officials---white." If this is substantially the whole story of your representative's visit to Bogalusa, we can only conclude he received an impression at best incomplete, at worst a serious misrepresentation of facts.

Within recent weeks:

1. Several acts of violence have been directed toward local Negroes---including children;

2. Telephone service in the home of a local Negro leader had been seriously and inexplicably disrupted;

3. Resegregation of most downtown public accommodations has been effected;

4. One downtown restaurant (Landry's) had been picketed by whites bearing such signs as "This Restaurant Peacefully Desegregated";

5. There is no present evidence of the act, or the intention, of local white leaders to establish meaningful communication with local Negroes on current race problems.

These facts prognosticate growing tension in Bogalusa. It could be a magnificent opportunity for Community Relation Service to win a victory---all the more impressive because it would be a quiet one --- for peace <u>with</u> justice.

But Negroes in Bogalusa believe, from experience, that they are opposing a brutal, bloodthirsty segment of the white population. To combat this, a powerful counter-pressure must be generated within the most influential part of the white community. As a representative of

CORE, I urge Community Relations Service to return to this troubled city and "dig in" for a long campaign. I would appreciate your reaction to this point of view.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Fed. programs

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 18, 1965

LOUISIANA EOA FACT FINDING COMMITTEE

Upon returning from CORE's National Action Council meeting in New York I was informed that my name had been placed on a group known as the Fact Finding Committee. This group supposedly will work in conjunction with Champ Baker, the Louisiana director for the anti-poverty program. A list of members is attached to this memo.

The status of this committee is presently not clear to me. I understand: 1. It has no official status in the state program because no such committee has been requested by Mr. Baker or anyone else with official position in the program. 2. No information as to the purpose of the committee has been given as yet. 3. The committee has no chairman that I know of and no plans for meeting. 4. Within its membership the committee is liberally sprinkled with the names of well-known New Orleans Negro leaders. Considering the poor progress in race relation in New Orleans, there is a real question as to how effective such a committee can be. 5. The attitude of Mr. Baker, as exhibited in the meeting a few weeks ago (attended by Isaac Reynolds and Lolis Elie) was certainly negative if not down right hostile. Considering the above facts, it seems incumbent on me to determine whether the committee indicates either potential or desire for active participation in the anti poverty program. My continued membership would be dependent on this point.

Richard Haley,
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

OFFICIAL BULLETIN - APRIL 21, 1965

TO: Regional Federal Officials; State and Local Officials; College Presidents; Church Officials; Labor Union Representatives; Health, Welfare, Education, Agriculture, Business and Professional Associations; Chambers of Commerce; Community Fund Organizations, Civil Rights, Human Relations, and Biracial Organizations and Agencies; and News Media.

FROM: William L. Taylor, Staff Director-designate
United States Commission on Civil Rights

President Johnson recently approved the regulations adopted by the Federal agencies which have responsibility for implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964--the Title requiring nondiscrimination in programs receiving Federal assistance.

Shortly after the regulations were approved, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights held a conference in Washington during which representatives of national public and private agencies and organizations and State governments heard key Federal officials report on their plans for the implementation of civil rights policies.

As a follow-up to the Washington Conference and to acquaint as many persons as possible with Title VI, the Commission, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, will be holding a series of regional meetings.

You are cordially invited to attend, or send a representative to, the Southwest Regional Conference (Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) to be held on Friday, May 7, at 9:30 a.m. at the Adolphus Hotel, 1321 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. The day-long conference will begin with an address by James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, followed by statements from key regional and Commission officials. Workshop topics in the afternoon will be: Agriculture, Elementary and Secondary Education, Higher Education, Health and Welfare, Manpower Services, and Community Development and Housing.

Invitees will include regional Federal officials, State and local officials, college presidents, church officials, labor union representatives, and delegates from private associations, community chests, and civil rights, human relations, and religious groups.

Will you please return the enclosed registration card if you plan to attend. A reservation card for the Adolphus Hotel is enclosed for your convenience. I look forward to meeting you in Dallas.

GSA DC 65-16500

MSS CORE =
SS SOUTHERN
10-11 REGIONAL

Wa. Office

ADMINISTRATION -
GENERAL Legal
Counsel

1944 June -
December

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

June 26, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Draydes Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Loria Davis and Verla Bell of Clinton have never appeared in court, and their bonds have been forfeited. It will be necessary for them to appear in New York with a good reason for their non-appearance in order to have the bond re-instated.

I am certain that in this case the reason must be a complete misunderstanding on their part as to the date of their appearance, coupled with a failure on the part of the CORE office to advise them of adjournment dates.

Please advise as promptly as you can as to when we can expect their appearance in New York.

Cordially,

Carl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:rrl

Tentative suggestion (by phone) that they go July 7. Subject to Rachlin's approval. (6/29/64)

June 8, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl,

Very good to talk to you this morning. In addition to the matter of C. O. Chinn and Ed Hollander, I am concerned with two other cases.

The first is that of Otha Williams. He wassaccosted by two deputy sheriffs, Saturday, May 30. They stopped him because of a defective tail light. However, one was drunk and almost immediately began to make threats and threatening gestures with his gun. Mr. Williams, in fear of his life, escaped, having to leave his wife and two small children on the scene. He gave himself up the next day and was charged with drunken driving, resisting arrest and a defective tail light. The first charge was changed to reckless driving after it was learned that Mr. Williams is a teetotaler. He plead nol contendere on the advice of Carsie Hall, and was fined $235 and cost. Mr. Hall told him an appeal would be iniated within the prescribed period of 30 days. Please keep this matter before Carsie. His hands are full now; yet it is very important to Canton community morale that he not allow the time to lapse.

I am also concerned about McKinley Hamblin. This is the young man who was assaulted by two Canton policemen on Freedom Day. I am sure the charges against him will be serious, and the sentence severe. Since we know this in advance, I think it behooves us to begin to build the case now.

Received a copy of Murphy Bell's letter, feel certain that C. D. & E. prefer that you give priority to Murphy's financial needs over theirs, if a choice must be made.

Please emphasize to co-operating lawyers that we have no money for "slick" living accommodations. Wherever possible, we will try to place them as guests in private homes. It is

conceivable that the total expense of travel and accommodation could provide the coup de grace to CORE's anemic financial physique.

Gung Ho,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

S.P.O.
file Re Beating 6-27-64

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street Rm. 203
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

July 27, 1964

Mr. Marvin Braiterman
Rm. 506 Tower Building
Baltimore and Guilford Streets
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Braiterman:

My day in Washington last Friday was very busy and so I didn't have time to visit you as I would have liked. Among the things I did was to visit Sen. Brewster and the Justice Department. The enclosed letter to Brewster's office gives you their position on my case.

I will be in Baltimore again sometime between August 20th and 28th. After that I roughly expect to be in Baltimore on Sept. 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th. If those times will be satisfactory, fine; if not please write and I will try to provide what I can thru the mails. My parents have a copy of my letter to Marshall Stuart and a copy could be made from that if you need one.

Thanks very much for your interest and help.

Sincerely yours,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

To: Lawyers and Law Students

Date: August 1, 1964

From: COFO Legal Coordinator

1. Attached is revised copy of the COFO Legal Guide which has been issued to all COFO personnel throughout the state. Please follow general policies contained therein--unless this office agrees to a change.

2. Lawyers and their legal offices should have stock removal petitions (including writs of habeas corpus cum causa and applications for admission to bail) mimeographed for all standard arrest situations, such as leafleting, picketing, traffic harassment, breach of peace and inciting to riot. Upon notification of an arrest to be handled by your office, the blanks in the mimeographed petitions can be filled out and the petition filed. We want removal petitions filed before the J.P. trial. This eliminates the necessity for an appeal bond. We must try to obtain continuances, therefore, when quick trials are threatened. However, when this cannot be done, we still remove as soon as possible and, of necessity, before the County Court trial.

One major goal is to get people out of jail. Because the federal commissioners usually set lower bonds, we want cases removed and the application for bond made as soon as possible so that people can be released. We consider $500 bail unreasonable and think that local people should be released on their recognizances and out-of-state workers at no greater than $100. While not responsible for obtaining the bond money, attorneys should inform us as to what the bond requirements are, their forms and the necessary procedures.

3. Our office needs reports on each individual case; weekly reports on all cases handled by each law office; and individual summaries by each attorney at the close of his period of volunteer service.

4. Each law office is responsible for the security of its lawyers and law students. A strict check-in system for traveling must be maintained.

5. August 15 and 16 there will be a staff meeting of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights with COFO workers. For this, affidavits and summaries must be presented regarding: individual harassments, official intimidations, and the law enforcement job done by local, state and federal agencies. Any material that you can provide us for this meeting would be greatly appreciated.

6. COFO has several projects under way for which we need your ongoing help. Send us whatever you can gather about: (a) difficulties concerning telephones; (b) availability of local counsel; (c) difficulties of out-of-state counsel in appearing in state courts; (d) problems concerning notaries; and (e) anything concerning voting rights or intimidation in regard to exercise of the same.

7. Each Tuesday evening, at 7:00, in Jackson there is a dinner and discussion in the back room of Smackover's Cafe (on Lynch St. near COFO) for all lawyers, law students and their office staff. Come and exchange ideas, air gripes, and maybe even relax.

COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS LEGAL GUIDE

Legal Coordinator 1017 Lynch St. Jackson, Miss.

We cannot hope to provide a complete guide to the law, your rights, or what you should do. However, COFO has worked out certain guidelines which should apply to almost every situation. There are now in the state attorneys from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the National Lawyers Guild, the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. In addition, there is a group of law students available to us through the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. The students are to clerk for whatever lawyers are in the area working on COFO cases, help work up evidence for suits; and be the local channel for legal problems. No suits are to be signed or brought or or lawyers retained except through the Jackson legal office. When arrests occur in an area having a COFO volunteer attorney, he would normally be assigned to the case, but the Jackson office must still be requested to make the assignment. This can be done when the call is made informing us of the arrest.

ARRESTS AND POLICE

1. Don't give out local people's names, addresses or phones. Beware of "friendly" conversations with police. They might well be trying to get some information against someone or against the project and trying to trick us. Be guarded but always polite.

2. Registering with the police. Some people have registered--including having their pictures and finger prints taken--feeling that the local police would offer protection. Others have just given their names and COFO address. Others refuse to go down to the police station unless arrested.

3. Make full reports of all harassments, arrests, beatings, suspicious cars (license plates, make, year, model, and color) to the local police, sheriff, highway patrol, FBI, Justice Department and, most important, to Jackson COFO.

4. Don't go anywhere with a policeman unless you are under arrest.

5. If you are under arrest, you have a right to know what law you have violated and what the charge is.

6. Be sure to ask for receipts itemized for every item taken by the police.

7. Ask to make a phone call for obtaining legal aid upon arrival at the police station. You don't have to tell anyone who that might be. Call your local COFO office, or if that can't be done, call Mr. Jonathan Smith at 352-9478, collect.

8. Don't worry if a lawyer doesn't immediately come. We are working on your case and many others.

9. Remember to get exact descriptions of the police, and names.

10. To local project office: Call Jackson COFO staff phone, 352-9478. Report names, ages, race, organizational affiliation, home address, project phone and address, date, time and place of incident, the circumstances leading up to the arrests, police descriptions, jail location, charges, likelihood of danger, hearing or trial dates, whether affidavits were taken, what contacts with officials have been made, and the bond information as indicated below.

BAIL BONDS

1. Give full bond details when calling Jackson COFO the first time. What is the total amount needed (in cash and in property) to get the person out of jail? Who with the local project is handling the bond situation (preferably the project director or the law student)? What is his name, address and phone number?

2. List the name, age, etc., of each summer volunteer requiring bond money to be sent from his parents or contacts. Each project should have a complete list of summer volunteers, staff and local people working with the project, including names, ages, birthdates, home addresses and phones.

3. When only a few people are arrested, the local project will obtain the bail bonds. (Try to set up a local bonding committee of local residents who will sign as sureties on property bonds.) Call collect to the bond contacts or parents of the summer volunteers when they need bailing out. When larger numbers of people get arrested, call Greenwood SNCC (453-4995). Notify Greenwood when planning Freedom Days and when any bond problem arises.

4. The parents or bail contacts for the summer volunteers will ire the money to whoever and to what address the local project designates and in whatever form specified. The project bond person must obtain a receipt for each bond and send a copy of that, including the bail receipt number, to: 1017 Lynch St., Jackson; 708 Ave. N., Greenwood; and 8½ Raymond St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30314. Each bail bond sender or donor needs to be sent that information, along with the trial dates and charges for each defendant.

TRIALS AND HEARINGS

1. REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY HEARING WITHOUT A LAWYER. Request a continuance until you have had a reasonable chance to get a lawyer of your own choosing. This right to counsel includes the right to an attorney who will raise all the relevant constitutional issues, including segregated courtroom, exclusion of Negroes from the juries, discriminatory references to Negroes in the courtroom, etc. Therefore, do not accept a court-appointed lawyer, since in most cases he'll not help.

2. If the judge tries you without a lawyer, stand mute, which means that you are not to make any plea of any sort. Do not plead guilty, nolo contendere, or not guilty. Refuse to plead.

3. Nolo contendere pleas are discouraged.

4. Be cautious in your first hearing. What you say in the Justice of Peace, Police or Municipal Court will most probably be used to strengthen the case against you in the trial de novo in the county court.

5. As the judge to inform you of your rights.

REPORTS

Fully report all harassments, intimidations, arrests, trials, etc., including difficulty in obtaining or using the telephones so that proper legal aid and/or protests can be made. Each project should keep a chronological log with details (names, days, dates, times, places, etc.). Copies to Jackson, Greenwood, and Atlanta. In addition, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is required to investigate every signed voting complaint (Washington, D.C.).

CARS

1. Must have state license plates (and as soon as have plates must have an inspection sticker) within 30 days and operator's license within 60 days of entering state. One can be validly arrested if one has Mississippi tags but not an inspection sticker.

2. Insurance. SNCC and COFO require every car to be insured. At present, we have no means to own nor insure cars. Therefore, all cars must be owned and insured by individuals themselves. We hope that soon SNCC's Sojourner Motor Fleet will be able to own and insure those cars SNCC agrees to own. Contact Atlanta SNCC, Mrs. S. D. Johnson, about this.

3. Drivers. Always have automobile registration in glove compartment. Only the owner or duly authorized person can drive the car. The latter must have written and preferably notarized authorization.

4. COFO requires all cars used by us to be registered with this office. Copy the car's registration form, including the date entered the state, the license plate number, operator's license number, and complete insurance information.

5. In case of accident. First aid the injured. Call an ambulance if necessary. Get the license plate numbers, the make and year of all cars involved and names, addresses, and insurance companies of all drivers. Call the police, but don't discuss who was at fault. Be sure to file the complete report with the Mississippi Highway Patrol within 24 hours.

SECURITY

1. Lock all COFO buildings at night and have the front door closed, if possible, during the day. Don't allow a policeman to enter, unless he has a valid search warrant. Consent or failure to object at the time waives one's rights. Search warrants are illegal if: they are for the "premises," they vary from the affidavit, have no return date, person in charge of the premises isn't given a copy of it prior to the search, or if it is a "John Doe" warrant. Treat automobiles as buildings, except that they are much less secure. In arrests, searches can be made of the immediate vicinity, but subsequently warrants are necessary.

2. Don't allow anyone to wander about your office or freedom house. Be strict about checking credentials and control visitors. Accept no additional workers unless they have been assigned by COFO. Call Jackson about any special problems.

LAWYERS

Attorneys are sent out upon requests given to the Legal Coordinator in Jackson. No suits are to be filed or trial work done without our O.K. and assignment.

COFO AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

1. Public Accommodations. Concentrating on political rights such as voting, education and eliminating violence, COFO is not at this time sponsoring demonstrations for desegregation of public accommodations. However, certain rights of citizens are more clearly defined now. In this regard, when non-compliance with the public accommodations section of the new law is found, suits can be considered. Send the Legal Coordinator a statement of the facts, affidavits or signed statements of people refused service, and signed verifications, which will be supplied by your law student or this office.

2. Voting. A form (based on the CR Bill) to request from the Registrar a copy of the test taken by applicant, together with his answers, is shown below. We request every Project to duplicate this form for each county in which they work. [Prospective registrants (or re-registrants) should submit this form to the Registrar together with self-addressed, stamped envelope. at the time of Registration.

When reproducing this form for your own county, please be sure that the name of your county and the name of your registrar appear. The only blanks on the form should be for name, signature, dates, address.

To: Registrar of ~~Sunflower County~~ (County) (Parish)

Re: Request for Copy of Registration Test and Answers

I, _____, pursuant to the provisions of Title I of the ~~1964~~ Civil Rights ~~Bill~~ Act of 1964 of Section 101 (c) (ii), do hereby request ~~Cecil C. Campbell~~, Registrar of ~~Sunflower~~ ——— County ~~County,~~ Mississippi, or anyone acting in such capacity, to furnish this applicant with a certified copy of the registration test and of this applicant's answers to this test within 25 days of receipt of this request. I took this test on _____ _____, 196_.

_____
Applicant's Signature

Submitted to the registrar this ___ day of _____, 196_.

Attached: Self-addressed, stamped envelope

Name _____

Address _____

* * * * * * * * * * *

ATTORNEYS' PROJECT

Some attorneys have pointed out that there are times when it would be useful to have some contact with local whites in the power structure or law enforcement agencies. At the discretion of the local Project Director, lawyers can help set up such a line of communication.

PROTECT LOCAL PEOPLE

Do not take any statements or affidavits from local people, or ask them to serve as plaintiffs in any action, unless they know exactly what is happening. Every party to an action must fully realize the nature of what he is getting into and the risks involved. This does not preclude us from encouraging people to fight for their rights.

THIS IS THE LAW OF THE LAND

Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 241, CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; .....

They shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 10, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl,

I am still not satisfied with two elements of our Florida situation.

One, I hope you are staying "on top of" the Tallahassee theater case. Last time we talked it seems to me it had rather the natureof a formless legal blob with neither head nor tail. I hope by now it is beginning to assume some definition, so that tangible steps can be taken to prevent CORE's having to wind up paying a whopping amount in fines.

Two, I hope you are having some success in securing LCDC assent to permanent placement of a lawyer in Tallahassee.

Last week Ronnie Moore made a flying trip(by invitation) to speak at a rally in Daytona Beach. This, as you probably know, is on the east coast of Florida, considerably south of Tallahassee. The point is, CORE can expand in Florida if we will. I am not asking, then, that LCDC hold a lawyer for us just to work in the four counties in the nothern part of the State.

Please work on this--on these things--as you can, and let me know what to expect from them.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 10, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl,

Two matters come to mind that should be discussed. The first has to dowith the Chicago attorney of whom I spoke to you some time ago.

It was my suggestion at that time that you write to Mrs. Anne Langford, the lawyer whom I mentioned, regarding the relationship between LCDC and the National Lawyers Guild.

If you remember, I told you that Mrs. Langford came to Meridian, Mississippi, in mid-August and spent two weeks there as the resident lawyer for the COFO operation. During her stay in Mississippi, she had some occasion either to experience or to observe relations between LCDC and NLG lawyers. Mrs. Langford indicated that she was disappointed and somewhat mystified by what she interpreted as a standoffish attitude on the part of LCDC toward NLG.

I promised her I would discuss this with you and request that you write to her a letter of clarification in this regard. Mrs. Langford is a personal friend, and I would be quite embarrassed about the situation were I not sure that you can clarify it.

Since the other matters of which I wish to write are completely separate from this, I will write them separately.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038

October 15, 1964

TO: CORE Chapter Chairmen

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: Relations with the Military

We are attaching copy of a letter dated October 5, 1964, received from the Department of Defense relating to membership in CORE on the part of anyone serving in the Armed Forces.

It is urgent that you advise us promptly of the following:

a) Incidents whereby people have been reprimanded or punished for CORE membership while in the Armed Forces;

b) Incidents of discrimination in restaurants, hotels, theaters and places of public accommodation in the vicinity of military bases.

It is most urgent that we have this information promptly.

Fraternally,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enclosure/

CR:hdl

C

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P

Y

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

MANPOWER

October 5, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Your letter of September 24, 1964 to Robert Jordan, Esq. has been referred to me for reply. Unfortunately, Mr. Jordan has left us and is now with the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

I do not know of any rule, order, regulation or statute which prohibits a member of the Armed Forces from being a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, or any other organization. While serving in the United States Army a man who is a citizen retains all of his citizenship rights, and is free to exercise them except where they might interfere with a given task or assignment or his readiness for military operations.

It could be that the Company Commander at Fort Dix is confusing the matter of organizational membership with a Memorandum of the Secretary of Defense issued 16 July 1963 which prohibits the participation of military personnel in civil rights demonstrations. But even this memorandum of prohibition does not bereft the serviceman of his civil liberties. A copy of the memorandum is enclosed.

Sincerely,

L. Howard Bennett
Principal Assistant for Civil Rights
Deputy Assistant Secretary
(CP, IR & CR)

Enclosure

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 19, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

I remember very clearly the incident of the car rental in Jackson. Some lawyers had just arrived and Hunter Morey had taken the responsibility of securing transportation for them. Because Hunter is under twenty-five--or for some other reason that escapes me—I went with him to sign for the car. That was the last I saw of the car. Hunter Morey likely can give you the names of the lawyers. This is really all I know about the matter, but if I can help further please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 23, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl,

I hope you got my message on Thursday concerning the use of the young lawyer in North Florida. I talked to one of the project workers there who indicated (also by mail) that election watchers could be very valuable.

Cox tells me that you have authorized a Jocksonville lawyer to handle Doris Rutledge's case. I had assumed that John Due would take care of this; I wonder if you spoke to him in regard to getting leave from his job with Wiley Branton. Simply as a matter of record would you clarify this question.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 27, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

I am as anxious as you and everyone else to put John Due on our staff. As you recall, the NAC approved our program but neglected to appropriate the money or state where it is going to come from. At the moment I am advised by the keepers of the money that things are very low and bills, for example from Collins, Douglas & Elie and McKissick, which should have been paid several weeks ago remain unpaid.

By now you know that Doris Rutledge will be covered so far as legal help is concerned, and that young laywers will be available in Northern Florida prior to election day. It is probably a good idea to let it get about to the public authorities that we will be looking over their shoulder so that there may perhaps be fewer improprieties.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

Legal

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.10038

October 30, 1964

TO: CORE Chapter Chairmen

FROM: Carl Rachlin, CORE General Counsel

RE: Cox v. Louisiana

Last week General Counsel, in association with our counsel, Nils Douglas, of the New Orleans law firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie, and Paul Chevigny of New York, presented argument to the United States Supreme Court on several important cases involving mass demonstrations in Baton Rouge, La.

Two novel questions were presented to the Court which may be of interest to you:

(1) The Supreme Court was asked to reverse the conviction of CORE Staffer, the Rev. B. Elton Cox, based upon the fact that the Louisiana State judge refused to desegregate the courtroom when trial counsel applied for such desegregation. It was our argument that a segregated courtroom during the course of a trial involving the issues of segregation and discrimination became a denial of due process of law and so a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Supreme Court had previously considered the question of whether a spectator in a courtroom who refuses to sit in a segregated part of the court can be punished for contempt (the U.S. Supreme Court said "No" in Johnson v. Virginia); similarly, whether a witness during a trial who refuses to answer unless she is addressed in a dignified manner can be punished for contempt by her refusal. Here again the Supreme Court said "No" in reversing the conviction of CORE Staffer Miss Mary Hamilton.

Our question, however, goes further and to the very essence of whether it is possible to have any kind of fair trial in a segregated courtroom.

(2) The second issue concerns the conviction under a Louisiana statute making it illegal to conduct a demonstration in or near a courthouse and is commonly referred to as "Obstructing Justice Law." Several states, and the United States itself, have statutes on this, but never before has this question reached the Supreme Court. Thus both these issues are what we lawyers call matters of "first impression."

It is possible that the Supreme Court will not decide these questions because it may decide in our favor on the basic facts. In my view these facts are very favorable to us and, I hope, to the Court. Should the Court do this and reverse in our favor on the ground the police had no right to make the arrests, it will not have to answer these questions, novel and interesting as they are.

(cont'd)

October 30, 1964

The majority of you have still not given us the name of your local attorney. It is important that we be advised of the course of cases you are involved in so that

(a) we can help advise with local counsel, and

(b) assist in preparing briefs and other legal papers, and

(c) if necessary, appear with local counsel in court, as we do frequently.

More and more as CORE grows and as its dynamic programs continue, we will be making the law in this field and it is important that the National Office be kept advised of your problems.

By the way, send us any news clippings that relate to cases where CORE members or the CORE Chapter is involved.

Fraternally yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038

October 14, 1964

TO: CORE Chapter Chairmen

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: Rent Strike Memorandum

Many chapters have enquired about problems to be encountered in rent strike situations. Since so many requests have been made, the CORE Legal Department has prepared the enclosed memorandum, which discusses the practical problems involved and offers suggestions as to possible legal defenses.

It must be kept in mind that the law varies from state to state and local attorneys should be consulted for local practices.

If any chapter has no attorney, please advise us promptly. We have made this request several times in the past, with very little success.

I wish to thank Alvin Hirshon and Stephen Press for their efforts in making this memorandum available.

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enclosure/

CR:hdl

RENT STRIKES

Prepared by CORE Legal Department

The purpose of this memorandum, which is based on the experience in New York, is to provide a framework for the establishment of rent strike programs, i.e. the withholding of rent by the tenants of a building because of the landlord's failure to maintain the building properly and provide adequate services.

Before a rent strike is undertaken, serious consideration should be given to other possible remedies. Demonstrations or meetings with the mayor would probably be the first step. Secondly, the chapter should consult with a local attorney to determine what, if any, affirmative legal actions can be taken (criminal violations, fire hazards, etc.). Third, the remedy by way of a mandatory order should be investigated jointly with legal counsel. If all of these tactics fail, or are known to be ineffective in the particular locality and tenants are made to understand the need for the drastic step, the rent strike can be initiated with greater effectiveness. This is not to say that planning for the rent strike should await this point in time. The plans and organization of the rent strike should be completed well before the first demonstration is planned. The key to success in the establishment of a rent strike program is the development of a well-planned, well-organized overall strategy. This strategy must deal with two distinct problems, first, setting up a good method of administration and record keeping, and, second, analyzing and having

ready all possible legal remedies in a rent strike situation.

In preparing a case, the first step is to obtain all the facts about the evil complained of. The Department of Buildings, Fire, Health and any other relevant departments should be contacted as to any current violations against the property and for the purpose of setting a date for inspection of the building can be arranged. Before these departments are called in, the tenants should make a list of violations and point them out to the inspectors. This inspection is essential since there should be an official record of the housing violations sought to be corrected. A deliberate effort should be made to get the inspectors into each apartment of the affected building to note violations. It is urgent as well that the most important violations be noted so that the landlord may not be able to get his rent on the correction of a minor violation. Tenants should, of course, be notified in advance, in order that the inspection of the building may be completed in one day. The New York experience has taught us that it is helpful, especially in relation to tenant ccoperation, to arrange a single date for all of the different inspectors to visit the building.

At this time it is advisable to have a commercial photographer take pictures of not only the recorded, but the unrecorded violations. (The photographer should be available later to testify as to the taking of the picture and each tenant should be available also to testify as to the continued existence of the condition.) Any other evidence as may be available should be kept in a safe place.

Immediately thereafter, a letter to the landlord should be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, requesting the necessary repairs.

Having outlined the steps that should be taken to document the conditions existing in the apartments, the next problem to be discussed is that of administration of the day to day legal program.

It is important that organizers of the rent strike movement be utilized to the greatest extent possible in dealing with the administration of the program by taking responsibility for seeing that the tenants appear in court when they should, for the keeping of adequate records and for the serving of subpeonas.

Because of a possible lack of resources, cases should not be handled unless they are directly a part of the rent strike situation.

Tenants should be made aware in advance of the possible hardships which may occur if they withhold their rent from the landlord (no electricity and gas, etc. as well as other forms of harrassment). In this way they will be better able to withstand any possible hardship since they will be ready for it.

Limited financial resources were found to be a problem in New York. Funds must be available for subpoenas, photographs, plus a sum for unexpected expenses. Subpeonas will be necessary to prove the recorded violations. Friction may well arise should private attorneys ve asked to lay out money for the necessary subpoenas; it is essential

that a budget for subpoenas and miscellaneous expenses be provided before the commencement of the rent strike. The funds may have to be raised from the donations of the tenants themselves. The rent strike organizer should be taught to serve the subpoenas himself. The chapter attorney can advise in this.

The proper allocation of lawyers is a very important subject. Because the legal staff in all likelihood will be volunteers, it is essential that their time be used most effectively. *A centralized unit should be formed to keep abreast of all legal matters. This would ensure that lawyers are available to handle a rent strike case on any day of the week. The office of this unit would be the place where lists and records would be filed.

The rent strike organization in New York decided that it was unnecessary for the tenant and also a waste of man-hours to assign to a single lawyer a number of files from beginning to end. Instead, each lawyer was assigned a day to be in court to handle whatever cases were in court on that day. (In smaller communities perhaps a lawyer should be assigned one building.) The tenant can and should be spoken to be the attorney during the morning of the hearing. Of course, he will have available all the records of the building and the particular apartment.

One extremely important problem which confronted the New York groups was the keeping of adequate records. The usefulness of <u>exact</u> and <u>up</u>

*A member of the rent strike organization should also be placed in this office to coordinate the work of the organizers.

to date records should not be overlooked. The key to an extended rent strike is the keeping of good records.

Each case history must be entirely documented. It is advisable to have one person who can be held responsible for the keeping of records. There should be one file for each building with a section devoted to general complaints against the building, e.g. garbage, lack of paint, etc., and then sections for each apartment. The filing system should be completely organized before the first dispossess is served upon a tenant. (A dispossess will be served upon a tenant by the landlord when that tenant refuses to pay his rent. At this point the case has reached the court stage. The files, which have already been prepared, will be utilized.)

The following recording system and procedure has been found useful in New York.

a) The dispossess, when received by the tenant concerned should be promptly brought to the desk of the legal unit either by special messenger or by individual rent organizer.

b) The answer must be prepared, sent by mail and the original should be placed in a pile to be filed personally in court. If the answer is late, a consent (stipulation) to serve and file a late answer should be prepared and sent with the answer to the landlord or his attorney. In this latter event, the original answer, with a cover note, should then be placed in a special folder and is not filed until the stipulation is returned.

c) The case should then be added to a cumulative master list of cases which will be composed by the legal unit. If it is late, it should be so noted. The list should be made the responsibility of one person, and it should contain the following information.

I. Name of case

II.

A. Building address and apartment and owner of building

B. Tenant - number involved

C. Court index number

III.

A. Date of hearing

B. Complaints of tenants and violations recorded

IV. Judge

V.

A. Attorney for the tenant

B. Attorney for the landlord

VI. Disposition - with explanation

The first three columns should be filled in immediately, the others as the information comes in. This master sheet should be added to daily as new cases come in and as information on old cases is provided. Photocopies of the lists should be made and sent to the chapter headquarters.

d) The dispossess and copy of the answer should then be placed in a white binding folder. All dispossesses for one building should be kept in one folder.

e) One person must be assigned to go to court before the court closes every afternoon to file answers and also to check on which cases would appear due for a hearing (checking calendars, have any been missed?).

f) When the hearing date card is received by the legal unit, the date of the hearing should then be recorded on the master sheet and in front of the building folder. A letter should then be sent to the tenant, giving him the date of the hearing.
This mailing should be promptly recorded on the front of the building folder.

g) Subpoenas should be prepared and served at least two days in advance of the hearing. The original subpoena, with proof of service, is filed in the building folder. A separate list of service for accounting purposes and easy checking should also be kept.

h) Late in the afternoon of each day, a list should be prepared by case name and index number of all cases on the calendar the next day. The tenants should be personally notified that evening to be ready to go to court the next day. Transportation should also be arranged by a rent organizer at this point.

i) An organizer must pick up the tenants and have them in court at the proper time. Again, if possible, one person should be held responsible for this task. He should intro-

duce the tenants to the lawyer present on that day, and give the files to the lawyer.

j) The files should be returned to the legal unit at the end of the court day, with a notation of the outcome of the case.

k) A letter should be sent to each tenant informing him of the outcome of his case, whether or not he was present in court. Separate forms should be prepared for this purpose.

l) The date and type of letter sent should be recorded on the front of the building folder.

m) The outcome should then be recorded on the master sheet. Also, note whether an appeal will be taken.

Special Procedure

In addition to the routine procedure outlined above, special problems arise which merit discussion.

A. The landlord may claim that he has sent the tenant a dispossess and that the tenant has not answered. The landlord will then go to court and obtain, from a judge, an order of eviction, before we even hear of the case.

1. The problem arises with the receipt by the tenant of the Notice to evict pursuant to a court order of dispossess, i.e. the Marshall, or equivalent process server, is coming on a date certain, generally about 24 hours from the day the Notice is served, to evict the

the tenant and put him on the street. To prevent the eviction, an order to show cause must be prepared with an accompanying affidavit from the tenant, and the order must be presented to and signed by a judge and then served on the landlord or his attorney and on the Marshall.

2. The paperwork, service, etc. of this procedure should be prepared in advance and be in the hands of the legal unit. The group should prepare form orders and form affidavits for the two most common reasons why a notice to evict can be stayed, namely:

   a. No proper service by the landlord originally of the dispossess; therefore, it is necessary for the Court to vacate and set aside the final order; and we ask the Court to place the matter on the day calendar for a hearing; or

   b. Final order of dispossess (an adverse decision) has been properly entered by the Court, but the tenant is the recipient of Welfare, and Welfare is delinquent (if this is the fact) in paying the rent money and therefore a further stay of eviction is desired; or

   c. Other valid reasons (consult a lawyer in your state as to possibilities, e.g. the landlord refused the rent.

B. Another problem which becomes increasingly more acute as

the strike continues is that of applications or motions in court by the landlord which are meant to delay proceedings. All that can be said at this point is:

1. Be prepared for many such motions
2. To prepare a procedure to be followed as to what attorney shall answer what motion
3. The entire problem of motions brought by the landlord should be discussed in advance with the chapter's attorney. In addition, discussion should be had on the possible motions that the tenant may bring.

LEGAL DEFENSES

At the outset it should be noted that this section is not intended to be a detailed analysis of the law regarding rent strikes. Rather, this section is mainly intended to provide an outline of the possible defenses which may be utilized in different localities. The usefulness of the defense depends directly upon the particular law of each locality. It is therefore essential that each defense be researched in your own locality (if your community has a rent control statute or ordinance, this should be studied for possible remedies; e.g., can a petition be filed to reduce the rent because of the landlord's failure to provide proper services?). It is imperative that legal counsel be obtained to determine what defenses are available in each locality.

The only defense which the courts of New York County have fully accepted so far (appeal has been taken on others) is based on

Section 755 of the Real Property law of New York. This section permits a judge, in his discretion, to enter an order permitting the tenant to deposit his rent in court until the existing violations against his apartment have been corrected. For this section to be successfully applied, a violation of record, i.e. officially recorded, must exist. An actual violation must be recorded by the code enforcement agencies, e.g. Building, Fire, Health, etc. Without these recorded violations, this defense is ineffective. As has been noted, this defense is a creature of the New York statutes. The statutes of each locality must be scanned to discover if a similar statute exists. Is there an alternative remedy in other areas?

In addition to this statutory defense there are the following possible defenses:

1. Constructive Eviction
2. Actual Partial Eviction
3. Failure of Consideration

1. Constructive Eviction: Constructive eviction is a common law doctrine whereby proof is offered that the landlord makes it impossible for the tenant to continue to occupy his leased premises, and the tenant moves out, the landlord is deemed to have evicted the tenant. In New York it has been argued that the present housing shortage requires the finding of constructive eviction where the tenant has actually not abandoned the premises, even though the condition of the apartment is intolerable. Although Judge Merritt in Kings County (Brooklyn) has accepted this argument, other judges

have uniformly rejected it.

2. Actual Partial Eviction: It is a well established law that actual eviction -- that is, physical or legal exclusion from the premises -- justifies non-payment of rent. Such eviction may be total, i.e. where the tenant is excluded from all the premises, or partial, i.e. where he is excluded only from a part. In either case, no rent is payable while the eviction persists.

An argument can be made that where the landlord lets an apartment for the exclusive use of the tenant and his family, the landlord, by permitting rats and other vermin to enter the premises, has actually and physically evicted the tenant from those portions of the premises which the rats and vermin occupy. In other words, the tenant and a rat simply cannot occupy the same space at the same time(sic.). By letting the rat in, the landlord has evicted the tenant from that space.

A variation on this argument is that the tenant is actually, and not just constructively, evicted from a bathroom when a toilet will not flush, and from a kitchen with a sink that has no hot water, since in each case it is physically impossible for the tenant to use the portion of the premises for the intended, and contracted for purpose, and in each case the impossibility is due to the landlord's acts.

3. Failure of Consideration: At present this is an academic argument, but it should nevertheless be investigated. (In some states, there is an absolute duty to pay rent. The tenant's remedy

is to sue for breach of the contract to furnish services.) The argument runs as follows:

> A contract between landlord and tenant is for lease of an apartment together with services provided, for a sum of money. If the services are not provided the contract is either partially or totally breached. The landlord should be absolutely required to give heat, water, and also to keep the building free of vermin as consideration on the rent. Again, it should be noted that this argument needs to be researched in the different localities.

4. The last defense is limited to Welfare cases. Section 143B of the Social Welfare law of New York provides that where circumstances in a building occupied by a welfare tenant, are such as to endanger the health and safety of the tenant, the welfare department is relieved of its obligation to pay the rent.

In summary, the purpose of this memorandum is limited to providing the broad framework or foundation upon which a rent strike can be built. Each locality has its distinct problems, therefore it is imperative that the advice of local counsel be sought, as to whether the above defenses are valid in your locality. This memorandum should be helpful to both the local chapter and its legal staff in building an overall strategy which is attuned to the particular needs of the community and which will terminate in a successful day in court.

[1964, Oct ?]

CORE SOUTHERN LEGAL PROGRAM

October through May

Louisiana - Use local lawyers, CDE co-ordinators. Need $20,000 for retainers for these lawyers, including CDE. Will cover existing projects and Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish. Includes also travel and out-of-pocket. Does not include bail, court costs, expenses of appeal. Briefs will be written by volunteers. SEDF will (hopefully) cover appeal expenses. SEDF will be asked to set up $100,000 bail fund.	$20,000
Miss. - Hire one (1) full-time lawyer for Jackson office for CORE and COFO, to be locally sponsored until eligible for bar exam. Estimate sal. and exp. (Office, travel, clerical help) $12,000. Plus one (1) troubleshooter working part-time in this state. Plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	$40,000 (lawyers available)
Florida - Hire one (1) full-time lawyer for Tallahassee office, plus one (1) troubleshooter (office above), plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	
Ala. - Ga. - will be serviced by troubleshooter at present. If need arises for further service, certain local lawyers are available in Montgomery, B'ham, Atlanta and Albany.	$5,000
Texas - Local lawyers in Dallas, San Antonio.(Needs follow-up)	$5,000
Okla. - Will follow up Karpatkin's local contacts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to cement working agreement.	
Ark. - James Youngdahl, Wiley Branton.	$2,000
Tenn. - Hooks in Memphis, another in Knoxville(needs follow-up in Nashville)	$2,000
Virginia - Tucker in Alexandria.	
N. Carolina - Floyd McKissick (include retainer $3,000) plus associates.	$5,000
S. Carolina - Presently open.	$3,000
Total estimated cost	$82,000

In all cases it is expected that services of volunteers will be utilized in preparing briefs and filling in in emergency cases.

legal

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038

November 15, 1964

TO: CORE Chapter Chairmen

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: By-Law on Chapter Incorporation

The following by-law was adopted by the National Action Committee of CORE at the meeting held October 10-12, 1964:

> "No chapter, nor any officer or officers, nor any member or members thereof, nor anyone on their behalf, shall form or cause to be formed, a corporation, in any jurisdiction whatsoever, which includes in its name or title, or any part thereof, the words "Congress of Racial Equality," "Committee of Racial Equality," "CORE" or any combination of words the first letters of which spell "C.O.R.E." and any such corporation presently and or hereafter in existence shall be dissolved by the chapter or chapters so affected."

In essence this by-law means two things:

(1) That no chapter may form a corporation in which the name "CORE" appears or the first initials of the corporate name spell out "CORE."

(2) Chapters may form corporations, however, for certain purposes, but providing "CORE" does not appear in the name.

Please bear in mind that forming a corporation has a much more limited value than is generally realized, for our purposes. While it may be useful in handling business and commercial matters of a chapter, it is less useful in programmatic activities; for example, even though there were a corporation conducting a program, all individuals who participate in the activity can also be held liable, as well as the corporation.

Fraternally yours,

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin

P.S. We have had almost no response to our memorandum of October 15th with regard to membership in CORE of military personnel and public accommodations in the vicinity of military bases. We hereby want to impress upon you again the importance of letting us have the information requested.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

Letter to Dunbaugh file Rachlin

38 PARK ROW
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national director
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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Arnold M. Rose
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James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

November 19, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

On Thursday, November 12th I met with three attorneys from the Justice Department in Washington, namely Messrs. Norman, Dunbar and Sisk, and presented to them the statements forwarded to me by Steve McVoy.

They seemed very much interested and I gather they intend to pursue the matter promptly. I will certainly keep you and Steve advised as to the next development.

With kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Steve McVoy
Quincy, Fla.

CR:hdl

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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James Baldwin
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Bishop F. D. Jordan
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Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
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STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

November 30, 1964

CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

On November 13th you wrote asking us for additional copies of our memoranda re Relations with the Military and Rent Strike. These were sent previously to every chapter in the country. By separate mail we are sending you 6 additional copies of each.

As for the third memorandum which you requested, re "Manpower" dated October 5th, we don't know to what this refers. I have checked with Mr. McCain's department and the Community Relations department, and it doesn't ring a bell with them either!

Sincerely,

Hannie de Leeuw

Hannie de Leeuw
Secretary to Carl Rachlin,
General Counsel

HdL

P.S. We have asked someone to prepare a memorandum with regard to Urban Renewal, particularly as concerns the rights of tenants affected, and hope that this will be completed in time for your Southwest Conference December 10-12.

H.-

November 30, 1964

Irving E. Ungerman, Esq.
Ungerman, Gabrel & Ungerman
Wright Building
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Ungerman,

Marvin Karpatkin has advised me that you have been kind enough to volunteer to assist the Tulsa CORE Chapter in problems of a legal nature. May I express the gratitude of our organization to you for this offer. I know CORE in Tulsa will be in capable hands.

Please keep in mind that we have facilities for the preparation of legal memoranda and briefs and can be of assistance to you in such matters. Don't hesitate to let us know when you would like some assistance. In any event, of course, Marvin Karpatkin will continue his close association with the North Side State Bank v. CORE case. In our minds we are ready to take this case to the United States Supreme Court if it proves necessary.

I look forward to meeting you in the near future. For many years I have known of your reputation in civil liberties matters and I am anxious to get to know you personally.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Marvin M. Karpatkin, Esq.
Vicki Dickeson, Tulsa CORE

bcc: Mr. Richard Haley) CORE Southern
Mr. Ike Reynolds) Regional Office

CR:hdl

November 30, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of the 19th. I will do everything possible to get the money for you promptly.

I want you to know I appreciate everything you have done for CORE. It goes without saying that, speaking for myself, I value your friendship highly and look forward to seeing you soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CC: Collins, Douglas & Elie
Mr. Richard Haley

CR:hdl

December 10, 1964

Mr. Frank Dunbaugh
Justice Department
Civil Rights Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dunbaugh:

Sometime ago I received a letter from Carl Rachlin, CORE's general counsel. Mr. Rachlin spoke of presenting to you statements from Steve McVoy, CORE staff worker in Quincy, Florida.

I wonder if in the interim you have been able to give this matter any attention. We are very interested in the case. If there is anything further CORE can do to help, or if there is any information you feel free to release, we would like very much to hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

December 16, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

A couple of things from North Florida prompt me to write this letter. Here is a quote from a letter I received from Spiver Grodon.

"I talked with Mr. Williams at A&M but he wasn't much help. He suggested that I talk with our lawyers here in Florida. This is one of my questions: Who are our lawyers here?"

Here is another quote from Spiver Gordon.

"You will find enclosed copies of complaints that have been sent to the following people:

States Attorney
County Justice of the Peace
County Prosecutor

"We have requested the arrest of Mr. Rannie Forehand. P.S. We talked to each law inforcement office indicated. They all refused to take action. Therefore, we are doing this as a last resort since we don't have any legal arem. Signed Spiver." Carl, I think you probably have received a copy of the complaint of which he speaks. This has to do with an incident that took place on December 6. I wish you would recommend a lawyer to Spiver; a lawyer to whom he can turn when such needs arise. Perhaps John Due; perhaps Ernest Jackson; perhaps someone else. Who ever it may be, we do know by now that our people put a good deal of psychological reliance in the presence of lawyers, or at least in the availability of them.

I think it was a very wise move on your part not to make the trip out here. It seems to me that it might be a little premature; we will be able to talk more to the point after we have a better overview of the Louisiana situation.

I am pressed for time now; I must get up early in the morning to go to Jonesboro. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjr

File

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
(504/523-7204)

December 23, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Carl,

You recently informed me of certain commitments of SEDF for CORE legal expenses in the South. I am urgently requesting that the following proposal be incorporated into that commitment. The southern staff is presently planning for an intensified program in Louisiana. The granting of this request will provide, I believe, a solid legal footing for that program.

Let me give you a little background for this request.

A tragedy and a situation provide sharply etched examples of the need for additional legal aid. The tragedy is the violent death of Frank Morris in Ferriday, Louisiana. On December 10 Mr. Morris ran into a service station, his clothes and body aflame. His shoeshop, which was also his residence, was also in flames. The circumstances of Mr. Morris' death are officially undetermined, but it is widely rumored in the Negro community of Ferriday that this was a torch-murder. That point of view is based on the same facts which led CORE staff-members to report, months ago, of the power and energetic activity of the Ku Klux Klan in this parish(county), Concordia.

The agovementioned situation is, that most of North Louisiana is still a completely segregated society. A beginning to desegregation has been made in Monroe and Jonesboro, communities where CORE has had staff for some time. Shreveport, largest city in the north, is still segregated. Schools, public accommodations, housing---these are presently almost completely untouched. In some places there actually is not even mail delivery to Negro sections.

Legal action can do a great deal toward initiating the program necessary to open up this area. There are four available lawyers in addition to Collins, Douglas and Elie. These are Jesse Stone in Shreveport, James Sharp in Monroe, Murphy Bell in Baton Rouge and Louis Berry in Alexandria. Considering the magnitude of the job, all four lawyers will be needed. Each, I understand, works alone; consequently he can only give part of his time to civil rights cases (which are usually not very remunerative).

Thereare two plans by which these lawyers may be retained. We might ask them to work on an hourly basis, for which they likely will ask a fee ranging from ten to twenty dollars hourly. Collins, Douglas and Elie use the former figure as basis of estimating the cost of their time. Or, they might be given a retainer of perhaps fifteen hundred dollars each, yearly. This, added to the $4,800.00 we have pledged to Collins, Douglas and Elie, would amount to a total outlay of $10,800.00 in fees for legal assistance in Louisiana. Mr. Elie broached this subject to me, and stated a preference for the latter plan.

I do hope you will find opportunity to present this proposal to SEDF at an early date. Their favorable response will provide a lift in morale to both the southern staff and the Louisiana Negro community.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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James Farmer
national director

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secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

legal

Send this letter; attach together

December 21, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard,

Thank you for your letter of the 16th. Of course, your points are well taken. Northern Florida is a difficult area to cover.

Marvin Rich has promised that he is pushing SEDF into putting up the money for a permanent lawyer in Northern Florida which, I trust, will develop soon.

Recently, on one of Steve's problems, I spoke to Toby, who had Rosen call me; Rosen would not go to Quincy because of the small nature of the problem, even though it represented harassment. He said his expenses to go North would just be too much.

In the meantime, we should use John Due or Ernest Jackson until the permanent arrangement is set.

See you soon.

REgards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

cc: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Quincy

M65 J-14

[1963, Jan 28]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. STATE OF LOUISIANA; JIMMIE H. DAVIS, C. C. AYCOCK, J. THOMAS JEWEL, as members of the Board of Registration of the State of Louisiana, and HUGH E. CUTRER, JR., Director and Ex Officio Secretary of the Board of Registration of the State of Louisiana, Defendants.	CIVIL ACTION NO. 2548 D E C R E E

Pursuant to the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Memorandum Opinion entered in this case:

It is ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the provisions of Article 8, Section 1 of the Louisiana Constitution and the provisions of the statutes of Louisiana in so far as they provide for or relate to the requirement that electors must be able to understand or interpret any portion of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Louisiana are unconstitutional.

It is ORDERED that the defendants, including all parish registrars, their agents and successors are enjoined from enforcing or giving any further effect to the requirement of Article 8, Section 1 of the Louisiana Constitution and the statutes implementing Article 8, Section 1 in so far as they pertain to the understanding or interpretation test as a prerequisite to registration to vote.

It is ORDERED that in the following twenty-one parishes: Bienville, Claiborne, DeSoto, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, LaSalle, Lincoln, Morehouse, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Rapides, Red River, Richland, St. Helena, Union, Webster, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn, the defendants, their agents and successors, including the following registrars of voters

PARISH	REGISTRAR	OFFICE ADDRESS
Bienville	Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper	Arcadia, La.
Claiborne	Mrs. Louise Linton	Homer, La.
DeSoto	Sidney Wells Platt	Mansfield, La.
East Carroll	Cecil E. Manning	Lake Providence, La.
East Feliciana	Henry Earl Palmer	Clinton, La.
Franklin	Mrs. W. A. Hatton	Winnsboro, La.
Jackson	Mrs. Estelle Wilder	Jonesboro, La.
LaSalle	John S. Allen	Jena, La.
Lincoln	Mrs. Wanda C. Gibson	Ruston, La.
Morehouse	Margaret Larche	Bastrop, La.
Ouachita	Mae Lucky	Monroe, La.
Plaquemines	Mary Ethel Fox	Pointe-a-la-Hache, La.
Rapides	Cleighton L. Bushnell	Alexandria, La.
Red River	J. Walton Crawford	Coushatta, La.
Richland	Mrs. Lula C. Cheek	Rayville, La.
St. Helena	Quitman Crouch	Greensburg, La.
Union	Woodrow W. Farrar	Farmerville, La.
Webster	Mrs. Winnice P. Clement	Minden, La.
West Carroll	Mrs. Ora Cameron	Oak Grove, La.
West Feliciana	Fletcher Harvey	St. Francisville, La.
Winn	Charles M. Crain	Winnfield, La.

are ENJOINED from:

> requiring, absent a general re-registration of all voters in the parish, any applicant for registration of voting age and possessed of the residence requirements as of August 3, 1962 to take the multiple-choice "citizenship" test as a prerequisite to registration to vote.

It is further ORDERED that in the said twenty-one parishes the defendants, the registrars of voters in the said twenty-one parishes, their agents and successors, file with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 15th day of the second month and each succeeding month after the date of this decree a report covering registration during the preceding month, each of said reports to include the following:

(1) The name, address, age, race, and length of residence in the parish of each person who sought to apply for registration during the preceding reporting period;

(2) The action taken by each registrar with respect to each such applicant, what is, whether the applicant was accepted for registration or denied registration. The report shall include the certificate number of each accepted applicant and the specific reason or reasons for rejection of each rejected applicant;

(3) The total number of persons, shown by race, registered to vote in the parish as of the end of the preceding month.

It is further ORDERED that in the said twenty-one parishes, the defendants, the registrars of voters in the said twenty-one parishes, their agents and successors, make available to attorneys and agents of the United States, at any or all reasonable times, for inspection and photographing all documents, records and papers relating to the registration of voters and to voting.

This Court retains jurisdiction of this action for the purpose of entering such additional orders as justice may require, including orders of modification upon proof by the defendants that in one or more of the afore-said twenty-one parishes the discriminatory effects of the use of the interpretation test have ceased to exist; or upon proof by the Plaintiff that additional parishes not embraced in this decree have used the understanding or interpretation test to discriminate against Negroes.

The costs of this action are hereby taxed against the defendants.

Done this 28th day of January 1963.

I respectfully DISSENT for the reasons previously filed herein. I furthermore DISSENT from the order herein requiring the registrars to file monthly reports with the Clerk of Court on the ground that such an order is wholly unwarranted, unauthorized, and constitutes what I consider to be an unwarranted extra-judicial function being performed by this Court.

/s/ John Minor Wisdom
JOHN MINOR WISDOM
Circuit Judge

/s/ Herbert W. Christenberry
HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY
District Judge

E. GORDON WEST
District Judge

Baton Rouge, La., January 29, 1964

/s/ E. Gordon West, District Judge

- Sorry we weren't able to see you off !!

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Jack Greenberg
Mr. Jack Pratt
Mr. Ben Smith
Mr. Herbert Heiken
Mr. George Downing
Mr. Carl Rachlin
Mr. Bill Kunstler
Mrs. Marion Wright
Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Bob Moses

FROM: John Doe
DATE: April 2, 1964

RE: Legal Counsel for the Summer Project

The Mississippi Summer Project, as most of you know already, is a program of a state-wide organization, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), an organization formed at the suggestion of Mr. Wiley Branton, Director of VEP, in 1962. COFO therefore is a united force, which combines the efforts of SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and the SCLC, as well as local groups, to fight the symbol of segregation and its absolute reality, Mississippi. The details of the Mississippi Summer Project are amply described in a pamphlet enclosed in this memorandum.

What is of concern to me is whether or not we in the legal profession who believe in the cause of human freedom are prepared to also unite our resources and knowledge to protect those who are subjecting their bodies to brutalities, and whether we are capable of pooling our skills to end a Police State which has no authority to exist in our society.

Whereas I am I not obligated to be loyal to any of the organizations any of you are an employee of, I take it upon myself to attempt a communication between all of you in order to encourage a common effort between all of you.

1. THE PROBLEM

There have been killing of witnesses, (3 deaths in the Month of March), beatings, arrests for traffic offenses, intimidations, evictions, economic retaliation against Negro farmers and businessmen. All of these are directed against COFO workers and those who support or have been involved in COFO activity. This activity is deliberate rather than spontaneous, resulting from the conspiracy between state officials and the WCC. This will increase during the Summer.

The Legislature of Mississippi is busy this Spring preparing for the Summer Project by passing new laws, including mutual assistance pacts which allow localities to combine efforts to interfere with Freedom of Speech, Petition, and Assembly; a new law which allows a locality to "restrain movements of individuals," a law which allows municipalities to increase fines and jail sentences without a jury trial, a law which prohibited the distribution of literature calling for trade boycotts, (or interfere with free trade), a law allowing localities to order "curfews" at will, a law allowing officials to make a search without a warrant, etc.

2. PRESENT LEGAL FORCES

The forces (legal) presently in Mississippi are insufficient. In all of Mississippi, there are only three Negro Attorneys who presently represent COFO defendants; Jack Young, Carsie Hall, and Jess Brown. These attorneys are Legal Defense Cooperating Attorneys who do not work just on COFO cases, and therefore, take cases to those same officials who may be sued and restrained for interfering with the Civil Rights of others. It is easy to understand that these attorneys rest more easily in State Courts rather than in Federal Courts. The Justice Department is involving itself more and having more success in Federal Courts, procuring injunctions from Mississippi Federal Judges ordering local registrars to take registration applications, but these orders do not extend to intimidation by officials and WCC hirelings, and do not protect COFO personnel. Therefore, COFO people are being arrested, tried, and convicted without legal representation, without knowledge of knowing what to do or plead when in custody of the law.

3. COFO LEGAL WORKSHOP

The above problems were of concern at the COFO Convention held March 13-14. At the Convention, I was involved as an observer. Saturday, other attorneys appeared at the Convention. It was then decided that we would have a discussion with Bob Moses, Director of COFO, and then conduct a workshop.

When we went downstairs, I moved that we introduce ourselves. William Huntsler represented the American Civil Liberties Union, on the cases which he is filing in New Orleans Fifth Circuit, but is also a general and special counsel to the Chandi Foundation and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Ben Smith represented the Louisiana and New Orleans chapters of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Lawyer's Guild. George Downing, 2600 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Michigan, and Atty. Crockett represented the power structure of the Lawyer's Guild.

I then said that I could sit with them because this relationship as a representative of Mr. Carl Rachlin, to whom I would report our discussions, and also report our concerns to Mr. Branton. However, I also indicated that I am a member of the Florida Civil Liberties Union, and would also relate our discussion to Atty. Herbert Heiken, my partner, the president, and to Tobias Simon, the director of the legal panel.

The first problem we discussed was the constitutional right to assistance by counsel, this, of course, involving the problem of the out-of-state attorney. There is a difficulty in finding acceptable local counsel who would willingly introduce an out-of-state attorney to the court. The question of the signature of the out-of-state attorney came up which was not resolved, and the question of some federal judges who require bond for every removal of a criminal case.

n Bill Kunstler then presented a proposal that for every congressional district, complying with the five areas which COFO is working, there should always be an attorney who os present, as long as the summer project is being conducted. This would be five attorneys for 10 weeks, or 80 attorneys who should be made available with each nedding to stay for one week for their vacation. COFO would provide from a "legal defense" kitty the traveling expenses of the attorney, but the attorney would "subsist" as anyother COFO worker. There seemed to be a vague consensus about these ideas, except that Crockett and Bowning stated the position of the Guild, that the Guild would take care of their own traveling expenses. Also, although volonteering to assume the "defensive" position in state actions, the Guild is going to assume the "offensive" in Federal Courts, on old and new theories, such as Mississippi not having a republican form of government as required by the Constitution.

I ~~xaidx~~ raised the point that with lawyers running in and out of the state, there is a necessity for a coordinator. The response was that each attorney, as he comes in, will be briefed by the out-going attorney. I envisioned cases being messed up, or failed to be prosecuted or appealed, after the summer project. There was discussion that the volenteers would work with the ~~Natxat~~ Legal Defense Fund. Kunstler said then that the volenteers would incorporate themselves. I then raised the question about cash and property bonds(No Miss. bonding company will take COFO cases-and property bonds have already been forfeited), but this problem was not proceeded with any substantial effort. The Discussion then ended.

.....At this discussion, there was no one from the "Ink Fund", CORE, or from Young's and Brown's office.

3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

All of you have been providing legal assistance in Mississippi on a seperate basis in sevefal situations. All of you are separate organizations with different kinds of support which may prevent a comsong effort. Although a "popular front" may not be practicable, it is reasonalbl that all of you co-ordinate your effotts, exchange and participate on common legal research and briefs, intervene on each other's cases, and inform each other by memorandums of law. For example, Atty. Shirley Fingerhood, C.I. 6 8689, and another feom New York Friends of SNCC Legal Committee have prepared motions which a defendant without counsel could make. Also, Derrick Bell of "ISK" is seeking a federal injunction and already have had hearings with a nice big record. Carl MAchlin and O'Dwyer have won the first battle in seeking an to restrain a state ~~xix~~ prosecution in the District Court on grounds other "Removal" grounds. I could name other examples where all of you are not informed nor h ve particiapated.

Many legal organizations and attorneys may be coming to Mississippi to volonteer their services this Summer to a much greater extent than they already are doing. The "Ink" Fund is presently already carrying a major burden of Civil Rights Litigation, some of which is still concerned with the old '61 Freedom Rides.e When the leaves begin to turn, will the volenteers be equipped to provide the continuing assistance to new cases which shall not end at the end of Summer? To whom the Negro landowner burdened with excessive property bonds look shall ~~x~~ cases unduly terminate?

when end. the Summer's bearing of only bitter fruit, it behooves

To stop the to each other in a meaningful way.

all of you to relate e-

CARL RACHLIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

165 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

212 LT 1-8700

April 27, 1964

AIRMAIL

Mr. Richard Haley, Associate Director
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Forgive me for not replying sooner, but this week, as you can guess, has been wild, very little sleep, many arrests and lots of excitement.

I am glad you asked the question you did. It is my hope we have this problem licked. At my instigation, (and nagging) the A.C.L.U., the American Jewish Congress, The American Jewish Committee, the National Council of Churches, The Legal Defense Fund have formed, through their respective counsels, a non-profit corporation to obtain lawyers to go to Mississippi and other difficult areas.

Jack Greenberg is opening a Jackson office and a Memphis office which will be the centers for Mississippi. Our office in New Orleans should be such a center for Louisiana and perhaps Texas and Alabama, if necessary.

We hope to send a substantial number of lawyers south for this purpose. In addition, John Due will be working in Mississippi out of one of Greenberg's offices.

This I trust will answer your question. We hope to have substantial and adequate legal help. I hope you will advise Dave Dumas and our other workers accordingly. All legal assistance is to be handled this way.

We hope to persuade C.O.F.O. to act similarly.

I miss you.

Regards,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hs

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

April 27, 1964

Robert F. Collins
Nils R. Douglas
Lolis E. Elie

TELEPHONE
523-5197

COPY

Mr. John Doar, Attorney
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doar:

This office would greatly appreciate a copy of the complaint filed in U. S. vs. Louisiana. The suit which attacks the "Application for Registration Form" used by Louisiana's Registrars of Voters.

We have received conflicting reports on the specifics of your charges. If it is not too great an inconvenience, we would be grateful if you would have someone forward a copy of the petition to us.

Thank you for any attention you may be able to give this request.

Yours very truly,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:_____

LEE/vmg

May 22, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Request for payment on
Counsel Fees

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I deeply regret the necessity of having to write this letter demanding payment on attorney fees owed by CORE, because I am aware of the paucity of funds available to the organization as of now.

However, being a sole practitioner and having devoted a considerable portion of my time to certain cases in this, and the surrounding areas thereby greatly affecting my private Law practice, I am compelled for dire financial reasons to insist upon an immediate substantial payment on the balance of my bill submitted previously.

If, for any reason this request can not be met, I should like to be informed at once so that the necessary adjustments can be made in my affairs to minimize this type of situation.

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

MWB: gmt

CC;
Mr. Carl Rachlin
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Richard Hailey
Mr. James McCain
Mr. Gordon Carey
Mr. Lolis E. Elie

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING

2211 DRYADES STREET

NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 7, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

My last report was dated January 10, 1964 and was sent to Dick Haley with copies to you and Carl Rachlin.

This report will cover the period from January through April 30, 1964.

Please note that during this period we have incurred "out of pocket expenses" in excess of $700.00 and that we have not received expenses, retainer, nor fees since January and the January check did not bring your account up to date; I would also add that the court reporter from Clinton, Louisiana is pressing us for her $250.00 per diem we owe for testimony taken in connection with the five kids who were arrested in the library in Clinton, additionally, she will expect us to pay for the transcript of the trial in Clinton together with the transcript of Jetson Davis Case within another week and the cost of said transcripts may run in excess of $1,000.00.

Court Cost:

Brown v. Davis (service of process, Statement enclosed)	$132.88
Brown v. Davis (filing fee, Statement enclosed)	15.00
C.O.R.E. vs. Town of Clinton (Deposit for printing record, Statement enclosed)	180.00
Castle, et. al. v. Davis (filing fee & Service of process, Statements enclosed)	65.00
Rev. Joseph Carter vs. Percy, et. al (deposition, statement enclosed)	42.35
TOTAL COST	$435 .23

Telephone Expenses:

January through March (statements enclosed)	$117.60
Travel, Room & Board	
Statements enclosed for hotel bills except $43.60 for Lolis E. Elie from Belmont Plaza, said bill was paid by him but lost.	212.60
TOTAL EXPENSES	$765.43
Retainer, January through April at $400.00 per month	$1,600.00
Balance from January 10, statement	600.00
DUE US	$2,965.00

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

January 19, Nils, and Lolis spent a day in Baton Rouge with Jessie Stone discussing Shreveport.

January 21, Nils argued special motions in Clinton; Re: conspiracy to Intimidate Public Officials.

Feburary 6, Nils argued motions attacking grand jury in Clinton; Re: conspiracy to Intimidate Public Officials.

March 6, Nils argued rule to show cause why Judge Rarrick should not be dismissed from suit against registrar of voters.

March 23, Clinton, Public Intimidation, case continued.

March 25, Lolis argued motions in the Public Intimidation Case and started trial of Disturbing the Peace.

April 6, Lolis, Clinton, Disturbing the Peace, court reporter failed to appear, case continued.

April 9, Clinton, Collins completed Disturbing the peace trial.

April 28, Baton Rouge, Nils, hearing on preliminary injunction, Clinton Library Case.

Additionally, we have appeared in court with all of New Orleans C.O.R.E. members, together with many other persons who were arrested in City Hall, Cafeteria, the Mayor's Office and Council Chamber. There were approximately sixty people all of whom were charged in the state and municipal courts. We filed special pleadings and to date no one has been convicted. See attached schedule.

During Easter week seven C.O.R.E. members were arrested and seven charges were placed against each of them in connection with a theatre stand-in; we were able to arrange property bonds and thereby save C.O.R.E. $2,450.00 We have filed all necessary pre-trial motions and we are presently awaiting for the court to call said motions for trial.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIA

BY: _____

LEE/vmq

ENCLS: 17

SCHEDULE OUTLINING COURT APPEARENCES FOR SIT-INS IN THE CITY HALL CAFETERIA, MAYOR'S OFFICE, COUNCIL CHAMBERS AND LOWE'S STATE THEATRE

Nov. 6, Municipal court appearence - Cafeteria sit-in people.

Dec. 4, Filed Motion to Quash.

Feb. 12, Court with Cafeteria Case.

Feb. 14, Arraignments - Cafeteria people - two groups.

Feb. 19, Cafeteria people - arraigned got list of people charged.

Feb. 24, Arraignments - Cafeteria people.

Mar. 5, Drew up Motion to Quash - Cafeteria people.

Mar. 9, Represented people arraignments - Cafeteria.

Mar. 9, Copied Bill of Information - Cafeteria Cases.

Mar. 13, Arraignments - Cafeteria People.

Mar. 20, Worked all afternoon on Motions to Quash-Mayor's Office and Council Chamber Cases.

Mar. 24, Made appearence in Judges Cocke, Brahney, Schulingkamp, and Bagert - Re: Cafeteria cases.

Mar. 30, Went to court - Cafeteria Sit-In, Louis Antoine.

Apr. 1, Worked on Mayor's Office Sit-ins.

Apr. 3, Worked on Mayor's Sit-in cases.

Apr. 4, Prepared for trial of Motion To Quash - Mayor's Case.

Apr. 5, Worked on Mayor's Case.

Apr. 6, Mayor's case (continued).

Apr. 14, Represented cafeteria people and theatre people.

Apr. 21, Motion To Quash - Theatre people.

May 5, Represented cafeteria people at arraignment.

May 6, Represented cafeteria people - Trial set for today - was postponed.

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

July 27. 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Effective immediately, I will be unable to handle any more out-of-town CORE court cases, unless I receive the long past due sum of $1949.50. This represents out of pocket expense money, and modest attorney fees for innumerable court cases, as itemized by my previous statements.

This sudden decision was prompted by the unexpected illness of my aged mother. As you can readily surmise, this additional financial and personal burden prohibits my casualness in carrying out the practice of law.

Very truly yours,

MWB

Murphy W. Bell

MWB/syd

cc Collins, Douglas & Elie

COPY

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

August 15, 1964

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

COPY

Dear Marv:

How are you? Hope the family is well.

Marv, we still have some workers who are charged in the State Court in New Orleans for staging a stand-in at the Loews State Theatre. It seems that the District Attorney intends to prosecute these people. It appears to me that since the Civil Rights Bill has passed, the arrests should be moot. Technically from a legal standpoint they are not.

If the local manager were to be instructed by the theatre chain President not to testify and if he were instructed to indicate to the District Attorney his preference against prosecution, this would short circuit the criminal proceedings. We would appreciate whatever you could get someone to do on this.

We have been contacted by several employees at Charity Hospital who tell horrid tales of segregation, discrimination and abuse. It seems to me that if some national publication were to have a reporter secure a job in the plant, he could do a first-hand exposé. The hospital has not changed any of its practices since we sued, and it is not without its political problems.

A year or so ago, a local paper did an exposé which showed that hospital funds were deposited in banks out of the Parish and at a lesser interest rate with banks owned by hospital board members. There is also the tale told about Huey Long who secured Negro nurses by screaming about the fact that lilly white nurses were handling the black bucks. The hospital has enough going wrong with it for someone to put their teeth into it.

Respectfully,

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/amr
CC: Mr. Richard Haley

September 23, 1964

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Murphy:

I have heard that you refused to handle one of our cases the other day. I know the difficulties you have had and am more than sympathetic. On the other hand, while we may be a little slow in paying our bills, it is not our forgetfulness or disinterest. Despite the drought over the summer, but knowing our problem, we sent you $1,500.00. On several occasions I have requisitioned additional sums for you, but the shortage has made things very difficult.

Because of our personal relationship, I am specially anxious that you represent us in your area. Please bear with us. We do pay our bills even if slowly.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:ap

cc:
Collins, Douglas & Elie and Richard Haley

file
CDE

October 23, 1964

Rev. B. Elton Cox
CORE Field Secretary
North Florida Citizenship Education
Project
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Elton,

Never in the history of the United States has one man been discussed in Supreme Court as much as you in the past week. Not only did Nils Douglas and I defend you from the onslaughts of Louisiana, but your defamation case was discussed before we got to Washington because of the reargument in the case of District Attorney Garrison of Orleans Parish. You may recall that Mr. Garrison has a similar problem to yours with regard to comments about some of the judges.

Donald Wheeler Jones, Esq., associated with Tobias Simon of Miami, will defend Doris Rutledge on the 26th.

As to the hiring of John Due, I am anxious to have this happen. My expanded program has been accepted in general but the money has not yet been appropriated.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

CR:hdl

CD+E

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

November 4, 1964

Robert F. Collins
Nils R. Douglas
Louis E. Elie

Telephone
522-5107

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

Received word today Cox is to be retried in Baton Rouge on the defamation charges. The bonding company will probably require a new bond. Cox should be present for the arraignment on Friday, November 13, 1964.

NRLS

Nils

N/g

C D+E

December 7, 1964

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis,

I have read your excellent letter of the 4th inst. I agree wholeheartedly with your suggestions. Papers are in preparation for the conference; I hope to get the appropriation from SEDF tomorrow.

As to the affirmative action, I had hoped to see you fellows and Dave Dennis to discuss affirmative actions in Louisiana. But, because we are so poor up here, my trip to Dallas was called off and so was my stop-over in New Orleans. I still think that it is important that we set up several affirmative actions to begin shortly and in line with your letter to me. Voter registration cases in many parishes should be in order and capable of being won.

In addition, an interesting case should be commenced in the Federal Court in New Orleans to enjoin Leander Perez and other officials of Plaquemines Parish from interfering with voter registration and other Civil Rights activities. The theory of this would be the past practices of Perez and his people as well as the statements he has made. I obviously can get help to prepare the complaint and help you on the preparation of the case. This is obviously difficult but since there is a determination to move into Plaquemines Parish, this is probably the best way to do it.

I am sure you have many thoughts on other actions to be taken. Please let me know and I will get you help. I agree completely with the thought that we must press forward. With the able direction of you fellows and the work of able men like Murphy and Jim Sharp, we can do wonders in Louisiana for the movement and for CORE. I will try to come to New Orleans on the 17th if the money isn't too bad, to plan further.

With great affection,

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. David Dennis
Marvin Rich

[1964?]

Dick Haley
We must file by May 28th certain pleadings in Clinton
on the Library arrests
We cannot do this without the transcripts.
We owe the Courts Reporter $515.
215.— Per diem expenses
from Baton Rouge & Clinton
300.— Transcripts of the Record

She will not give us the transcript til
~~the~~ she is paid.

Please have N.Y. send money

[1964?]

A SHORT HISTORY OF A LONG STORY

One would probably be surprised to find out that the constitution of the United States does not contain an absolute guarantee of the right to vote. Further, each state has the right in local and state elections to confer or withhold suffrage. States also have the basic power to fix the qualifications for the electors of senators and congressmen in Washington.

The above facts, along with other facts to follow, and the conclusion to be drawn from this article are causes for no mild disagreement with those who ridicule the Negro for the small part he has played in politics. This article is no brief for Negro political apathy nor is it an apology. It is merely an attempt to develope the overall picture of the extensive efforts of the majority sometimes with and sometimes without the aid of the United States Supreme Court to repress full political Negro citizenship. It is hoped that after reading this short resume of the long history of the political repression of the Negro, that Negroes will begin to understand something of the powerful forces that oppose them and rededicate themselves to emancipation promised over a hundred years ago but still forthcoming. Once a proper historical appraisal of the almost overwhelming powers of the opposition is made, one can properly assess the power of current opposition and then see the critical need for immediate rededication by all Negroes. It is time that we help ourselves.

In 1866 the Fourteenth Amendment made us citizens. As that time the congressional debates raged over whether this amendment also gave us the right to vote. Out of an abundance of caution and for other reasons, the Fifteenth Amendment was passed. It says:

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Congress was also given the right by the Fifteenth Amendment to pass federal laws to enforce the prohibition. Later in 1919 the Nineteenth Amendment was passed which prohibited the United States Government and the states from denying the right to vote on account of sex. Another little emphasized constitutional fact is that there is a provision in the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment which authorizes reduction of the number of Congressmen in those states which deny the right to vote. Our most recent amendment to the constitution is the Twenty-Fourth Amendment which was certified as being ratified on February 4, 1964, the anti poll tax amendment.

The ratification of this amendment automatically eliminated the poll tax laws in five states--Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Everyone is aware of our current legislative battle in Congress over the Civil Rights Bill. All the talk seems to suggest that this is the first time a Civil Rights Bill was attempted. We have had Civil Rights Bills in 1866, 1870, 1875, 1957 and 1960. If any of them had been worth their salt or if the first three Civil Rights Bills had been enforced, we would not be engaged in our current battle. But that's another story.

There are eleven major cases in the field of voting rights for Negroes. The first case was a 1915 case involving an Oklahoma Constitutional Amendment commonly known as the Grandfather clause. Guinn and Beal v. U. S. involved an amendment requiring a literacy test for all voters but exempted all persons who had voted or who had ancestors who had voted prior to 1866. Since very few Negroes had voted prior to this time and there were even fewer Negroes who had ancestors who had voted prior to this time, it is obvious that this law was directed solely at Negroes. The Supreme Court held this law unconstitutional.

Nixon v. Herndon, a 1927 Texas case is known popularly as one of the white primary cases. In it the statute said "... in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic Party Primary election...." The court in holding this statute unconstitutional said:

> "Color cannot be made the basis of a statutory classification...."

Later the Texas legislature reenacted the statute in effect when it gave the State Executive Committee the power to prescribe the qualifications of its members. In 1932 this too was held to be unconstitutional, this was the case of Nixon v. Cordon.

The State of Texas was undaunted in its quest to subjugate the Negro politically. This time it was successful. The device used was to hold a state convention of the Democratic Party and have the convention delegates vote to prohibit Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. In the case of Grovey v Townsend in 1935, the Supreme Court found nothing wrong with this.

In 1938 Oklahoma got back into the picture. The case, however, involved an old statute--one which provided a follow-up to its first grandfather clause amendment. The statute which was passed sometime immediately prior to 1916 provided that all citizens who were qualified to vote in 1916 but who had not voted in 1914 had twelve days within which to register and failing to do so were permanently restricted from voting. Note it was some eighteen years after this law was passed before it was challenged. This was the case of Lane v Wilson, and it outlawed said statute.

Texas, in 1944, reappeared on the constitutional scene, nine years after its Grovey victory. This time it lost. The court had the same question before, it was the same question as in the Grovey case--Could the State Democratic Party in convention vote to exclude Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries? This time the court said no. In effect the court said your laws have assigned a governmental function to the Democratic primaries, therefore, you can't exclude Negroes. The name of this case is Smith v Allwright.

Louisiana went before the United States Supreme Court in 1940 in the case of U. S. v Classic. This was not a Voter Purge case. The upshot of this decision was that federal criminal laws were held to be applicable to State Democratic Primaries when among the candidates for state office there were also candidates running for federal office.

To summarize, up to now the artificial barriers used to prevent Negroes from voting were State Constitutional Amendments, State Statutes, the State Democratic Executive Committee, and the State Democratic Conventions. Note there is currently a running battle in Baton Rouge in the State Democratic Central Committee among the segregationists and their opposition to submit to the voters electors for the Presidency which will not be pledged to vote for the Democratic Nominee for President.

The next tactic used to repress the Negro vote was the gerrymander. This is the unethical practice of drawing boundary lines for election districts in such a way as to give an advantage to the party in power. The term "gerrymander" was coined 150 years ago in Massachusetts. It acquired its name from the then governor of that State, Elbridge Gerry, who had been a party to a notoriously partisan plan for redrawing electoral district lines in Massachusetts.

Because of substantial shifts in population from time to time and because representation in the house of representatives is based on population some election districts find themselves overrepresented or underrepresented from time to time. Both Federal and State laws provide for periodic reapportionment. Many state legislatures have ignored this mandate. In 1946 in the case of Colegrove v Green a challenge to the malapportionment of certain congressional districts in Illinois was dismissed.

In 1950, another device which has the same effect as a gerrymander, the county unit vote was sustained. In the case of South v Peters, Chairman of the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee, the people lost again. Georgia has a statute which provides that the couny unit vote shall determine

the outcome of a primary election. Each county under this law was allotted a certain number of unit votes ranging from six to eight for the most populous counties, to two for most of the counties. The candidate who receives the highest popular vote in the county is awarded the appropriate number of unit votes. The complainants in this suit who were resi= dents of the most populous counties urged that their votes along with the votes of others in that county had on the average, but one-tenth of the weight of those in other counties. This they said was an unconstitutional discrimination against them. The United States Supreme Court said no, this is a political question not a judicial one, we have no right to decide. This problem must be solved in the election booth. We will see in 1961 that the Supreme Court has changed its mind about this.

1960 finds the case of Gomillion v Lightfoot, the Tuskegee, Alabama gerrymander case before the United States Supreme Court. The state legislature had redefined the geographical limits of the city of Tuskegee creating a 28 sided figure and eliminating all but four or five of the Negro voters from the city while not eliminating any whites. In holding the act unconstitutional, the court said:

> "... while in form this is merely an act redefining metes and bounds; if the allegations are established, the inescapable human effect of this essay in geometry and geography is to despoil colored citizens of their theretofore enjoyed voting rights."

The case of Baker v Carr, 1961 brings us practically up to date, except for our Louisiana reapportionment case with which we will conclude. The Baker case, a monumental decision, the full effects of which have not yet been achieved, held that reapportionment was no longer a political question as had been decided in the previously mentioned case of Colegrove v Green. Here some Tennessee people urged that since 1901 the State had not reapportioned certain election districts notwithstanding a substantial growth and redistribtuion of the States popula- tion; this they said was a debasement of their vote and uncon- stitutional. The effect of this decision is that in large cities where there are substantial number of Negroes and where there had been no reapportionment additional representatives will be had after suits have been brought forcing reapportionment. But this does not mean Negroes will get better representation. It means that if we are politically more selective and if we get more registered voters, there is greater potential for adequate representation of the Negro.

Daniels v Doris is a Louisiana case which required the reapportionment of the House of Representatives in Louisiana. This is a case which came out of Baton Rouge and resulted in two additional house seats in the Ninth Ward in New Orleans, among other effects.

This does not end the story of the fight of the Negro for Political Emancipation. The Supreme Court has not taken a positive position. The Negroes now have the ball for the first time since reconstruction.

Are we going to fumble it and lose the game like we did during reconstruction. We have no guarantee that there will be a rematch such as the present one. Get in the game. Don"t let someone else make the decisions and take action which will lose the game for you. You are a participant even if you don't like it.

[1964?]

LOUISIANA SEGREGATION CASES OLD AND NEW

NILS R DOUGLAS

The State of Louisiana both historically and currently has been notoriously identified with segregation. Since 1954 there has been a deluge of Civil Rights Cases all over the nation. Our attempt here is to recapitulate briefly the historical and current role of the State of Louisiana in what is now called Civil Rights.

In 1873 the Slaughter House Cases were decided, that case upheld the right of the State of Louisiana to grant monoply privileges for the slaughtering animals in New Orleans. The significance of this case lies in the fact that the butchers who complained about the monoply urged the Fourteenth Amendment to no avail.

OR PUT ANOTHER WAY ONE MUST LOOK TO THE STATE RATHER THAN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

In 1875 the Supreme Court wittled away the protection afforded Negroes under the Civil Rights Act of 1870. The case was U.S. v. Crushank, in which the court refused to punish private persons who had broken up a Negro meeting. The Court held that interference by private persons could only be a crime where the meeting was held for some purpose connected with national citizenship. Here the assembly was convened to discuss local Louisiana elections, rather than national elections.

The infamous case of Plessy v. Ferguson was decided in 1896, Plessy a New Orleans Negro who claimed to be 7/8's white was arrested when he refused to move to the section of the train reserved by law for Negroes. The United States Court held that separate but equal facilities on trains was not unconstitutional.

It was not until 1932 did Louisiana have another Civil Rights Case. Sometime immediately prior to 1932 Mr. Antoine M. Trudeau official of the Safety Industrial Insurance Co. and fatherof A. M. Trudeau the attorney brought suit against the registrar of voters for Orleans Parish one Charles S. Barnes. This was a suit for damages which unsuccessfully challenged the State constitutional provision that an applicant for voter registration read and give a reasonable interpretation of certain constitutional provisions.

Pierre v. Louisiana, a case decided in 1938 involved exclusion of Negroes from the grand and petit juries in St. John Baptist Parish. In it the conviction of a Negro for murder was reversed by the Supreme Court because Negroes had been excluded from the grand and petit juries.

During the democratic primary of September 1940 for the U. S. House of Representatives from the Second Congressional District (specifically the second precinct of the third ward) certain election commissioners falsely certified some ballots. As a result they were indicted in federal court under a federal criminal statute. The significance of the decision was that it held federal criminal laws applicable to Democratic Primaries when there are candidates running for federal office. This was the case of U. S. v. Classic.

Whitmyer v. Lincoln Parish School Board was a suit in 1948 seeking to declare that the rights of colored teachers were equal with those of white teachers with the same qualifications, training and experience.

One of the first school desegregation suits in Louisiana was instituted in 1950 by Roy S. Wilson to be enrolled in L.S.U. this suit was four years before the U.S. Supreme Court in Brown v. Board said separate educational facilities for the races was "inherently unequal". In this case the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Law School of Southern University was not equal to the law school at L. S. U.

In 1954 the landmark case of Brown v. Board was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court. This marked the end of segregation and a flood of Civil Rights cases. The first case in Louisiana attacking segregated school to be governed by the Brown Case was Tureaud v. Board of Supervisors of L. S. U. In this case the son of Mr. A. P. Tureaud the lawyer and Civil Rights leader was admitted to L. S. U.

On September 24, 1954 the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board filed a complaint with the Louisiana Bar Association against two Negro Lawyers, Johnny Jones and Alex Pitcher, Jr. asserting that they had accompanied some 30 Negro children to a white school in an attempt to get them enrolled there without their parents' permission. Attorney Johnny Jones was exonerated as having been there only by the request of Attorney Pitcher and Attorney Pitcher was formally reprimanded by the Bar Association.

The 1956 legislature passed two laws among others aimed at opposing integration. One required a certificate of good moral character which had to be secured by prospective students from local and parish school officials and the other made advocating or in any manner performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races within the public school system a cause for removal of a permanent teacher in the State. In the case of Ludley v. Board of Supervisors of L. S. U. the two acts were found to be unconstitutional.

The famous and still not fully completed case of Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board was decided by the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1957. Judge Skelly Wright had previously ruled in favor of the Negro plaintiffs in the district court and the School Board appealed. This case specifically challenged the segregated public school system in New Orleans. There are many rulings of the federal courts involving different questions on segregation. We will touch on a few of this decisions in chronological order.

1959 saw the segregated New Orleans City Park attacked in the case of Mandeville Detiege v. New Orleans City Park Improvement Association.

Joe Dorsey, the Negro boxer was successful in knocking out in 1958 the prohibition against inter racial sports.

Rev. A. L. Davis in 1958 was the plaintiff in the bus desegregation suit. Dr. William R. Adams was also a plaintiff.

Also in 1958 the U, S. Supreme Court overruled the conviction of Freddie Eubanks, Negro who was convicted of Murder in New Orleans. The conviction was thrown out because New Orleans Negroes were found to be systematically excluded from the juries.

The Louisiana legislature sought to interpose the State government in between the integration decision and the schools. In 1960 however in one of the Bush case decisions Acts 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 and House Concurrent Resolutions 10, 17, 18, 19 and 23 of the first extraordinary session were held to be unconstitutional.

In 1961 in another Bush decision the court outlawed Act 3 of 1961 which provided punishment for the giving to or accepting by parents of anything of value as an inducement to sending a child to Schools operated in violation of any law of the State.

In 1961 Shreveport Louisiana Trades Schools were challenged in the case of Samuel Allen v. Louisiana State Board of Education.

On December 14, 1961 an issue arose in New Orleans when a Negro group contracted for the use of the Municipal Auditorium.

When the type of meeting and the speakers list which included Rev. Martin Luther King became known to City Officials they moved to repudiate the contract. The Negro leaders sought damages and a restraining order in the Civil District Court. The Restraining Order was granted but two hours and 45 minutes after it took effect it was cancelled and set aside by a Louisiana Circuit Court of Appeals. The meeting was then cancelled. It was not until 1963 that Negroes successfully integrated the Auditorium when the Executive Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. Roy Wilkins spoke there.

In 1961 the Louisiana Attorney General started an action in a state court to prohibit the N.A.A.C.P. from doing business in the State. This action was quickly removed to the federal court and the prohibition was removed after some delay. Later, on appeal by the State the U. S. Supreme Coure held that the two statutes which were in question were unconstitutionally applied. This was the case of Louisiana Ex Rel Jack P. F. Gremillion Attorney General v. N.A.A.C.P.

Also in 1961 a state statute was attacked in the case of Lawrence Hall v. St. Helena Parish School Board. The statute provided that munidpal School Boards could close the public schools and then lease or sell the school property to private schools. This statute was held to be unconstitutional in violation of the equal protection of the laws.

Davis v. East Baton Rouge Parish School Board is another 1961 case which marked a successful attack on the segregated public schools in Baton Rouge.

Theodore J. Jemison v. Christian in a 1962 case in which Rev. Jemison and five other plaintiffs, sued the Baton Rouge Bus Company to desegregate the bus facilities. SUCCESSFULLY

1962 brought a suit by Dr. William R. Adams to enjoin the separation of the races in the restaurant facilities in the New Orleans Airport.

State of Louisiana v. Gerome Smith was a case which as a practical matter secured the right of Negroes to picket against segregation.

The case of Dupuy H. Anderson and Acie J. Belton v. Wade O. Martin successfully challenged the constitutionality of the statute requiring the Secretary of State to place a person's race on the ballot AT ELECTION TIME.

Guillory v. The Administrators of Tulane University is another 1962 case which resulted in the integration of Tulane University.

The Negro community's feelings was vindicated by the case of Horace C. Bynum v. Victor H. Schiro which suit resulted in the integration of the Municipal Auditorium.

In Mc Cain v. Davis the policy of segregation practiced by certain New Orleans Hotels was defeated.

Barthe v. City of New Orleans another 1963 case resulted in a pronouncement that the cities policy of segregation in city owned parks, playgrounds, community centers and other recreational facilities was unconstitutional.

The case of Tommy Daniel v. Davis resulted in the reapportionment of the Hous of Representatives.

Another 1963 case was State v. Troy Bland Cade a leader of the "Black Muslim" sect in Monroe, Louisiana. Cade was charged with criminal anarchy a crime which contemplates advocating the destruction of the federal and state governments by violence or otherwise. Cade was convicted but the State Supreme Court reversed holding that there was no evidence that Cade had advocated destruction of the government nor that the Muslim organization espoused such a doctrine.

Sybil Morial, schoolteacher and wife of Attorney Ernest Morial brought suit in 1963 challenging the State Statute authorizing dismissal of teachers who advocates in any manner or performs any act toward bringing about integration of the races in thepublic school system.

Another significant case in 1963 was CORE v. Clemmons. This case was decided by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and involved a federal injunction of CORE's activities in Baton Rouge during the 1961 demonstrations. This case resulted in the dissolving of the injunction against CORE.

1964 brought the desegregation of the City Hall Cafeteria in the case of Castle v. Davis.

Brief mention should be made of three recent landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions originating in Louisiana. These cases are quite often used in ~~deciding~~ HELPING DECIDE other civil rights cases.

Garner v. Louisiana is a Baton Rouge Case tried by Attorney A. P. Tureaud which held that the convictions of certain Negroes for sitting in, in Baton Rouge could not be sustained because the State did not produce sufficient evidence of guilt.This was a case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1961.

Taylor v. Louisiana involved Levert H. Taylor a CORE worker and resited in the enunciation of the doctrine that the mere presence of Negroes alone, without more in places accommodating interstate passengers was not sufficient evidence of guilt of a crime. This case came out of Shreveport and was handled by Jessie Stone.

Lombard v. Louisiana a New Orleans case, handled by Jack Nelson and Collins, Douglas & Elie held that Negro sit-ins trespass convictions for refusing to leave chain stores "white" lunch counter in city whose officials had publicly stated that Negroes would not be permitted to seek desegregated restaurant service was unconstitutional since Mayor Morrison's newspaper release had same coercive effect as a City Ordinance.

[1964?]

TO: RICHARD HALEY
cc: ~~DAVID~~ Dave DENNIS
Carl Rachlin

THE LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL

PROSPECTUS OF CIVIL RIGHTS SECRETARIAL PROGRAM

Contents

This prospectus contains an outline of a program designed to supply civil rights attorneys in the South with needed secretarial assistance. The existing need, the objectives of the program, the personnel involved, an estimation of the cost of the program, and recommendations for the most effective use of personnel will be discussed.

The Need

Southern civil rights attorneys and their student aides are seriously handicapped by the inadequate supply of competent secretaries. This problem has been created by the nature of Negro education and the labor market in the South. During the summer months, when attorneys are able to handle a greater number of civil rights cases with the aid of law student volunteers, the problem is particularly acute. While there is a greater need for secretaries in these summer months, we feel that a year-around supply of trained volunteers would allow attorneys to better carry on programs begun in the summer.

Objectives

The objectives of the program are implied in the statement of the existing need. The plan would, if carried out effectively, supply Southern lawyers with additional secretarial help throughout the year. It is recognized that needs vary from city to city, and personnel would be located in the areas where their time and skills would be most adcantageous. In addition to supplying the attorneys with added office help, secretaries with previous legal experience would teach local girls fundamental procedures for working in a law office. In effect, the work of the secretaries would be both of a "stop-gap" and a long-term nature, and each kind would render a valuable service to already overworked attorneys.

Personnel

Qualifications:

It is recommended that all personnel be at least twenty-one years of age; however, exceptions will be made if applicants demonstrate emotional maturity and stability in addition to particularky good secretarial skills. Rather than setting up rigid qualifications as to skills, we advise that volunteers be divided into two classifications on the basis of skills and experience. The first classification would "worker" -- those with good typing abilities, limited dictation skills, and an ability to compose and execute business communications would be included in this classification. This group would be primarily composed of college students and recent business school graduates who have had no legal secretarial training. The second classification would be :worker-trainer: -- experienced legal secretaries who could train legal personnel and lesser qualified volunteers, in addition to performing secretarial duties for an attorney, would be thus classified.

Methods of recruitment:

It is believed that the program will apeal to qualified college students, recent business school graduates, and currently employed secretaries for manyreasons. First, it will offer a period ot training and experience to recent graduates of a secretarial program. In many cases, this experience will enable the bolunteers to obtain employment at a higher scale of wages when they return, offseeting and financial loss during their period of service. Secondly, both :workers" and "worker-trainers" will have the satisfaction of donating skills which they know are needed in worthwhile service. Their concern for the civil rights problem can be expressed in a visibly constructive manner.

There are three main plans for contacting app;icants for the program. In order to determine the level of interest in the program among qualified college students, classified ads will be placed in campus newspapers and posters will be distributed to classromm buildings and residence halls. As soo as there appears to be a number of interested and qualified people, on-camp us meetings will be planned to give further information about the program and application forms will be distributed. This is essentially the same plan that will be used in business schools; newspaper notices and posters will be followed yp by meetings that with interested parties.

The third means of contacting personnel would be through letters to law firms and attorneys. In these letters, we would seek their support of the program, asking the following questions: 1. Would you donate two or more weeks of your secretary's non-vacation time ~~will you donate transportation funds~~ to the program? 2. If your secretary will volunteer her vacation time, will you donate transportation funds? 3. Would you make a donation to help defray costs of other secretaries who have volunteered for the program?

Those letters will be accompanied by application forms to be filled out by interested secretaries.

Costs

The primary costs of the program are those covering transportation of volunteers, room and board while working in the South, and recruiting expenses. Round trip fares (Greyhound bus) for eight Southern cities from the three major recruiting areas are as follow:

Destination	Recruiting Center (Round trip fare)		
	New York	Chicago	San Francisco
Albany, Ga.	$59.15	$47.70	$110.70
Baton Rouge, La.	68.95	40.50	93.15
New Orleans, La.	68.95	42.85	93.15
St. Augustine, Fla.	56.70	57.55	120.80
Montgomery, Ala.'	57.35	39.00	101.90
Jackson, Miss	64.20	33.40	88,75
Atlanta, Ga.	48.70	38.75	108.45
Durham, N. C.	27.30	43.65	127.45

Because of the relatively short time period that the more qualified personnel would be able to spend away from their regular employment, it is recommended that air transportation be considered for "worker-trainer" volunteers. Round trip fares for the least expensive flights available are listed below.

Destination	Recruiting Center (Round trip fare)		
	Ney York	Chicago	San Francisco
Albany, Ga.	$93.40	$105.50	$303.45
Baton Rough, La.	131.30	114.10	265.60
New Orleans, La.	116.00	98.80	249.40
St. Augustine, Fla.	79.90	85.70	313.01
Montgomery, Ala.	108.60	87.40	297.15
Jackson, Miss.	188.00	81.70	242.57
Atlanta, Ga.	73.50	61.40	269.85
Durham, N. C.	54.50	77.70	303.00

Living costs for the period spent in service will vary from city to city, however, $25.00 to $30.00 a week per person should cover this expense. Attempts will be made to solicit funds from practicing attorneys to help defray both living and transportation expenses.

Expenses involved in recruiting include stationery, posterboard, duplication costs, transportation to schools, and other incidental expenditures. We estimate that the total cost of recruiting will be $100.00

Recommendations

The duration of service would preferably be four weeks; however, a two week period will be accepted if the applicant is highly skilled Naturally, anyone willing to spend more than four weeks would be encouraged to do so. Travel time would be considered a part of the period of service.

The nature of the work that the volunteers for this program would be expected to perform should be strictly secretarial. This would include typing, shorthand, dictation of letters, preparation of briefs, etc. Secretaries would not be required or expected to participate in voter registration and other related matters.

Housing arrangements should be discussed with the applicants before a formal commitment is made. Applicants should be asked if they would be willing to live with a Negro family or in other accomodations in the Negro sections of the cities. The reasons why this is adcisable should be explained. We also recommend that volunteers be used in pairs whenever possible. This provision whould reduce living costs and supply companionship during the service period.

We believe that a training program should be set up in each of the major centers of recruiting. The necessary training could be accomplished in 2-3 two hour sesssions and would not involve any outlay of capital for lodging of applicants. During these sessions, the general situation in each of the Southern cities would be explained to the applicants, their duties would be carefully delineated, and personal responsibilities and conduct would be carefully discussed. When volunteers return from their period of service in the south, they will be encouraged to help with the recruting and training programs.

In conclusion, we believe that a souther secretarial program is a needed ancillary to the law students' program. It has been demonstrated that the student aides have permitted a greater number of civil rights' cases to be handled, thereby increasing the need for secretarial assistance in many law offices. After approval, we suggest that the prospectus be submitted to the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, the National Lawyers Guild, Southern attorneys who would be affected by the program, and law students who have served as legal aides in the South.

IDESIRE FURTHER INFORMATION OF THE LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL SECRETARIAL PROGRAM

Name_____

Address_____

Secretarial abilities
Steno_____
Typing_____ Speed_____
Office experience_____
Other work experience_____
Schools attended

Age_____ Married_____ Children_____

Height_____ Weight_____ Race_____

What length of time would you have available?_____

In which season of the year would you be available for southern work?_____

Location preference if any?_____

Would you feel a wage is necessary?_____

If so, would be willing to accept a subsistance wage?_____

If presently employed by an attorney, would you please indicate his name and address:

_____

_____

Do you feel you employer would be interested in supporting this program? If so, in what manner?
Pay for period of service (your wage) ?_____
Pay for transportation ?_____
Other financial assistance ?_____
If you are not available do you know others who whould be

_____

Comments or questions regarding the LSCRRC secretarial program?

_____

_____

_____

Reply: 2317 Browning; Berkeley California

file with ans. from Nils

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
February 4, 1965

Attorney Nils Douglas
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Nils:

Negroes have been refused service at all of the following business establishments in Jonesboro, Louisiana. In all cases, they were refused by employees and told it was because they were Negroes.

1. Palace Theatre, 125 Main Street, Jonesboro

2. Blue Grill Cafe, 405 Allen Ave., Jonesboro

*3. Nomey's Inn (restaurant and motel), Parish and Highway 167, Jonesboro Owner: George Nomey, 403 Nomey, Jonesboro
Nomey's Inn has reopened as a private membership club.

4. M & D Restaurant, Main St., Jonesboro Owners: Margaret and Dick Templeton

5. Brook's Motel, Highway 167, Jonesboro

The recreational center on Jefferess Street in Jonesboro is also segregated. It is owned by the city and parish and managed by W.G. Bailey, Gainesville Road, Jonesboro. The drinking fountains and restrooms in the City Hall of Jonesboro and the Jackson Parish Courthouse, also located in Jonesboro, have "white" and "colored" signs.

We wish to file a blanket suit immediately. Possible plaintiffs, all over twenty-one (21) years of age, are:

Percy Lee Bradford
Elmo Jacobs
Ernest Thomas
Mrs. Henry Amos (Ruth)
Harvey Johnson

If you need further information, please advise us at once so that we may forward it to you. If you will need to confer with any of the suggested plaintiffs in New Orleans, let us know right away so that schedules can be arranged.

*A group of Negroes were served at Nomey's Inn on January 2, 1965. Four (4) hours later, another group of Negroes was refused service, and Nomey's Inn closed. It reopened two (2) weeks ago as a private club.

Freedom,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Richard Haley
Ronnie Moore
Charles Fenton

COPY

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

February 22, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5127

COPY

Mr. John P. Nelson
328 Chartres Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Jack:

Enclosed please find two copies of form CORE uses to test public accommodations.

The notion has struck me that in spite of our suit against Charity Hospital it is still segregated. What could the Advisory Group do about this. Could the hospital people be invited to attend a hearing?

Respectfully,

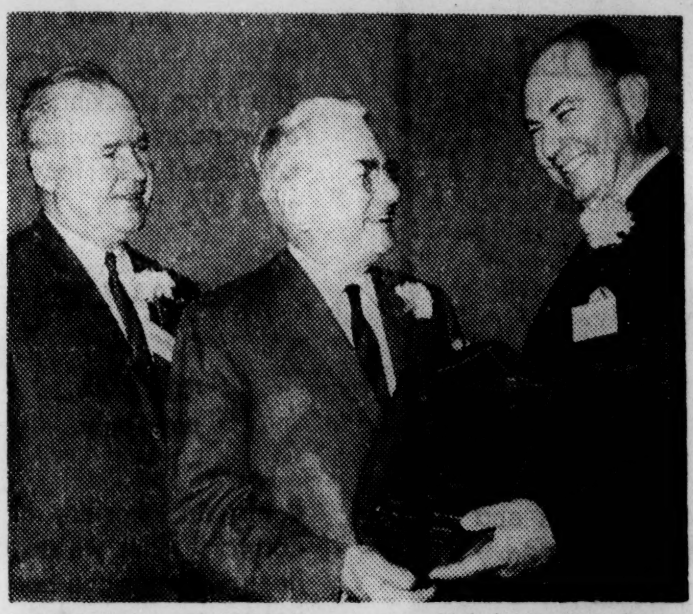
NILS

N/g

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The National School Lunch Program operates in 68,000 public and private schools in this country.

...and Falkoping and s... reported in critical c... with injuries suffered wh... speeding express train rami... headon into a stopped train a... Sukltorp railway station.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

RECEIVING a plaque for his cooperation with the Plaquemines Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area is Leander H. Perez Sr. (center), president of the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council. Mitchell C. Lulich (right), chairman of the chamber's Plaquemines Council, presented the plaque at a dinner meeting in the Buras Auditorium, Buras, La., on Saturday night. Looking on is Carl G. Herrington, vice-president, Southeast Esso Region, Humble Oil and Refining Company, New Orleans, who delivered the principal address.

Dick
a letter ? Protest
might be in order.

Nils

2-22-65

I CDE

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

February 26, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

It was good to see you last weekend. I thought the conference was a real success.

COPY

Our last statement to you was dated December 26, 1964. The amount owed us by C.O.R.E. at that time was Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents ($3,800.79), said amount included our retainer through December, but it did not include our January retainer, furthermore Six Hundred Twenty Eight Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents ($628.79) represented out of pocket expenses. Since our last statement we have received a check from S.E.D.F. in the amount of One Thousand Twenty Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents with our expenses as of that date.

There is presently a balance of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($3,200.00) from our December Statement. Additionally, we have incurred expenses as follows:

Telephone - December and January Statement enclosed	$ 84.96
Potts v. La. Tech (court cost)	115.00
Transportation and Board to Baton Rouge (Potts' hearing)	10.00
Two Trips Transportation and Board to Monroe (Library case)	84.00
TOTAL	$ 293.00

RECAPITULATION

Balance from last statement	$ 3,200.00
February Retainer	400.00
Telephone, Transportation, Court Cost & Board	293.00
TOTAL	$ 3,893.00
LESS: Check Sent to Nils for Air Travel to Lawyers Conference	$ 154.46
TOTAL	$ 3,783.54

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Carl Rachlin, Esq.-----

February 26, 1965

COPY

Our activity has consisted of getting Potts admitted to school, and getting both Municipal and State charges dismissed against Mary Lovelace and Tom Ramsey; they were charged with "sitting in" a "white" bar. Additionally, we are still working on the Monroe Library Case. We anticipate some activity in Jonesboro, and in Bogalusa in the coming month.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:_____

LEE:br
Enclosure

CD+F

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

February 25, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. James G. Burke, Jr.
Attorney
National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

COPY

Dear Mr. Burke:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of today I send the following information concerning the February 21st and March 27th, 1964 arrests at the Loews State Theatre.

Attorney Revius Ortique has the file on the City charges the case is entitled City of New Orleans v. Doratha Smith, et als, 77124-A and the charge was violation of 828 M.C.S. Section 42-90 Idle persons; loiteres, prostitutes, etc.

The following people were involved in the March 27th incident:

1. Alice Thompson
2. Harold Sullivan
3. Doris Castle
4. Doratha Smith
5. Ruthie Wells
6. Katrena Jackson
7. Shirley Thompson

They were all charged as follows:

Statute Number		Section	Gist of Statute
14:63.3	184-328	"G" Judge Shea	Criminal Trespassing
14:100.1	184-329	"F" Judge Schulingkamp	Obstructing Sidewalk
14:59.6	184-327	"A" Judge O'Hara	Taking Temporary Possession
14:103 (B)(2)(a)(C)(E)	184-331	"B" Judge Platt	Disturbing the Peace
14:108	184-330	"H" Judge Bagert	Opposing Arrest

We feel that the passage of the Civil Rights Acts and the decision of the United States Supreme Court of December 14, 1964, Hamm Jr. v. City of Rock Hall and Lupper et al v. State of Arkansas makes the issues in all of the above cases Moot.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

We ask that we be permitted to short circuit the trial of these cases by receipt of an affidavit from The Loews State Theatres Inc., to the effect that they do not want to prosecute these cases. This affidavit will assist us in getting these charges dismissed.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: _____

NRD/vmg

COPY

Collins, D+E:

You may wish to comment on this proposal. Suggest comment go to Nancy and/or Carl.

Richard

YU 9-2522

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

156 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

You may forward this to Carl

STEVEN J. ANTLER, DIRECTOR
RICHARD S. GRANAT, TREASURER
ALAN M. LERNER, SECRETARY

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ROBERT SPIKE
HARRISON TWEED
JACK WEINSTEIN
MELVIN WULF
PHILIP J. HIRSCHKOP, SECRETARY

February 15, 1965

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing a prospectus of a program that we hope will be of interest to your organization. In essence, it outlines a plan for the recruitment of qualified women to act as secretaries in Southern civil rights law offices. This program will permit attorneys and their law student aides to handle a greater volume of civil rights work.

Are there any secretaries in your office who would be able to spend some time in the South, either this summer when help is urgently needed or sometime later in the year? If there are interested persons in your office, would you please ask them to fill out one of the enclosed application forms and return it to us?

We will be happy to discuss the program with you and to answer any questions that you may have about it. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Nancy F. Johnson

Nancy F. Johnson
Al Katz
Marilyn J. Kennedy

2317 Browning
Berkeley, California
Phone: 849-3990

CORE Legal Dept.

March 22, 1965

Nils Douglas, Esq.
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Nils,

I probably do not understand Louisiana procedure, but when the case (Cox) was reversed by the Supreme Court, advise me whether this does not terminate the jurisdiction of the local Louisiana court over Cox.

If the answer to that question is yes, while they can file a new information, presumably they have no personal jurisdiction over him. Is this right or wrong?

Let me hear from you on this.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Murphy Bell, Esq.
Mr. Richard Haley

CR:hdl

So. La

March 8, 1965

Collins, Douglas and Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

How are we doing on the St. Tammany Parish Board case?

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Mr. David Dennis

WOODROW W. ERWIN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
P. O. Box 393
FRANKLINTON, LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA
OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FRANKLINTON, LOUISIANA

JULIAN J. RODRIGUE
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY
COURT HOUSE ALLEY
COVINGTON, LOUISIANA

March 2, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
Attorneys at Law
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

ATTENTION: Mr. Nils R. Douglas

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of February 22, 1965, regarding your representation of nine residents of Washington Parish who are seeking to have unrestricted use of the public facilities of the courthouse at Franklinton, Washington Parish, Louisiana.

I am sure you understand this is a matter for the Washington Parish Police Jury, and I have been advised by them some action will be taken concerning this matter at their next regular meeting which is scheduled for March 9, 1965.

Yours very truly,

Woodrow W. Erwin

/rb

cc: Washington Parish Police Jury
Franklinton, Louisiana

March 31, 1965

Jesse N. Stone, Jr., Esq.
854½ Texas Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Jesse,

In approximately a month's time Caddo Parish will let out for sale a major school bond. Since I understand schools are still segregated and there is no indication to the contrary, we should begin an action to restrain the issuance of the bond on the grounds that it will be used for an unconstitutional purpose.

Please read the enclosed proposed complaint and the memorandum of law that goes with it. And then you and I should discuss the next steps. I would like to begin an action in your federal court as soon as possible.

Our friends Collins, Douglas & Elie, I hope, are beginning a similar action in St. Tammany Parish very soon because the bond is to be issued there on April 7th.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

CR
hdl
Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie
Mr. Richard Haley
Murphy Bell, Esq.
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich
Dept. of Organization

Encs/
CR:hdl

Mr. Haley: CD+E have copy of the complaint.

FILE

April 28, 1965

Collins Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

Dave, Ronnie and Aretha have spoken to me at length about some of their problems in Louisiana and I, of course, told them we would do everything conceivable to help them.

It was made clear that you are in charge of Louisiana and they are to take things up with you in the first instance. You would arrange for other legal help if necessary.

These are some of the things we should discuss on May 6 with them and LCDC.

They are particularly anxious to begin [illegible] school cases in Bogalusa, and Jonesboro. We should do everything to help them on this. We have the basic complaint. And merely filing the complaint does good. As of today, there are over half a million dollars worth of unsold bonds in St. Tammany. So perhaps we can do the same in Jonesboro. In Bogalusa we can file a straight school case.

The following are new bond issues in Louisiana:

1.	Vermillion Parish-Abbeville School District #2 May 6 - 11:00 A.M.	$1,125,000
2.	Jefferson Parish-Hospital Service District #1 May 13	2,000,000
3.	East Baton Rouge Parish Jail (is it segregated?) May 26	1,950,000
4.	East Baton Rouge Parish-Central School District #1 June 1	5,000,000
5.	LaSalle Parish Public Improvement Bond (The theory behind this is denial of eqqal protection since money is not used for Negro areas.) June 22	900,000

Louisiana is a terribly important area to the movement and to CORE. With the help of LCDC lawyers to back you up, I hope we can go against some of them.

In any event, I look forward to seeing you all on the 6th.

With warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Richard Haley
David Dennis

MASTER

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 21, 1965

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

It is my present impression that the suit filed attacking issuance of school bonds for St. Tammany Parish is not sufficient enough to get the kind of reaction we expected from financial circles. Perhaps bond-buyers are more cautious in picking up St. Tammany bonds than other issues; but we have received no indication of this up to this time.

I would suggest, therefore, that you consider the idea of preparing more such suits, hopefully as soon as possible. It seems to me that only by such a procedure will we be able to determine whether this is really an effective tool for working in civil rights. I'd like very much to have your reaction on this idea.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 21, 1965

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

It is my present impression that the suit filed attacking issuance of school bonds for St. Tammany Parish is not sufficient enough to get the kind of reaction we expected from financial circles. Perhaps bond-buyers are more cautious in picking up St. Tammany bonds than other issues; but we have received no indication of this up to this time.

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

It is my present impression that the suit filed attacking issuance of schoolbonds for Saint Tammany Parish is not sufficient to get the kind of reaction we expected from financial circles. Perhaps bond-buyers are more cautious in picking up Saint Tammany bonds than other issues; but we have received no indication of this up to this time.

I would suggest, therefore, that you consider the idea of preparing more such suits, hopefully as soon as possible. It seems to me that only by such a procedure will we be able to determine whether this is really an effective tool for working in civil rights. I would like very much to have your reaction on this idea.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

[ca. 1965, April 21]

From the desk of

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

Dick
Carl Rachlin says
Vermillion Parish
Abbeville School District #2
$1,125,000. — bond
issue
deadline May 6th

Can you shoot this
to Ronnie Moore
for a plaintiff? all we need
is a retainer contract from some
property owner with school age children.
We should find out if schools in
Vermillion are desegregated.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
523-5197

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 21, 1965

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

IF YOU GOT PLAINTIFFS WELL FILE SUIT.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WITH LCDC LAWYERS AND THE FIRM OF COLLINS DOUGLAS AND ELIE. THURSDAY MAY 7, 1965.

Attending this meeting were Carl Rachlin, Al Bronstein, Al Levine, Collins Douglas and Elie, Henry Schwartzchild, Harris David and Richard Haley. After considerable discussion it was decided that the principal New Orleans office of LCDC would be in Shreveport. This is the seat of the Western Federal District court; consequently there would be more adequate legal facilities in that city than any other in Northern Louisiana. A subsidiary office will be maintained in Monroe. Bronstein felt that the Southern Louisiana area can be adequately serviced through the Jackson, Mississippi office. The one full time LCDC lawyer in La. will be stationed in Shreveport. Volunteer lawyers will work, one each, in Baton Rouge and Monroe, and there will be two in New Orleans. One of the New Orleans, will work with CORE, one with Louisiana Civil Liberties Union. We discussed the use of three law students in the program; since that time the number seems to have changed to at least five. There will be changes in this program where and when necessary.

SEDF will support the volunteer lawyer program as far as is fesiable.

I asked if the lawyers would be able to make an inquiry into current registration procedures based on: a

a. Federal law
b. Recent Federal court decision.
c. Cases still in ligation (I refer of course to registration procedures in Louisiana).

The lawyers agreed that the registration procedure in Louisiana is an operation of many facets. It is my understanding that they perfer to wait for clarification of the suitation of through the voters rights presently in congress; there is a possibility that an LCDC lawyer may investigate at least some aspects of the question.

2. It was decided to continue persuance of bond suits. The three that have top priority are the Cado Parish school bond, scheduled for sale on May 26th; Union parish school bond, May 25th; the Jackson Parish school bond, June 3.

Another area of operation would be hospital suits. A hospital improvement bond issue for Tangipahoa Parish is scheduled for beginning sale on May 18th. This is too early for legal action to pre-date the opening day of the sale, but it is still suggested that Ronnie Moore investigate the nature of the bond issue itself.

There were some discussion of the FDP, and whether or not it will or may figure importly in legal action in Louisiana. The discussion did not crystalize into any particular issue, consequently there cannot be said to be any consensus on the point. Concerning Plaquemine Parish Steve Rubin (I forgot to say he was present at the meeting) voiced a willingness to attempt to close Fort St. Philip. Rachlin said that Marvin Karpatkin in New York has some research materia as bases for a prior injunction against harrassment such as might be expected from Plaquemine's Parish.

Concerning HEW act, the lawyers agreed that the constitution itself protects Congress or any Congressional Committee from any court injunction or restraint against legislative activity. It was noted, however that a legal challenge of the methods of HeW act or any committee is within the law. Al Levine promised to write an analysis of the possibilities of legal action of HEW act. Al Bronstein suggested that we begin preparation now for the HEW act investigation which is sure to come.

Concerning South Carolina, it was agreed that is must be at least full time lawyer in this area. At the same time LCDC does not see the possibility of such a full time lawyer; but can provide volunteers for critical periods. The financial situation does not allow for more. Steve Rubin suggested that he might be able to secure Charles Morgan, a member of the National staff of ACLU, for voters registration in South Carolina.

As far as possible , CORE will try to find decent accommodations for the lawyers. The lawyers themselves unanimously agreed that the Freedom house atmosphere is not conducive to their own best work. LCDC will advise us in advance of the number of lawyers to be stationed in various communities, will provide transportation for them and offices.

The LCDC program officially begins on June 14th.

End Memo

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
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associate
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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

filed with ass

May 17, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Bruce Rogow of Al Bronstein's office in Jackson, Mississippi, has advised me that there is a great deal of difficulty in obtaining the plaintiffs in the Shreveport School Bond case and even in the Jonesboro School Bond case.

As you know, time is of the essence. I have understood that there were numbers of people, both in Shreveport and Jonesboro who were anxious to be the plaintiffs, namely a parent and a taxpayer. Are you in the position to assign someone to work on this until the complaints are served and on their way.

With regard to the copy of the letter you sent me, the original of which was addressed to Collins Douglas &Elie, it is extraordinarily difficult to vacate public offices or set aside elections. This does not mean it cannot be done, but we have to have a very clear case. It ought to be a parish or township in which the Negroes represent a potential majority of the voters and one in which it can be demonstrably proven for a variety of reasons they have been denied the opportunity to register and vote.

I do not know the details of the Sunflower County case except that they were beaten in the 5th Circuit. This case may have been a sound one, I don't really know. If it was, in light of the 5th Circuit decision, it will be difficult for the future. However, as we must understand, it is very easy to devise law suits. Particularly, law suits which have no chance of winning and are set in motion merely to tease the client into thinking something is being done. There has been too much of this in the civil rights movement.

I am in favor of an action to set aside or enjoin an election but the first case has got to be one that on the facts will be so overwhelming that the court or at least the appellate court really has no choice. In other words,

a. a potential majority of Negro voters

b. a variety of devices used to prevent Negroes from registering or voting

c. laws or administrative regulations designed to prevent Negroes from registering and voting.

When we have a combination of solidity built here, we are in the position to move. To move with less than a solid case would be to create a dangerous, adverse precedent which would be hard to overcome even when the right case does come along.

Cordially yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS

CC: Collins Douglas & Elie
Alvin Bronstein, Esq.

May 17, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
Southern Program Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dave:

I have your letter of the 14th and I too regret very much your not having been present at the meeting. Several major decisions were made, as you probably know.

As to the question raised in your letter, we have discussed the Huac matter at great length. We are all in favor of attempting some action, the big question is what action can we take?

It is my understanding that no investigation in Louisiana or the KKK will start for some time. Very frankly, the problem of trying to enjoin a committee of Congress even under the various theories I expressed in my last letter to you are extremely difficult. Normally speaking, we would oppose very strenuously the court having the right to interfere with the doings of Congress, since Congress under our form of government represents the voters and the court is appointed and, therefore, theoretically is not as democratic.

As you know, the courts and Congress are supposed to be independent of each other and while the courts have the right to declare legislation unconstitutional, they normally do not have the right to prevent the Congress from carrying out its legislative duties or its duties in connection with investigations for the purpose of creating legislation.

Mel Wolf, other LCDC lawyers and I have been trying to devise a means to overcome this very difficult hazard. I will keep in touch with you.

As to the situation of the murders, there, something is being done. Legislation has been proposed and I hope will be enacted in the not too distant future which in effect will make a major crime bearing major federal penalties for the deaths of persons like Mrs. Liuzzo, Medgar Evans, Jimmy Lee Jackson, and the unfortunate others who have been killed in civil rights struggle.

We have been in touch with the Justice Department on that and I can tell you off the record, we are working with an advisor to Senator Robert Kennedy.

As to the Watson election, I get conflicting reports. I am told that in his district the problem has not been the stalling or delaying of Negro registration but having sufficient numbers of Negros present themselves for registration. I have a team of lawyers ready and willing to jump into action just as soon as I get information which will be helpful in this regard. Merely to jump for the sake of jumping, Dave, is not only useless and time-consuming but creates dangerous precedents which are hard to overcome when you do have the good case which deserves the victory.

I should hope we would have learned that in the last couple of years. We have to be vigorous and aggressive in our approach to legal problems as well as to all other forms of action, but aggressive with our heads as well as with our feet.

We could undertake all kinds of things and make you all kinds of promises in order to keep you happy and make you think we are doing something but this is dishonest and equally important, may create decisions in courts which would be difficult or impossible to overcome at a future time.

Please rest assured, however, that I will keep in very close touch with you and we will push on as hard as we can on all fronts.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS

CC: Richard Haley

May 17, 1965

Mr. Spiver W. Gordon
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

I am a little sorry you sent the letter to William L. Teller of the Civil Rights Commission the other day. Since the letter does not set forth any factual basis for requesting an investigation, we have, as you know, many cases of violations of civil rights in northern Florida and we ought perhaps to get up a statement for Mr. Teller in support of your request of May 12 which would itemize point by point the various types of civil rights violations in your area.

As you know, I had been sending letters regularly every time you made a request upon me to the Department of Justice just for the purpose of building up a file of violations in northern Florida and where no action has been taken despite the complaint.

I would suggest that we continue this procedure while at the same time prepare a documented, detailed report to the Civil Rights Commission.

I look forward to seeing you soon. With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS

CC: Richard Haley

CC: John Due, Jr.

July 14, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Ellis, Esqs.
2111 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils, and Lolis:

Thank you for the copy of the order in the Bogalusa case. I consider it a remarkable piece of work and all of you and Al should be given nothing less than the highest praise.

We have just received word today that on August 4, there will be a $2,500,000 school bond issued on noon of that day for School District #22, Calcasieu Parish which I understand includes Lake Charles.

In addition, on August 10, at noon there will be a $6,000,000 Monroe school bond. Since we have the basic complaint from the St. Tammany and Jackson Parish cases may I urge you very strongly that complaints be filed very soon in both these cases. I am sure there are a lot of people in Monroe and Lake Charles who would be happy to be plaintiffs. The earlier we start the better, so that we can hopefully stop the sale of two big issues of this kind.

It is also my urgent request that we forthwith begin a school case in Bogalusa immediately if one has not already been started. Please advise me on this last point and we will be glad to prepare the brief up here if you people do not have the time. Just give us the pertinent information for Washington Parish and we will try to move it rapidly.

Cont'd....

From my talks at the convention with a substantial number of southern field staff it is clear that schools are either at or near the top of every community desire. I know we have the expertees and I would like to have us move rapidly. Louisiana is in such a state right now where vigorous action on our part can produce wonderful results.

Please keep me closely advised.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Bronstein
Dennis
Haley ✓
Hastings
Kirsch
Rich
Dr. Wiley

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Lawyers Constitutional
Defense Committee

CUNNINGHAM, GREENBERG & JANSSEN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
JEFFERSON BUILDING, SUITES 1241-45
PEORIA, ILLINOIS 61602

JAMES V. CUNNINGHAM
ARTHUR G. GREENBERG
JAY H. JANSSEN

AREA CODE 309
TELEPHONE
676-2341

Aug. 4, 1964

Dear fellow civil righters — you all,

I thought you might get a kick out of the enclosed article; I'll forward the picture later. CBS & NBC in Chicago have interviewed me a well as all local news media — and I've been giving the Justice Dept. "Hell."

Stay loose & good luck —
more will follow,

Jay

P.S. If you're ever in Peoria — — — —.

L-C D C

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530

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NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund

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Counsel to the
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

August 18, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

L.C.D.C. in Tallahassee has handled a CORE case involving seven voter registration workers who were arrested on trespass charges. The cases were consolidated into two actions, one for the four juveniles and one for the remaining three. Both actions were removed to the Northern District Court on Aug. 14, 1964. In spite of removal proceedings, the local Justice of the Peace Court tried and convicted the three adults on Aug. 15th.

On Aug. 17th, District Judge Carswell ordered the convicted adults released when a Habeus Corpus petition was filed. At the same time, he remanded both the adults cases and the juvenile cases to State jurisdiction. On Monday, Aug. 24, the adults are scheduled for trial in the Justice of the Peace Court. No trial date has been set for the juveniles.

A notice of Appeal of Judge Carswell's Remand Order will be filed tomorrow, Aug. 19. Motions for Stay of State Court Proceedings will be sent Special Delivery to Circuit Court of Appeals' Judges Reeves, Wisdom & Jones. Atty. Howard Dixon of Miami has been in touch with Chief Judge Reeves with respect to this point.

Other than the trespass case, L.C.D.C. has met the Supervisors of Registration for Gadsden, Madison, Live Oak & Jefferson Counties. We have a meeting scheduled Thursday, Aug. 20, with the Jefferson County Supervisor and its Board of County Commissioners concerning the day or days on which his office will be open to register voters.

Very truly yours,
L.C.D.C. by:

Donal C. Collimore
John Lowenthal

cc: Henry Schwarzschild

file LCDC

September 28, 1964

Mrs. Ann Langford
Corner 75th Street and South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Langford,

Mr. Haley has suggested that I write to you concerning the relationship between LCDC and the National Lawyers Guild.

As you probably know, LCDC was formed in a large part at the suggestion of CORE but with the complete cooperation of all the important civil rights organizations. From what I have heard, LCDC lawyers and Lawyers Guild lawyers in the field worked out of their respective offices in Jackson and handled matters assigned to them with very little difficulty. Outside of Mississippi, to the best of my knowledge, LCDC was the only organization involved in the difficult problems of Louisiana, Florida, etc.

I have not heard of any strife with regard to the handling of particular cases. As a matter of fact, CORE from time to time has asked individual attorneys who have been known to be members of the Guild to handle particular situations and NLG members have worked with LCDC.

Organizationally CORE, as well as the other Civil Rights organizations, is a part of LCDC and cooperates to the fullest with LCDC and hopes that LCDC will be able to institute a permanent program of legal assistance until such time as there are sufficient Southern lawyers ready, willing and able to do what is required to be done by the Civil Rights movement in the South.

I am interested in hearing of your experiences in this regard and trust you will advise me accordingly.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

CR:hdl

file - CDC

JAMES V. CUNNINGHAM
ARTHUR G. GREENBERG
JAY H. JANSSEN

CUNNINGHAM, GREENBERG & JANSSEN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
JEFFERSON BUILDING, SUITES 1241-45
PEORIA, ILLINOIS 61602

AREA CODE 309
TELEPHONE
676-2341

September 18, 1964

CORE
221 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Attention Dodi

Dear Dodi:

I hope this letter finds you and all my other agitator friends in good spirits and health. Please give them all my best wishes.

As you may remember, I was down raising the devil in your office during the latter part of July, at which time I joined CORE, a contributing membership. I have not, as yet, received any verification of this by way of a membership card or the newsletter. I am wondering if you could check into this for me.

With my very best regards,

Arthur G. Greenberg

AGG:pt

file
CDC

CUNNINGHAM, GREENBERG & JANSSEN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
JEFFERSON BUILDING, SUITES 1241-45
PEORIA, ILLINOIS 61602

JAMES V. CUNNINGHAM
ARTHUR G. GREENBERG
JAY H. JANSSEN

AREA CODE 309
TELEPHONE
676-2341

November 5, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley,
Southern Director
Core Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your letter of November 3, 1964. I have never really thanked you for your hospitality this summer and I certainly feel that this letter to you is long overdue.

Your hospitality and friendship has meant a great deal to me and there is little doubt that my experience this summer has made a permanent imprint on my philosophy of life. Since returning to Peoria, I have spoken at numerous civic and service groups, as well as at private gatherings and at Bradley University, from two to four times a week. I have speaking engagements concerning the civil rights problem through March of next year.

Although I was not surprised at the election results in Louisiana, I was pleasantly surprised that our County, which has been the heart of Goldwater ultra-conservatism, voted Democrat for the first time in many years; as you know, I am a Republican.

Needless to say, I have been under attack, both personally and through the ACLU, since my return but this is nothing unusual since I have been talking loud and clear concerning my feelings on the race question.

Please give my very best regards to all my friends and I certainly look forward to seeing you again in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Arthur G. Greenberg

AGG/bda

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

MONROE CRIMINAL ACTIONS - OUACHITA PARISH PUBLIC LIBRARY ARRESTS.

8/1/64 Removal petitions filed for prosecutions of persons who were arrested at the Ouachita Parish Public Library Branches on 7/20 and 7/22/

8/3 Petitions served on Parish Officials
Paul Eranzberg called to notify us that 5 persons were still in jail in West Monroe jail held on $500 cash bail each. Jesse Stone, local attorney, was advised and agreed to see the local judge, to either reduce bail or change it to property bond.
(James Sharp, local attorney, left for vacation 7/31

8/7 Judge relea sing the five persons in their own recognizanco - signed by Christenberry, J.

8/8 Rec'd by mail 5 Motions to Remand, Dismiss and answers to PETITION FOR REMOVAL allegation.....LD8/30

8/19 MEMO in SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS served by mail, to Parish of Ouachita.

8/? West Monroe's MOTION TO REMAND AND DISMISS served by mail.

8/24 Monroe's MOTION TO REMAND AND DISMISS served by mail on us.

8/13 Rec'd copy of Court minutes.

8/20 LAST DAY TO REPLY - MOTIONS TO REMAND ETC.

9/8 Draft of BRIEF AND MEMORANDUM TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY taken to New York Office of Atty. Eleanor Beth to be worked on and returned in final form for filing.

9/19 REPLY BRIEF due to be filed.

TO BE DONE: Additional retainers?

Case being handled at present by Atty. Eleanor Beth, (office-501 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., N.Y., phone OX 7-9426 and home - 317 W. 87th St. N. Y., Phone - SU 7-4139) who will complete the BRIEF and return it to Collins, Douglas & Elie for filing by about Sept. 19, 1964.

See case file for correspondance from Clerk of West District Court.

Civil Suit - see Smith AT AL VS. HUMPHRIES , ET AL.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

SMITH, ET AL VS. HUMPHRIES ET AL. (OUACHITA PARISH PUBLIC LIBRARIES)

CIVIL SUIT being prepared to be brought against the Ouachita Parish Public Libraries to desegregate the various branches' facilities. This suit is brought following arrests of persons attempting to use said branch facilities on July 20, 1964 and July 22, 1964.

COMPLAINT	)	
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER	)	Prepared in final form
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE	)	ready to be filed
AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT: Marjorie Smith	)	by Atty. Jay Greenfield
Jimmie Andrews	)	
David Tribble (19)	)	

Plaintiffs named: Marjorie Smith, David Tribble, Robert Sauisbury, Diana Gordon, William Thomas, Dorothy Riggins, Bennie Braas, Jimmy D. Andrews, Etta Faye Garter, Betty Carter.

TO BE DONE: 1. Obtain Retainers for Marjorie Smith and Bett Carter —— Civil Action retainers given to Claudia Edwards, Monroe CORE Acti u retainers on file for all other plaintiffs.

L.C.D.C. Attorney who drafted complaint:
Jay Greenfield - office Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton & Carrison
575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Phone MU 8-5600
home - 57-33 157th St. Flushing, L.I., New York
Phone HI 5-4478.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

Monroe, Louisiana:

PRESSLEY VS. CITY OF MONROE Civil Action No. 10412

A Civil Action for Conspiracy to prevent the integreation of the public facilities of the Ouachita Parish Public Library Branches.

7/28/64 COMPLAINT filed in U.S.D.C. in Monroe.

7/29 Summons and Complaint served personally on Grant, Sheriff, and on Kelly, Chief of Police and on the City of Monroe through its Mayor.....Last Day 8/18/64

8/15 ANSWER rec'd from Cliver, Digby and Fredicker, attorneys for Def. Grant, Sheriff.

Decision made - This suit not to be prosecuted as the wrong defendants were named in the suit - New complaints to be drawn -

SEE: SMITH ET AL vs. HUMPHRIES ET AL, Civil action against Ouachita Parish Public Library.

Attorneys from L.C.D.C. who worked on this case:
Burnett, Art Greenberg, Don Landis, Leo Kuperschmidt.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF CASES ACTIVE IN LOUISIANA AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:

LOUISE NASH VS. JONESBORO RECREATION CENTER (SWIMMING POOL)

Civil Suit being prepared against segregated accommodations of Jonesboro Recreation Center and public swimming pool, following arrests of 28 persons for attempting to use the swimming pool.

8/25/64 COMPLAINT, ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, AND 3 AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT, prepared in final form by Atty. Bradles Backman. These papers are ready to be filed.

Plaintiffs: LOUISE NASH
WILLARD RAFF
IDA MAE OSBORNE

Defendants : TOWN OF JONESBORO,
MAYOR LEO TAIT
MARSHAL ADRIAN PEEVY
SHERIFF HEWT LOE
JONESBORO RECREATION CENTER and
W. G. Bailey, SUPERVISOR.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:

MOORE & LESSER VS. SMITH:

(Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser - "Drag Race Case")
A CIVIL SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE LOCAL POLICE OF LOUISIANA.

Complaint drafted

7/20/64 Complaint and check for $50.00 sent to U.S.D.C. in Monroe, Louisiana for filing. The Clerk returned both to us for filing in Shreveport.

8/6 This office called U.S.D.C. in Shreveport and clerk reported he has not received the complaint or the check, although both were sent.

8/11 Contacted Jesse Stone's sec'y who reports she has the complaint in the files in Stone's office but does not have the check elsewhere. She will have Stone call us as soon as she can reach him re: filing the complaint.

8/17 Attempt to reach Stone by phone unsuccessful - follow-up letter sent to Stone requesting answer immediately.

(As of 9/9 we soon to have received no answer from Stone)
We do not know whether or not the complaint has been filed a s yet.

TO BE DONE: Contact Jesse Stone regarding above matter.
(Shreveport - home - (318) 424-0290
-office- (318) 425-2721

L.C.D.C. attorneys working in this area; Burnett and Art Greenberg, Don Landis and Leo Kuperschmid.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF POTENTIAL CASES IN LOUISIANA AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:
YATES ET AL VS. NewtLOE, SHERIFF OF JACKSON PARISH

Voter registration worker from CORE in North Louisiana were stopped, harassed and threatened on the highway by Sheriff Newt Loe, Who attempted to intimidate them. William Yates, Doris Davis, Fred Brooks, Robert Weaver. Calvin Williams and Catherine Patterson, were those harassed, and in whose names the suit is to be filed.

COMPLAINT for Civil Suit for conspiracy to interfere with civil rights prepared

Retainers received for all of above-named except Calvin Williams

8/5/64 Collins, Douglas & Elie decided to do nothing else with this case for the present.

8/14 Atty. Don Landin took copy of drafted COMPLAINT to his New York office in order to revise it and to include other incidents against Sheriff Newt Loe.

Murphy Bell, Baton Rouge, has agreed to handle this suit but presumable wants some payment --- to be discussed with C.D.&E.

9/9 Retainer form for Calvin Willaims signature (Civil retainer) given to CORE staff for his.

LCDC attorneys who were concerned with this case: Donald Laedis, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.: and Leo Kuperschmid. also of New York.

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LCDC, New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA

JONESBORO CRIMINAL CASES - LIBRARY AND SWIMMING POOL ARRESTS

7/27/64	24 arrests, including CORE workers, and about half juveniles, for attempting to use public library facilities open to whites only - charges vaque - proba ble "disturbing the peace".
7/28	Juveniles release, 18 remain in jail.
7/29	Other prisoners released, except for two Potts girls.
7/29 to 7/30	28 persons arrested fro attempting to use public swimming pool open to white only in Jonesbore - many are juveniles - charges - "disturbing the peace."
7/29 to 8/1/64	Parents (6) and CORE workers (5) arrested when attempting to make bail arrangements for arrested persons - charges" - contributing to delinquency of minor."
8/3	D.A. confirmed that no arraignments until after return of Atty. Sharp, except for the 2 Potts girls - (Also on charges of contrib to delinq of minor ?)
8/6	Potts girls out of jail - however, no arraignment promise.
8/24/64	Separate complaints prepared for Civil suits: 1. Swimming pool-McDonald Recreation Center: case is Na sh et al vs. Jonesboro Recreation Center. 2. Library - case is Potts, et al vs. Board of Control of Jackson Parish Public Library.
8/21/64	Phone call with Atty. Murphy Bell (Baton Rouge, La.) (memo on file) - his opinion is that:1) these arrests will not be prosecuted - (harasement arrests); 2) 2) removal to Federal COURT will be wasted effort; and 3) it would be better to move in State court for a preliminary hearing.
9/9	15 arraigned and pleaded not guilty in swimming pool cases. Trial set for October for swimming pool cases.
10/7	TRIAL set for swimming pool arrest cases.
	Criminal Actions now being handled by Sharpe and Collins, Douglas & Elie.

TO BE DONE: 1. Find out arraignment dates for Potts girls - Collins to call County Atty. Emmons.

LCDC Attorneys who have handled case - Burnett, Art Greenberg, Don Landis, Leo Kuperschmidt, Bradlee Backman and William Reynolds, Howard Stern, Alan Levine.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA

SHIRLEY POTTS, ET AL VS. BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE JACKSON PARISH PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Civil Suit being prepared against Jackson Parish Library in the names of Shirley Potts and Earlean Knox, two of the 24 persons arrested in Jonesboro for attempting to use the facilities of the Jackson Parish Public Library in Jonesboro, a segregated public Library.

8/25/64 Draft of complaint prepared, in part by Atty's William Reynolds and Bradlec Beckman, and worked on to prepare in final form by Charles Phelillo .

Plaintiffs: Shirley Potts
Earlean Knox

Defendants: Police Jury of Jackson Parish and
O. R. Thompson, President
E. L. Thompson, Chairman of Bd. of Control of Jackson Parish Public Library and Head Librarian,
Sheriff Newt Leo
Town of Jonesboro
Mayor L. O. Tait
Chief of Police Adrian Peevy

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

Status OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

CASTLE VS. CHARITY HOSPITAL OF NEW ORLEANS Civil Action No. 14775

A civil suit to desegregate charity hospital facilities filed by the grandmother of New Orleans CORE leaders.

7/22/64 Summons & complaint filed
7/27 Summons & complaint served on Kern.....Last Day 8/17
7/29 Summons & complaint served on def.: Guste, Connelly, Smith, Kren, Peterson, Tomsky and Coopping.....L D 8/18
7/30 Summons & complaint served on Ellender.....L D 8/19
7/31 Summons & complaint served on Gov. John McKeithen.....L D 8/20

8/20 Summons & complaint reissued to Gov. McKeithen and given to Marshal .....L D (9/12) Extension of time in which to answer granted to defendant.

8/24 LCDC Atty. Anthony LoFrisco took case file to New York office to continue work on Motion for summary judgement, Etc. Letter written to LoFrisco on 9/3 requesting up to date status of case.

9/14 George Bradley, law student, to take tour of Hospital.

TO BE DONE:
1. Determine Last Day to answer of defendant last served.
2. Letter to Sec. of Health, Educ. & Welfare (copy to Atty. Gen.) requesting action on Hill-Burton aspects .
3. Fact finding for Trial proparation - George Bradley to take tour of Hospital on 9/15/64/

Leslie Finch - 7 Tappen Ave., Bellville, New Jersey (home)
*Anthony LoFrisco - offics -104 E. 40th St., N. Y. City. LW 4-9060
*George Bradley - ate Sept on - in Jackson LCDC office.

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

CASTLE ET AL VS. SCHWEGMANN

Civil Action No. 14818
Marshal's No. 16508

Oretha Castle, Avery Alexander, and Doris Castle attempted to desegregate eating accommodations in Schwegmann's Airline Highway and Gentilly stores on Jyly 16th, 17, and 18th and were unsuccessful each time. Civil Action to desegregate public eating accommodations in chain stores belonging to Schwegmann is being filed.

8/4/64	Summons & complaint filed
8/5	Summons & complaint served upon Schwegmann - Doyle Collier accepted for John Schwegmann /.....Last Day 8/25
9/2	Phone call to Schonekas, Atty for Schwegmann's who reports that he sent answer to summons to Elie on 8/14 - it contained a general deniel of the charges, explaining that all restaurants and cafeteries were closed before the filing of this suit.
9/4	Copy of above mentioned Answer from Schwegmann's Atty. received.
9/9	Investigation of eating facilities in Schwegmann's Airline Highway and Gentilly Stores by Oretha Cas tle, who reports that the cafeterias remain intact within the stores but remain closed.

Decision - "to let case ride for awhile".

Oretha and Doris Castle - 917 N. Tonti St. New Orleans - WH3-2621
Charles Pholillo, LCDC, office - casey, Lane & Mittendorf,
26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. OR - 3-2567.

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

New Orleans, Louisiana

SMITH VS. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION Civil Action No. 14800

Civil Suit to desegregate the facilities of the Wildlife and Fisheries Building (State) which houses the Federal Court-rooms in New Orleans and which maintains segregated water-fountains and rest-rooms (public facilities) within the building.

7/29/64	Summons and complaint filed
7/31	Summons & complaint served on Gov. John McKeithen.....Last Day 8/20/64
8/1	Summons & complaint served on John D. Hair, Jr.....L. D. 8/21
8/6	Summons & complaint served on Wildlife and Fisheries Commision through its proper officers at offices, 400 Royal St. . LD 8/26
8/8	Collins, Douglas & Elie advised that Atty. for Defendants had called to request settlement since the signs over the rest-rooms and water-fountains had been removed.
8/10	Rec's copy of letter sent to N. J. Sen. Williams by Leslie Finch, LCDC Atty. who drafted complaint, requesting limit of U. S. Funds for outdoor re-creational to States with segregated recreational facilities.
8/24	Opinion of Collins (C.D.&E.) that no further legal action should be taken as signs indicating segregation have been removed from within the building, this in his opinion being the purpose of the suit, and there being little chance of gaining costs by pushing the suit further. *Under La. Law a case must remain inactive for 5 years before it is subject to a motion to dismiss.
9/3	Letter received from Atty. Howard for Defendants explaining that the facilities are no longer segregated in the Wildlife and Fisheries building and requesting agreement for settlement of action.
9/8	STIPULATION dated 9/4/64 forwarded to Atty Howard at 400 Royal Street - stipulation that action be dis-continued and dismissed without prejudice and without costs to any party.

CLOSED

Leslie W. Finch, 7 Tappan Avenue, Belleville, New Jersey.
Charles Pholillo, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y. OR 3-2567

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

STATUS OF CASES IN LOUISIANA AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

DORATHA SMITH VS. THE PEARL RESTAURANT, NEW ORLEANS

On September 5, Doratha Smith, Shirley Thompson, along with Howard Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phalillo and Mr. and Mrs. Cabo Knimowitz attempted to be served and were refused service at the Pearl Reastuarant at 119 St. Charles Avenue. They returned the next day and again were refused service.

Affida vits on file. Charles EHalillo may draw up the Complaint.

****

GRANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA

HOWARD V. DUPUTY SHERIFF SMITH Civil Action for Damages

7/12/64

Complaint for damages drafted but not filed - was to be discussed with Collins, Douglas & Elie.

****

DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA

INVESTIGATION

8/20/64 Letter sent to area Postal inspector in Alexandria, Louisiana reporting the intercaption by the DeRidder Sheriff of CORE material mailed in De Ridder.

*Follow-up letter may be needed if so reply is received in about 2 weeks.

****

Monroe Louisiana

Tonny Robinson Case ??????????????????????

WEST MONROE CIVIL ACTION
CORE HARASSMENT * AFFIDAVITS ON FILE ??????????????

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE CASES - LOUISIANA - AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ROADS, LOUISIANA:

BATTIESTE, ET AL VS. TIGER DRIVE-IN Civil Action No. 3045

($20.00 Hamburger Case) On July 3, 1964, Matthew Battiste, Milton Harris, Dennis Harris, Leola Hood Beviso, and Herman Foster, St., attempted to be served at the Tiger Drive In Lunchoenette in New Roads, Louisiana. There were told that they would not be served unless they paid $20.00 for anything on the menu that they ordered. They left the Drive-In. They returned the following day and were told the same thing. Leola Hood Bovico ordered one hamberger and paid $20.00 for it and obtained a reciept for it, signed by the Negro employee who served her and the others.

7/24/64 Matthew Battieste, local leader of CORE, conferred with Collins, Douglas & Elie - it was decided that a suit would be filed - and perhaps a second suit against the Casa Loma Cafe in New Roads, where a similar incident had taken place (the $2.00 Hamburger case).

8/3/64 Batieste gave a detailed statement on the Tiger Drive-In incident the L.C.D. C.
He also reported a great deal of harassment in New Roads, by way of cars driving past the homes of integrationists. The fire whistle in town is used to signal when Negroes leaves their homes to attempt to integrate facilities, Battieste reports.

8/6 Batieste gave complete fact statement on the Casa Loma Cafe incident and listed other incidents (four) involving segregated rest rooms, in the City Hall building, which contains the Court, Library, Sheriff's office, etc.

Battieste took retainer forms back to New Roads for signatures and letter to the F. B. I. requesting copies of the statements of individuals and authorization for them to be sent to C. D. & E.

8/13 Complaint prepared by Attorney Jay Green field from New York and reviewed with Battieste.

8/17 Complaints filed at U.S.D.C. in Baton Rouge.

Attorney Jay Greenfield, L.C.D.C.
Office Paul Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton, & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MU 8-5600

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA:

HARRIS AND GORDON VS. MCDUFFIE, MAYOR Civil Action No. 3026

On July 10, 1964 Talbert Harris and Spiver Gordon attempted to be served in City Cafe, a segregated restaurant in Plaquemine, Louisiana, They were met at the door by Mayor Pro Tom MCDuffie who prevented them from entering and threatened them with a soda bottle.

7/14/64	Complaint for Damages filed in U.S.D.C. in Baton Rouge, La.
7.22	Summons & complaint served on Hon. McDuffie personally.....Last Day 8/11/64
8/11	Motion for 30-day extension granted to defendant by Judge E. Gordon West Last day for answer 9/10/64
8/16	Retainer forms given to Spiver Gordon to be signed by him and Telbert Harris and returned. to C. D. & E.

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530

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Boston College Law School

JACK GREENBERG
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NAACP Legal Defense and
Educational Fund

CLARENCE B. JONES
Counsel to the
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent
Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

M E M O R A N D U M

To : Civil-rights organizations and attorneys
From : LCDC
Date : October 21, 1964
Subject : School-desegregation suits

We have information from an authoritative source that the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department will affirmatively welcome requests for intervention by the Department in actions to bring about school desegregation in Southern counties in which no beginning has even now been made.

The help of the Justice Department should be invoked under Title IV, Section 407 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The action should be directed toward school desegregation in the spring semester of 1965 or the beginning of the 1965/66 school year next September.

HS

November 3, 1964

Mr. Arthur G. Greenberg
Cunningham, Greenberg & Janssen
Jefferson Building, Suites 1241-45
Peoria, Illinois 61602

Dear Art,

CORE has now moved downstairs in the quarters once occupied by LCDC. I still have on my wall a copy of your interview for the Journal Star. Presently there are two or three lawyers in Jackson and one "shavetail" from Harvard here in New Orleans. CD&E say the young man is very competent.

I finally ran down your membership application. It has never left New Orleans. Today it will begin its long trip through the sky, finally to come to rest at 38 Park Row, New York City. Within a reasonable lenght of time following this, you should receive your membership—at which time it will almost be time for a new one.

I do hope you are experiencing real success in your work and that your stay in New Orleans made a lasting imprint on your own philosophy of life.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

[1964]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

MONROE DIVISION

LOUISE NASH, IDA MAE OSBORNE, a minor by her mother and next friend Dollene Osborne, and WILLARD RAFF, a minor by his mother and next friend Eliza Raff, on behalf of themselves and all other persons similarly situated,

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

TOWN OF JONESBORO, LOUISIANA, a Municipal Corporation, L.O. TAIT, individually and as Mayor of Jonesboro, ADRIAN PEEVY, individually and as Marshal of Jonesboro, NEWT T. LOE, individually and as Sheriff of Jackson Parish, THE JONESBORO RECREATION CENTER, W.G. BAILEY, individually and as Supervisor of the Jonesboro Recreation Center,

DEFENDANTS,

COMPLAINT

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, Collins, Douglas & Elio, for their complaint against the defendants, allege as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. Paragraphs 1331, and 1343. This is a suit authorized by 42 U.S.C. Paragraphs 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1987, and by Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241). The amount in controversy exceeds $10,000, exclusive of interest and cost.

2. This claim is brought by plaintiffs, each of whom is a Negro resident in the town of Jonesboro, Jackson Parish, Louisiana. They bring this suit on their own behalf as individuals, on behalf of next friends who are minors, and on behalf of all Negroes who reside in the Town of Jonesboro, Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

PARTIES

3. Each of the plaintiffs is a Negro person and citizen of the United States of America and of the State of Louisiana

residing in the Town of Jonesboro, Jackson Parish, Louisiana. Plaintiff Louise Nash is over the age of 21. Each of the other plaintiffs is under the age of 21 and sues by a next friend, which next friend is in each instance a parent of said plaintiff.

4. The class of which plaintiffs are members and on whose behalf plaintiffs sue comprises Negroes who reside in the Town of Jonesboro, Jackson Parish, Louisiana. The members of said class are so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before this Court, and there are common questions of law and fact affecting the rights of each of said members with respect to the defendants herein, and a common relief is sought.

5. On information and belief, defendant the Town of Jonesboro is a municipal corporation duly corporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana and located in the Parish of Jackson in the State of Louisiana; and the Town of Jonesboro and/or the Jonesboro Recreation Center owns and operates swimming pools and related recreational facilities, among them a swimming pool on Jeffress Street in the Town of Jonesboro.

6. On information and belief, defendant L.O. Tait, is the Mayor of the Town of Jonesboro, and is responsible for the operation of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities in the Town.

7. On information and belief, defendant Adrian Peevy is the Marshal of the Town of Jonesboro.

8. On information and belief, the defendant Newt T. Lee is the Sheriff of Jackson Parish in the State of Louisiana.

a) On information and belief, the defendant W.G. Bailey is the supervisor of the Jonesboro Recreation Center and of the swimming pool and related facility on Jeffress Street.

FIRST CLAIM

9. The swimming pools in the County of Jackson and Town of Jonesboro are operated on a segregated basis. The defendants the Town of Jonesboro, L.O. Tait, Adrian Peevy, Newt T. Lee/W. G. Bailey wrongfully and unlawfully deny and have denied the plaintiffs and other Negroes, because of their race or color, the use of the swimming pool and related facilities being maintained on Jeffress Street in the Town of Jonesboro.

10. The defendant L. O. Tait is using and has used his position as Mayor of the Town of Jonesboro to enforce the denial referred to in paragraph 9 above.

a) The defendant W.G. Bailey is [illegible] has used his powers as Supervisor of the Jonesboro Recreation Center and swimming pool and related facility on Jeffress Street to enforce segregation, discrimination, and denial referred to in paragraph 9.

11. The defendants Newt T. Loe and Adrian Peevy are using and have used the police powers of the Parish of Jackson and the Town of Jonesboro, respectively to enforce such segregation, discrimination, and denial of the use of the Jonesboro Recreation Center.

12. The deprivation referred to in Paragraph 9 above is under color of custom and usage in the State of Louisiana, Parish of Jackson and Town of Jonesboro.

On information and belief, said segregation, denial and deprivation is under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances and regulations of the State of Louisiana, Parish of Jackson, Town of Jonesboro.

13. On or about July 29, 1964 at or about 2:30 P.M., the plaintiffs went to the entrance of the swimming pool at the Recreation Center on Jeffress Street in Jonesboro and attempted to use the same. They were denied admittance to the swimming pool and the area around it because of their color, were instructed to leave by the servants or agents of the Town of Jonesboro, and they were arrested by the police of the Parish of Jackson and of the Town of Jonesboro, and taken in a police car to the police station of the Town of Jonesboro and jailed.

OFFENSE AND INJURY

14. By virtue of the matters alleged in Paragraph 9 through 13, plaintiffs and all members of the class on whose behalf they sue have been deprived of liberty and property without due process of law and have been denied the equal protection of the laws in violation of Amendment 14 of the United States Constitution.

15. By virtue of the matters in Paragraph 9 through 13 hereof, plaintiffs and all members of the class on whose behalf they sue are now suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury to the free exercise of their lawful rights unless defendants and each of them are enjoined and restrained from unlawfully denying plaintiffs and all Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro their rights under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution.

FOR A SECOND CLAIM BY ALL PLAINTIFFS SUING AS INDIVIDUALS AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS, AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

16. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each allegation set forth in Paragraph 2-13 hereof.

17. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985 (3), and 1986. The amount in controversy exceeds $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

18. By virtue of the matters alleged in paragraphs 9 through 13 hereof, defendants and each of them acting under color of custom, usage, statutes or ordinances of the State of Louisiana or of the Parish of Jackson or of the Town of Jonesboro have in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 subjected, still subject and caused to be subjected plaintiffs and all other members of the class on whose behalf they sue to the deprivation of their rights, privileges and immunities secured to all persons by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution.

19. By engaging in the acts alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof, defendants and each of them have, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985 (3), conspired for the purpose of depriving plaintiffs and each of them and all members of the class on whose behalf plaintiffs sue of the equal protection of the laws and of equal privileges and immunities under the laws.

20. Defendants, and each of them, had knowledge of the wrongs conspired to be done and done as alleged in paragraphs 9-13 and 19 hereof, had power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, and in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1986 neglected or refused to do so.

21. By virtue of the matters alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof and 18-20 hereof, plaintiffs and all members of the class on whose behalf they sue are now suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury to the free exercise of their lawful rights unless defendants and each of them are enjoined and restrained from continuing the activities set forth in paragraphs 9-13 hereof, and otherwise unlawfully denying the rights afforded to all persons by Amendment XIV of the United

States Constitution and 42 U.S.C.§§ 1983, 1985 (3), and 1986.

22. By virtue of the defendants' acts as alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof, and the violation of plaintiffs' rights as alleged in paragraphs 18-21 hereof, the plaintiffs have been injured by the defendants in an amount in excess of $50,000.

23. By virtue of the defendants' acts as alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof and the violation of plaintiffs' rights as alleged in paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 hereof, plaintiffs are entitled to the costs of this proceeding including a reasonable attorneys' fee.

FOR A THIRD CLAIM

24. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each allegation set forth in paragraphs 2-13 hereof.

25. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 and by Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) Sections 202, 203, 204 and 207. The amount in controversy exceeds $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

26. On information and belief, by virtue of the matters alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof, plaintiffs and all other members of the class on whose behalf they sue have been segregated and discriminated against at an establishment on the ground of race, color, religion or national origin under a law, statute, ordinance, regulation or rule of the State of Louisiana or Parish of Jackson or the Town of Jonesboro in violation of Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241).

27. By virtue of the matters alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof and paragraphs 24-26 hereof, plaintiffs and all members of the class on whose behalf they sue are now suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury to the free exercise of their lawful rights unless defendants and each of them are enjoined and restrained from continuing the activities set forth in paragraphs 9-13 hereof and otherwise unlawfully denying to plaintiffs and all other members of the class on whose behalf plaintiffs sue their rights under Amendment XIV

of the United States Constitution and under Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) Sections 202, 203, 204 and 207.

FOURTH CLAIM

28. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each allegation set forth in paragraphs 2-13 hereof.

29. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and in the alternative, under the doctrine of pendant jurisdiction. The matter in controversy exceeds the sum of $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

30. By virtue of the facts alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof, defendant Newt T. Lee, Sheriff of Jackson Parish, individually or through his servants and agents, acting with malice and deliberation, falsely imprisoned the plaintiffs without any legal process or warrant or under a warrant null on its face.

31. By virtue of the matters alleged in paragraphs 28-30 hereof, plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount of at least $25,000.

FIFTH CLAIM

32. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each allegation set forth in paragraphs 2-13 hereof.

33. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and in the alternative, under the doctrine of pendant jurisdiction. The matter in controversy exceeds the sum of $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

34. By virtue of the facts alleged in paragraphs 9-13 hereof, defendant Adrian Peevy, Marshal of the Town of Jonesboro, individually or through his servants and agents, acting with malice and deliberation, falsely imprisoned the plaintiffs without any legal process or warrant or under a warrant null on its face.

35. By virtue of the matters alleged in paragraphs 28-30 hereof, plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount of at least $25,000.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand

1. On the First Claim, the entry of an order providing that

a) Defendants and each of them have deprived plaintiffs and all Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro of the rights afforded them by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

b) The defendants and each of them are temporarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from doing anything which would in any way: (i) withhold, deny or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive, plaintiffs or any Negro residing in the Town of Jonesboro of any right or privilege secured to plaintiffs and all Negroes by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, including, without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro, Louisiana, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color; (ii) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce plaintiffs or any Negro residing in the Town of Jonesboro with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured to plaintiffs and all Negroes by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, and Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color; or (iii) punish or attempt to punish plaintiffs or any Negro residing in the Town of Jonesboro for exercising any right or privilege secured to plaintiffs and all Negroes by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, and Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including, without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand

1. On the First Claim, the entry of an order providing that

a) Defendants and each of them have deprived plaintiffs and all Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro of the rights afforded them by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

b) The defendants and each of them are temporarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from doing anything which would in any way: (i) withhold, deny or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive, plaintiffs or any Negro residing in the Town of Jonesboro of any right or privilege secured to plaintiffs and all Negroes by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, including, without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro, Louisiana, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color; (ii) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce plaintiffs or any Negro residing in the Town of Jonesboro with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured to plaintiffs and all Negroes by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, and Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color; or (iii) punish or attempt to punish plaintiffs or any Negro residing in the Town of Jonesboro for exercising any right or privilege secured to plaintiffs and all Negroes by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution, and Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including, without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the

Town of Jonesboro without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color;

c) The defendants Town of Jonesboro, Louisiana, L.O. Tait, Adrian Peevy, Newt T. Lee, W.G. Bailey and the Jonesboro Recreation Center shall make the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro operated, controlled or supervised by them available to plaintiffs and all Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro at the same times and under the same terms and conditions as said swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro are made available to white persons without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color;

d) The defendants Town of Jonesboro, Louisiana, L.O. Tait, Adrian Peevy, Newt T. Lee, W.G. Bailey and the Jonesboro Recreation Center shall take whatever steps are necessary and appropriate to protect plaintiffs and all other Negroes from threats, harassment, intimidation or injury resulting from any attempt by plaintiffs or any other Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro to exercise or attempt to exercise the rights and privileges afforded to them by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution and Section 202 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including, without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color;

e) The defendants and each of them are temporarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from closing any swimming pools and related recreational facilities or branches thereof located in the town of Jonesboro, so as to avoid complying with said order.

2. On the Second Claim,

a) The entry of an order providing that defendants and each of them, shall be temporarily and permanently enjoined: (i) from causing plaintiffs or any other Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro to be deprived of any rights, privileges,

or immunities, secured to all persons by Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985 including, without limitation, the right to the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color; and (ii) from conspiring, either among themselves or with other persons, for the purpose of depriving plaintiffs or any other Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro of the full and equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under laws, including, without limitation, any conspiracy for the purpose of depriving plaintiffs or any other Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro of the full and equal enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race or color;

b) Judgment in favor of each plaintiff, and against all defendants, both jointly and severally, in the amount of $50,000 per plaintiff, with interest from July 29, 1964;

c) Defendants shall pay to plaintiffs a reasonable attorneys' fee.

3. On the Third Claim,

a) The entry of an order providing that the defendants and each of them shall be temporarily and permanently enjoined: (i) from operating the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro on a segregated basis, and for discriminating against plaintiffs and the members of the class for whom they sue on the grounds of race or color, and from depriving plaintiffs and other members of the class on whose behalf they sue of the full and equal use and enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro; and (ii) from conspiring, either among themselves or with other persons for the purpose of operating the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro on a

segregated basis, and of depriving plaintiffs or other Negroes residing in the Town of Jonesboro of the full and equal use and enjoyment of the swimming pools and related recreational facilities located in the Town of Jonesboro;

b) Judgment in favor of each plaintiff and against all defendants, both jointly and severally, in the amount of $25,000 per plaintiff together with interest from July 29, 1964.

c) Defendants shall pay to plaintiffs a reasonable attorneys' fee;

4. On the Fourth Claim,

a) Judgment in favor of the plaintiffs Louise Nash, Dollene Osborne next friend of Ida Mae Osborne, and Eliza Raff next friend of Willard Raff, against defendant Newt T. Lee, both jointly and severally; (i) in the additional amount of $25,000 per each of said plaintiffs for compensatory damages, and (ii) in the additional amount of $25,000 for punitive damages, with interest from July 29, 1964;

5. On the Fifth Claim,

a) Judgment in favor of the plaintiffs Louise Nash, Dollene Osborne next friend of Ida Mae Osborne, and Eliza Raff next friend of Willard Raff, against defendant Adrian Peevy, both jointly and severally; (i) in the additional amount of $25,000 per each of said plaintiffs for compensatory damages; and (ii) in the additional amount of $25,000 for punitive damages, with interest from July 29, 1964;

together with the costs of this action and such other relief as shall be just and proper.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

BY: _____

[11]

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF JACKSON

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared: LOUISE NASH, who, after being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say: That she is a plaintiff in the above petition; that she has read the same; that all the allegations therein contained are true and correct to the best of her knowledge, information and/or belief.

LOUISE NASH

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED

BEFORE ME THIS

DAY OF , 1964.

NOTARY PUBLIC

[1964]

COMPLAINT FOR DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC FACILITIES

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Section 301 (b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, it is hereby requested that you initiate immediate legal proceedings against (Name of public facility)_____ _____ which is now unlawfully discriminating and depriving me (us) of equal protection of the laws on account of my (our) race by being denied free and equal utilization of (Name of public facility)_____ , which is owned, operated or managed by or on behalf of (State, or subdivision thereof, or both) _____.

(Give the date, place and time of the incidents upon which the complaint was based, the persons involved, so far as known, a description of the nature of the facility, in detail the nature of the segregationist policies and practices, such as the division of courtrooms on the basis of color, the use of wash rooms, clinics, wards and other services on the basis of color, etc.)

I (we) petition you to act expeditiously because my (our) rights are continuing to be abused and because the corrections of the foregoing violations are in the general public interest and of public importance. The institution of the requested legal proceedings will materially further the orderly process of desegregation in public facilities.

I (we) are financially unable to institute and maintain an action to desegregate the subject public facility. I (we) would be subject to intimidation and coercion affecting my (our) personal employment, safety and economic standing, if I (we) instituted action against (name of public facility)_____ _____in our own name (s). I (we) are unable to obtain effective legal representation in the State of _____ in order to bring appropriate legal proceedings.

Very truly yours,

_____

_____ Name

_____ Address

[1965, Aug 6]

YU 9-2522

LEGAL NOTES

BULLETIN OF THE LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

CONFESSIONS PRIVILEGED

Are confessions obtained by the F.B.I. in criminal investigations privileged against discovery in a civil suit? Barry McGough, Boalt, has found that such a confession is privileged, if the Department of Justice declares them so, in a federal court where the government is not a party to the civil action.

The material is privileged as "matter affecting the public interest" because the criminal case is often in progress.

The Attorney General is the only member of the Justice Department subject to subpoena and it is unlikely that he would be cited for contempt.

LIMITATIONS DEFENSE TO CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION

The state statute of limitations is a common law defense read into the 1871 Civil Rights Act(42USC 1983). It is possible that a man beaten in jail so that he was maimed for life may have a good cause of action although the beating occurred nine years ago.

Diane Vivell, Stanford, has prepared a memo for the Jackson LCDC showing that the six-year statute of limitations may not have begun to run immediately and may not be a bar where the injured has been kept from pursuing his remedy by forces beyond his control.

REMOVAL BROADENED

Although a federal court will normally refrain from interfering with a state court's enforcement of state laws,this policy will fall when a state uses valid local laws to harass citizens for exercising their constitutional or federal statutory rights.

Thus in three 1965 cases the Fifth Circuit Court has granted removals to civil rights workers.

In Rachel v. Georgia the prosecution of sit-in demonstrators under a valid anti-trespass statute was removed because the prosecution would deny their right contrary to the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Peacock v. Greenwood Federal courts have generally used the limitations period created by state statute rather than that for regular tort actions. The statutory period is usually longer.

The original deprivation of civil rights and the ultimate deprivation of a cause of action are so enmeshed that it is unnecessary to find a specific act by the police preventing the plaintiff from pursuing his remedy.

Because the plaintiff was arrested for unsound mind, he may fit within the Mississippi statute which tolls the limitations period when the disability is removed.

extended this principle to a statute discriminatorily applied contrary to the Constitution.The application of a valid Mississippi statute prohibiting obstruction of streets to demonstrators would violate the equal protection clause.

The demonstrators in Cox v. Louisiana had been given permission to demonstrate near the courthouse, yet the police prosecuted for obstructing justice. The U. S. Supreme Court reversed the convictions. The demonstrators were then prosecuted for attempting to obstruct justice. This action was a bad faith attempt to negate the Supreme Court and showed that the demonstrators could not vindicate their rights in state courts.

Thus removal is not an invasion of state rights. It is federal protection of guarantees of national citizenship against state invasion.

Patti Skigen, Yale, is using this broadening of removal to bring an excessive bail case into the federal courts.

Excessive bail is a violation of equal civil rights guaranteed by federal and state statutes. Though a bail requirement is constitutional, unequal application will justify removal.

LSCRRC Interns Aid Project

COMMUNITY PROGRAM IN ACTION

Mobilization for Youth on the lower East side of Manhattan is an experiment in community action. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation, the Poverty Program, and National Institute of Mental Health, the agency is a five-year proving ground for poverty programs.

The MFY legal unit is composed of four lawyers and twelve students placed by the Council. Steve Antler, outgoing LSCRRC Director, will be a staff attorney with MFY this fall.

The legal problems of the ghetto are varied and often entail a fight against the "establishment". George Johnson, Yale student and LSCRRC Secretary, described the classic MFY case colorfully: MFY against the social worker, legal rights against bureaucratic paternalism, humanist revolt against welfare paternalism, youth against age, innovation against tradition and right against wrong."

The breadth of their work is best understood by sampling the work of the interns. Barry Satlow, Yale, is working to obtain a declaratory judgment against the state and local civil service commissions. Applications for public employment ask whether an applicant has been arrested in violation of the presumption of innocence. He is also working to limit the distribution of arrest records making them unavailable to employers.

Michael Rosen, N.Y.U. is challenging the constitutionality of the public housing authority's standards and procedures for admission and eviction. The standards involve arrests, litigation, complaints, legitimacy and "other conditions indicating possible undesirability".

Ed Mattison, Yale, is preparing an application for a writ of habeas corpus for a party involuntarily committed to a mental institution. Ed has also done work in the area of police brutality. Beatrice Bleicher, Harvard, finds that total impoverishment is an inadequate standard for determining eligibility for free legal services.

Steve Waldhorn, Yale suggests that the recent college suspensions for civil rights activity in the South will generate cases demanding higher procedural standards in suspension proceedings.

Rita Fogelman and Robert Segal, Columbia students and Jon Stein University of Pennsylvania, have begun a major study of default judgments and sewer service. Jon is also trying to help Spanish-speakers claiming unemployment compensation. He is also trying to use the unconscionable clause provision of the Uniform Commercial Code Sec.2-203 to fight consumer fraud.

MOTHER REGAINS CUSTODY OF CHILD FROM AGENCY

An unmarried mother temporarily placed her child with a foster care agency giving legal custody to the Bureau of Child Welfare which in turn paid for the temporary foster care. The agency refused to give the child up, but MFY represented the mother and won the child back.

The motion for immediate delivery was defeated. The judge rejected the contention that this mother was being treated differently, because of her poverty and the Bureau's involvement.

With MFY's support, the mother was able to have the testimony of experts that she was sane and responsible and would make a good mother. She also showed a reasonable support plan, MFY having helped her find a job.

The agency settled the case without presenting any witnesses.

APPLICATION OF STATUTE IS PRESECUTORIAL ABUSE

A Negro civil rights worker was convicted of unauthorized use of a movable vehicle under a Louisiana statute conflicting with a civil statute. Murphy Bell, his New Orleans attorney, aided by intern Al Katz, Boalt Hall, has successfully petitioned for certiorari to the Supreme Court.

The defendant contends that the criminal statute was not meant to apply to a lessee of a rent-a-car holding over after the expiration of a valid lease. To apply this statute to the defendant is "planned prosecutorial abuse" in denial of his right to equal protection because of his civil right activity.

HOUSING FACTS GATHERED TO PROPOSE REMEDIES

John Stein, George Washington, is gathering facts on the Washington housing crisis with the aim of suggesting possible legal remedies.

The memo discusses various phases of the housing problem: low supply, the technique of tenant "ownership" (where the installments become higher than straight rent and the property reverts immediately to the "seller" who repeats the process), landlords raising rentals when forced to make minimal repairs, Code enforcement policy of a "clean slate" for each new owner of buildings which enables landlords to keep the title moving just ahead of code enforcement.

This material will be used in the fall in the legal workshop in landlord-tenant law at the Institute for Policy Studies.

RESISTING POLICE STATUTE ATTACKED ON MANY FRONTS

New York Penal Law 1851 prohibiting resisting or obstructing a police officer in discharging his duty is under heavy fire. The highest state court has not yet ruled whether a demonstrator "going limp" has resisted arrest in violation of Sec.1857.

TAX DIGEST JURIES OK'D

The Georgia Supreme Court ruled that the state statutes requiring that grand jurors be selected from the tax digests, which are all segregated, is constitutional. C.B. King, Albany, Georgia attorney, and his intern Drew Days, Yale have moved for a rehearing.

The argument is that the Court's reliance on Brown v. Allan to uphold the use of segregated tax digests was incorrect. The issue in Brown was the source based on property holdings to make up jury lists.

Al Koritzinsky, Wisconsin, working for Karpatkin on the Chase Manhattan sit-in has prepared a trial memo arguing that the demonstrators are not guilty of disorderly conduct. They did not do "forbidden acts" and they had no intention nor was it likely that they would breach the peace.

If the disorderly conduct charge fails, the resisting arrest charge fails; one may resist an unlawful arrest.

Even if the arrest were lawful, the demonstrators did not forcibly resist a command nor is there a statutory duty to assist one's own arrest.

Mike Goldenberg, Columbia, has prepàred a memo on Sec.1851 for George Schiffer, CORE lawyer in New York. In addition to Al's arguments, Mike says that Sec. 1851 is void for vagueness if it can be construed to prohibit passive resistance.

BAN LABOR RIGHTS ABUSES

Barry McGough, Boalt Hall, has abstracted recent decisions involving civil rights in labor law for Ben Smith in New Orleans.

The refusal of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, & Plastic Workers Local 12 to process grievances for its Negro members was an abuse of discretion and a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Company, handling government work, ceased interpreting its contract with the Union as authorizing racial discrimination. This occurred after discussions between the Company and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The NLRB said that the Union's refusal to process grievances concerning segregated facilities and backpay was an abuse of discretion and a violation of secs. 8(b)(1)(A), 8(b)(2) and 8(b)(3). The privilege to play the company golf course is a term or condition of employment and the Union must process grievances for those excluded.

The fact that members of the same union were those disadvantaged does not prevent 8(b)(2) from being violated.

In another case involving the Longshoremen's Association, a contract in breach of the duty to represent all members fairly and without invidious discrimination violated sec. 8(b)(3). The two local unions maintained segregated memberships, fixed an unequal work distribution on a racial basis, and had an unwritten agreement not to assign Negro and white gangs to work together.

CRIMINAL RIGHTS DEBATE

Whether through new rights or existing rights newly discovered, the criminally accused indigent is now better protected. The extent and wisdom of the new rights was the subject of debate by Harold Rothwax, head of the MFY legal staff, Richard Kuh formerly of the District Attorney's office, at the Summer Seminar.

Mr. Rothwax defended the procedural advances. He explained that one must balance society's interest in security against its interest in privacy when judging the changes.

Mr. Kuh on the other hand, opposed the extension of protection for the accused but often offered alternatives. For example, he suggested that the police be given the benefit of the doubt if they searched under colorable authority. Only evidence obtained in a "high-handed" bad faith search would be excluded.

An area of developing interest is pretrial discovery: Mr. Kuh contended that discovery encouraged perjury because the accused adjusts his defense to match the state's case. Mr. Kuh offered the alternative of complete discovery if the defendant waived his right against self-incrimination.

Mr. Rothwax said that discovery existed in New York because of the motion to suppress evidence and the motion to challenge the voluntariness of a confession. These motions must be decided on preliminary hearings in which the state has the burden of proof. These hearings expose most of the state's case and the state has been relatively cooperative in sharing physical evidence and scientific reports.

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT CAN STAY AFTER APPEAL

Dave Rosenberg, Georgetown, is arguing that a Federal District Court can stay its own mandate after notice of appeal.

FRCP 39 permits the District Court to stay sentences and fines pending an appeal. Dave argues in New Orleans, that the logical implication is that the District Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court over procedural relief after notice of appeal has been filed. The District Court orders are subject to review.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT UNDER 1871 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

A Negro arrested without reasonable cause and detained for 19 hours without being charged or allowed to post bond has a cause of action under the Civil Rights Act of 1871 and the Georgia statute prohibiting false imprisonment.

This is the argument of C.B. King, Albany, Georgia attorney and Dennis Roberts, Boalt Hall, LSCRRC postgraduate, against the policemen—defendants' motion to dismiss.

Under the Civil Rights Act the plaintiff argues the deprivation of his Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable seizure under color of law.

The Federal Court has "pendent" jurisdiction over the false imprisonment question because it is based on the same facts as the federal question.

Alan Lerner
Director

Kandis Vengris
Editor

August 6, 1965

The Law Students Civil Rights Research Council is a tax-exempt, non-profit corporation. Contributions to it will be tax deductible.

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CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 30, 1965

Mr. Johnny E. Parham, Jr.
Medical Committee for Human Rights
211 West 56th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Parham:

David Dennis has asked me to write to you, acknowledging your letter and receipt of the cover letter to be mailed out to volunteers. However, we have not received the medical forms that are to be enclosed with the letter. Please let me know immediately what has happened on this score, as we need the forms as soon as possible. We have already accepted a number of applicants, and would like to have all the necessary forms completed and back in this office in the near future. Thanks very much, and I hope to hear from you soon. Dave is out of the office for this week, so you can correspond directly with me.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Maddocks
Assistant to Dave Dennis

[redacted]/gjm

LCDC

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

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HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

Reply to:

Mississippi Field Office
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191

ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
Staff Counsel

May 28, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Alan Levine and I have just returned from a 2 day trip to Shreveport and Monroe in connection with the opening of our Northern Louisiana offices. Things are in fairly good shape, especially in Monroe, thanks to the help of your staff there. Hoping to have people in both offices by Monday, June 7.

We also spent some time talking with CORE staff in both cities discussing their plans, their needs and their fears and how we might best help their projects. I feel the talks were extremely useful in helping to get to know each other and their finding out how we can support the movement. I will probably see you at Waveland at one of your orientation sessions next week. We can talk more then.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Bronstein

AJB:jb

cc: Carl Rachlin
Henry Schwarzschild

file
CD
of Legal

[1965, May]

CORE SOUTHERN LEGAL PROGRAM

October through May

Louisiana - Use local lawyers, CDE co-ordinators. Need $20,000 for retainers for these lawyers, including CDE. Will cover existing projects and Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish. Includes also travel and out-of-pocket. Does not include bail, court costs, expenses of appeal. Briefs will be written by volunteers. SEDF will (hopefully) cover appeal expenses. SEDF will be asked to set up $100,000 bail fund.	$20,000
Miss. - Hire one (1) full-time lawyer for Jackson office for CORE and COFO, to be locally sponsored until eligible for bar exam. Estimate sal. and exp. (Office, travel, clerical help) $12,000. Plus one (1) troubleshooter working part-time in this state. Plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	$40,000 (lawyers available)
Florida - Hire one (1) full-time lawyer for Tallahassee office, plus one (1) troubleshooter (office above), plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	
Ala. - Ga. - will be serviced by troubleshooter at present. If need arises for further service, certain local lawyers are available in Montgomery, B'ham, Atlanta and Albany.	$5,000
Texas - Local lawyers in Dallas, San Antonio.(Needs follow-up)	$5,000
Okla. - Will follow up Karpatkin's local contacts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to cement working agreement.	
Ark. - James Youngdahl, Wiley Branton.	$2,000
Tenn. - Hooks in Memphis, another in Knoxville(needs follow-up in Nashville)	$2,000
Virginia - Tucker in Alexandria.	
N. Carolina - Floyd McKissick (include retainer $3,000) plus associates.	$5,000
S. Carolina - Presently open.	$3,000
Total estimated cost	$82,000

In all cases it is expected that services of volunteers will be utilized in preparing briefs and filling in in emergency cases.

ADMINISTRATION-
Legal Briefs

1964 Jan - Dec
1964 Jan - Nov

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. STATE OF LOUISIANA; JIMMIE H. DAVIS, C. C. AYCOCK, J. THOMAS JEWEL, as members of the Board of Registration of the State of Louisiana, and HUGH E. CUTRER, JR., Director and Ex Officio Secretary of the Board of Registration of the State of Louisiana, Defendants.	CIVIL ACTION NO. 2548 D E C R E E

Pursuant to the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Memorandum Opinion entered in this case:

It is ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the provisions of Article 8, Section 1 of the Louisiana Constitution and the provisions of the statutes of Louisiana in so far as they provide for or relate to the requirement that electors must be able to understand or interpret any portion of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Louisiana are unconstitutional.

It is ORDERED that the defendants, including all parish registrars, their agents and successors are enjoined from enforcing or giving any further effect to the requirement of Article 8, Section 1 of the Louisiana Constitution and the statutes implementing Article 8, Section 1 in so far as they pertain to the understanding or interpretation test as a prerequisite to registration to vote.

It is ORDERED that in the following twenty-one parishes: Bienville, Claiborne, DeSoto, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, LaSalle, Lincoln, Morehouse, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Rapides, Red River, Richland, St. Helena, Union, Webster, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn, the defendants, their agents and successors, including the following registrars of voters

PARISH	REGISTRAR	OFFICE ADDRESS
Bienville	Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper	Arcadia, La.
Claiborne	Mrs. Louise Linton	Homer, La.
DeSoto	Sidney Wells Platt	Mansfield, La.
East Carroll	Cecil E. Manning	Lake Providence, La.
East Feliciana	Henry Earl Palmer	Clinton, La.
Franklin	Mrs. W. A. Hatton	Winnsboro, La.
Jackson	Mrs. Estelle Wilder	Jonesboro, La.
LaSalle	John S. Allen	Jena, La.
Lincoln	Mrs. Wanda C. Gibson	Ruston, La.
Morehouse	Margaret Larche	Bastrop, La.
Ouachita	Mae Lucky	Monroe, La.
Plaquemines	Mary Ethel Fox	Pointe-a-la-Hache, La.
Rapides	Cleighton L. Bushnell	Alexandria, La.
Red River	J. Walton Crawford	Coushatta, La.
Richland	Mrs. Lula C. Cheek	Rayville, La.
St. Helena	Quitman Crouch	Greensburg, La.
Union	Woodrow W. Farrar	Farmerville, La.
Webster	Mrs. Winnice F. Clement	Minden, La.
West Carroll	Mrs. Ora Cameron	Oak Grove, La.
West Feliciana	Fletcher Harvey	St. Francisville, La.
Winn	Charles H. Crain	Winnfield, La.

are ENJOINED from:

requiring, absent a general re-registration of all voters in the parish, any applicant for registration of voting age and possessed of the residence requirements as of August 3, 1962 to take the multiple-choice "citizenship" test as a prerequisite to registration to vote.

It is further ORDERED that in the said twenty-one parishes the defendants, the registrars of voters in the said twenty-one parishes, their agents and successors, file with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 15th day of the second month and each succeeding month after the date of this decree a report covering registration during the preceding month, each of said reports to include the following:

(1) The name, address, age, race, and length of residence in the parish of each person who sought to apply for registration during the preceding reporting period;

(2) The action taken by each registrar with respect to each such applicant, that is, whether the applicant was accepted for registration or denied registration. The report shall include the certificate number of each accepted applicant and the specific reason or reasons for rejection of each rejected applicant;

(3) The total number of persons, shown by race, registered to vote in the parish as of the end of the preceding month.

It is further ORDERED that in the said twenty-one parishes, the defendants, the registrars of voters in the said twenty-one parishes, their agents and successors, make available to attorneys and agents of the United States, at any or all reasonable times, for inspection and photographing all documents, records and papers relating to the registration of voters and to voting.

This Court retains jurisdiction of this action for the purpose of entering such additional orders as justice may require, including orders of modification upon proof by the defendants that in one or more of the afore-said twenty-one parishes the discriminatory effects of the use of the interpretation test have ceased to exist; or upon proof by the Plaintiff that additional parishes not embraced in this decree have used the understanding or interpretation test to discriminate against Negroes.

The costs of this action are hereby taxed against the defendants.

Done this 28th day of January 1964.

I respectfully DISSENT for the reasons previously filed herein. I furthermore DISSENT from the order herein requiring the registrars to file monthly reports with the Clerk of Court on the ground that such an order is wholly unwarranted, unauthorized, and constitutes what I consider to be an unwarranted extra-judicial function being performed by this Court.

/s/ John Minor Wisdom
JOHN MINOR WISDOM
Circuit Judge

/s/ Herbert W. Christenberry
HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY
District Judge

B. GORDON WEST
District Judge

Baton Rouge, La., January 29, 1964

/s/ B. Gordon West, District Judge

[1964, Dec]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

In the Matter of the Contested Election of PRENTISS WALKER in the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONTEST ELECTION PURSUANT TO TITLE 2 U.S.C. SEC. 201

TO: PRENTISS WALKER, Mize, Mississippi

The undersigned hereby notifies you, pursuant to Title 2, U.S.C. Sections 201-226, that I intend to and do contest your purported election on November 3, 1964 to the House of Representatives of the United States from the 4th Congressional District of the State of Mississippi.

As a Republican, you, Prentiss Walker, were opposed at the general election of November 3, 1964, hereinafter referred to as "the general election" by Arthur Winstead, a Democrat. Winstead was purportedly nominated by the "regular Democratic Party of Mississippi from which Negroes are and have been regularly and systematically excluded by illegal and unconstitutional registration and election procedures and by intimidation, harassment, economic reprisal, property damage, terrorism and violence, by winning its primary election of June 2, 1964 from which Negroes are likewise regularly and systematically excluded by a vote of 18,886 over 5,836 for Tom Dunn (white), and 5,819 for J. O. Hollis (white). You were purportedly elected at the general election by a vote claimed to be 35,227 out of a total of 145,838 persons of voting age in this Congressional District.*

---

* Source, 1960 Report of the Census

I, ANNIE DEVINE, attempted, pursuant to Section 3260 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, to place my name upon the ballot for the general election as an independent candidate, but the petitions filed on my behalf were illegally, unlawfully and unconstitutionally rejected by the State Board of Elections of the State of Mississippi. My petition for reconsideration of the decision of the State Board of Elections, setting forth the illegality of its action, appears as Appendix A.

I then ran as a candidate for the seat of Representative in the House of Representatives from the 4th Congressional District in the Freedom Election held in Mississippi from October 30 to November 2, 1964, in which said election all citizens who had the qualifications required by Mississippi law were permitted to participate without intimidation or discrimination as to race or color. In that election I received a total vote of 9,067 while Arthur Winstead received only 4, and you received 0. Accordingly, in addition to contesting your purported election, I will, upon the basis of the Freedom Election, claim the seat in Congress from the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi.

I, ANNIE DEVINE, am a Negro citizen above the age of 25 years, a citizen by birth of the United States and a resident for many years of the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi. I am Secretary of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, a member of its Executive Committee and one of its delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in August of 1964.

The grounds upon which I am contesting your claim to a seat in the House of Representatives is that your purported election thereto was in violation of the Constitution and laws

of the United States and is therefore void. Your purported election violates the Constitution and laws of the United States because Negroes throughout the State of Mississippi and including this Congressional District were systematically and almost totally excluded from the electoral process by which you were purportedly elected. This exclusion was achieved:

A. Through the use of statutes and procedures governing and regulating the registration of voters and primary and general elections, which statutes and procedures were unconstitutional on their face and discriminatorily applied, and

B. The use of widespread terror and intimidation directed against the Negro citizens of the State of Mississippi a nd including this Congressional District who were seeking to exercise their electoral franchise.

The figures which reveal the systematic and intentional exclusion of Negroes from the electoral process in the State of Mississippi are not subject to challenge. This deliberate program of exclusion of Negro citizens from the political processes of this State was instituted shortly after the Civil War and continues to this day. It has produced the following results:

1890 - Registered white voters -- 118,890
Registered Negro voters -- 189,884

1961 - Registered white voters -- 500,000 (approximately)
Registered Negro voters -- 23,801

For an authoritative history of the program which produced this exclusion see the brief for the United States and the appendix to the brief for the American Civil Liberties Union entitled "Restrictions on Negro Voting in Mississippi History", in United States v. Mississippi, No. 73, October Term, 1964, Supreme Court of the United States, both of which documents are

on file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States and are incorporated herein by reference.

The program of systematic and deliberate exclusion currently operative in this Congressional District is sharply illustrated by comparing the number of white and Negro citizens of voting age with the numbers of both races registered to vote in representative counties in this district. The figures for the counties in the district which have been collected in the Record on Appeal in United States v. Mississippi, supra, p. 415 et seq., a document on file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, or from sources as otherwise indicated, are as follows:

Clarke County

6,072	eligible whites - - -	5,000	registered	83%
2,988	" Negroes- - -	1	"	.03%

Jasper County*

5,327	eligible whites - - -	3,000	registered	56%
3,675	" Negroes- - -	9	"	.02%

Kemper County

3,113	eligible whites - - -	3,213	registered	100%
3,221	" Negroes- - -	30	"	.9%

Lauderdale County

27,806	eligible whites - - -	13,347	registered	48%
11,924	" Negroes- - -	2,109	"	18%

Leake County

6,754	eligible whites - - -	5,927	registered	88%
3,397	" Negroes- - -	116	"	3.4%

Madison County

5,622	eligible whites - - -	5,458	registered	97%
10,366	" Negroes- - -	121	"	1.1%

Newton County

8,014	eligible whites - - -	5,700	registered	71%
3,018	" Negroes- - -	104	"	2.8%

---

* Registration figures from the complaint in United States v. Hosey, App. B.

Rankin County

13,246	eligible	whites - - -	12,000	registered	90%
6,944	"	Negroes- - -	94	"	1.35%

The foregoing figures have a special significance in that 34.4% of the adult population of this District are Negroes yet only 2.64 are permitted to vote.*

---

* Vol. 1, 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, pp. 272-277.

A. The Details of the Systematic and Deliberate Disenfranchisement and Exclusion of Negroes from the Electoral Process in Mississippi by Illegal Registration and Election Statutes and Procedures Directed Against them are as follows:

The legislative and administrative techniques by which Negroes have been disenfranchised and excluded from the electoral process are exposed in the complaint filed by the United States Government in the case known as United States v. Mississippi, supra, now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. The allegations in this complaint are herewith adopted and will be proved by testimony to be taken in this proceeding in accordance with 2 U.S.C. Section 201, et seq.

1. Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution, the "understanding of the Constitution" test.

In respect to the illegality of Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution, the Government of the United States charges in Paragraphs 14 through 42, inclusive, of the complaint aforesaid, the following which is adopted herein:

> 14. Under the Constitution and laws of Mississippi prior to 1890, all male citizens, except insane persons and persons convicted of disqualifying crimes, who were 21 years of age or over and who had lived in the State six months and in the county one month were qualified electors, and were entitled to register to vote.
>
> 15. At the time of the adoption of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 there were substantially more Negro citizens than white citizens who possessed these voter qualifications in Mississippi.
>
> 16. In 1890, a Mississippi Constitutional Convention adopted a new State Constitution. One of the chief purposes of the new constitution was to restrict the Negro franchise and to establish and perpetuate white political supremacy and racial segregation in Mississippi.
>
> 17. A principal section of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 designed to accomplish this purpose was Section 244, which required a new registration of voters in Mississippi beginning January 1, 1892, and established as a new prerequisite to voting that a person otherwise qualified be able to read any section of the Mississippi Constitution, or understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof.

18. Since at least 1892, registration has been and is a prerequisite to voting in any election in Mississippi. Registration in Mississippi is permanent.

19. Since the adoption of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 the State of Mississippi by law, practice, custom, and usage has maintained and promoted white political supremacy and a racially segregated society.

20. By 1899, approximately 122,000 or 82% of the white males of voting age and 18,000 or 9% of the Negro males of voting age were registered to vote in Mississippi. Since 1899, a substantial majority of white persons reaching voting age in Mississippi have become registered voters. The percentage of Negroes registered to vote has declined.

21. During the period from 1899 to approximately 1952, white political supremacy in Mississippi was maintained and promoted by the following methods among others:

(a) Negroes were not allowed to register to vote.
(b) Literate Negroes were required to interpret sections of the Mississippi Constitution.
(c) Negroes were excluded from Democratic primary elections. During this time, victory in the Democratic primary in Mississippi was tantamount to election.

22. In June 1951, a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit emphasized the either-or elements of Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890, i.e., that a person could register to vote in Mississippi if he could read or, if unable to read, understand or interpret a provision of the Constitution.

23. By 1951, a much higher percentage of the Negroes of voting age in Mississippi were literate than in 1890.

24. In 1952 the Mississippi Legislature passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 which provided that as a prerequisite for registration to vote the applicant must be able both to and give a reasonable interpretation of any section of the Mississippi Constitution. The proposed amendment was submitted to the voters in a general election. Failure by the voters to mark the amendment portion of the ballot was counted as a vote against the proposed amendment, and it was not adopted.

25. The Legislature of Mississippi did not meet in 1953. On April 22, 1954, during its regular session, the Legislature passed another resolution to amend Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 to

provide as prerequisites to qualification as an elector in Mississippi that a person be able to read and write any section of the Mississippi Constitution and give a reasonable interpretation thereof to the county registrar and in addition that a person be able to demonstrate to the county registrar a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government. The proposed amendment also required persons applying for registration to make a sworn written application for registration on a form to be prescribed by the State Board of Election Commissioner. Persons who were registered to vote prior to January 1, 1954, were expressly exempted from the new and more stringent requirements.

26. In 1954, at least 450,000 or 63 percent of the white persons of voting age in Mississippi were registered to vote. In 1954 approximately 22,000 or five percent, of the Negroes of voting age in Mississippi were registered to vote.

27. The proposed amendment to Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 was designed to perpetuate in Mississippi white political supremacy, a racially segregated society, and the disfranchisement of Negroes.

28. Six days after the adoption of the resolution proposing the constitutional amendment as described in paragraph 25, the Mississippi legislature, in anticipation of the United States Supreme Court decision on racial segregation in the public schools, created a 25-member Legal Educational Advisory Committee. The Committee's duty was to seek means to maintain racial segregation in the public schools in the event that the Supreme Court held such segregation to be unlawful.

29. In 1954, after the Supreme Court had declared state operation of racially segregated schools unconstitutional, white citizens councils were formed in Mississippi. The purpose of these organizations was the maintenance of racial segregation and white supremacy in Mississippi. The first statewide project undertaken by these organizations was the attempt to induce the white voters of Mississippi to adopt the proposed amendment to Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890.

30. In September 1954 an extraordinary session of the Mississippi Legislature was called to consider the recommendation of the Mississippi Legal Educational Advisory Committee that the Mississippi Constitution be amended to empower the legislature to abolish the public schools. The Legislature passed a resolution proposing such an amendment.

31. On November 2, 1954, the proposed amendment to Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 was submitted to and adopted by the voters. Of the approximately 472,000 registered voters in Mississippi who were eligible to vote on this proposed amendment about ninety-

five percent were white; fewer than five percent were Negro. The amendment was adopted in a state where the public education facilities were and are racially segregated, and where such facilities provided for Negroes were and are inferior to those provided for white persons.

32. On December 21, 1954, the proposed amendment to the Mississippi Constitution authorizing the legislature to abolish the public schools was submitted to, and approved by, the voters.

33. In January 1955, another extraordinary session of the Mississippi Legislature was called for the purpose of inserting in the Constitution the amendment to Section 244 and the amendment to authorize abolition of the public schools. Both amendments were inserted during this session.

34. During the extraordinary session described in paragraph 33, the Mississippi Legislature adopted legislation implementing the amended Section 244. In addition to requiring the interpretation test and the duties and obligations test as a voter qualification and exempting therefrom persons registered prior to January 1, 1954, the State Board of Election Commissioners was directed to prepare a sworn written application form (which included the interpretation test and the duties and obligations test) and which county registrars were to be required to use in examining the qualifications of each applicant. The application forms were to be maintained as permanent public records.

35. The effect of the amendment to Section 244 is to place the burden of more stringent requirements for registration on Negro citizens of voting age in Mississippi, the great majority of whom were not registered to vote. The white citizens of voting age, the great majority of whom were registered to vote, were not subjected to these requirements.

36. Since 1955 the defendant registrars as well as many other registrars in Mississippi have enforced the requirements of Section 244, as amended, when Negroes have attempted to register to vote, by requiring Negroes to interpret sections of the Mississippi Constitution and to demonstrate their understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship on the form prescribed by the State Board of Election Commissioners.

37. In 1960 approximately 500,000 or 67 percent of the white persons of voting age in Mississippi, and approximately 20,000 to 25,000, or 5 percent of the Negroes of voting age were registered to vote.

38. Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890, as amended, and its implementing legislation vest unlimited discretion in the county registrars of Mississippi to determine the qualifications of applicants for registration to vote. These constitutional and

statutory provisions impose no standards upon registrars for the administration of the constitutional interpretation test and the duties and obligations test. They enable and require the registrars of voters in Mississippi to determine without reference to any objective criteria:

(a) The manner in which these tests are to be administered;

(b) The length and complexity of the sections of the Constitution to be read, written and interpreted by the applicants;

(c) The standard for a reasonable interpretation of any section of the Mississippi Constitution, and a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship;

(d) Whether the performance by the applicant in taking these tests is satisfactory.

39. The Mississippi Constitution contains 285 sections. These sections vary in subject matter and complexity--ranging from such matters as the prohibition against imprisonment for debt to the legislative power to provide for ground rental or gross sum leases of the sixteenth section lands in the State.

40. There is no rational or reasonable basis for requiring, as a prerequisite to voting, that a prospective elector, otherwise qualified, be able to interpret certain of the sections of the Mississippi Constitution.

41. The defendant registrars of voters, vested with the discretion described in paragraph 38, have used, are using, and will continue to use the interpretation test and the duties and obligations test to deprive otherwise qualified Negro citizens of the right to register to vote without distinction of race or color. The existence of the interpretation test and the duties and obligations test as voter qualifications in Mississippi, their enforcement, and the threat of their enforcement have deterred, are deterring and will continue to deter otherwise qualified Negroes in Mississippi from applying for registration to vote.

42. Section 244 of the Mississippi Constitution, as amended, is unconstitutional:

(a) Section 244 is vague and indefinite and provides no objective standards for the administration by the registrar of the interpretation test and the duties and obligations test.

(b) The adoption, enforcement and continued threat of enforcement of a more stringent registration requirement following a period of racial discrimination in the registration of voters--a period during which an overwhelming percentage of white residents were permanently registered and thus forever exempted from this new stringent requirement and when an overwhelming percentage of Negro residents who possessed similar qualifications were illegally

denied the right to register--makes the constitutional interpretation test and the duties and obligations test devices to perpetuate the discrimination which the Fifteenth Amendment was intended to eliminate.

(c) The history of Section 244, as amended, the setting of white political supremacy and racial segregation in which it was adopted and is enforced, the discretion which it vests in Mississippi registrars of voters, the lack of any reasonable connection between the interpretation test and a capacity to vote render it invalid on its face as a device of discrimination in the registration of voters in Mississippi.

(d) In a state where public education facilities are and have been racially segregated and where those provided for Negroes are and have been inferior to those provided for white persons, an interpretation or understanding test as a prerequisite to voting, which bears a direct relationship to the quality of public education afforded the applicant violates the Fifteenth Amendment.

(e) There is no reasonable basis or legitimate state interest in requiring as a prerequisite to voting that applicants interpret certain sections of the Mississippi Constitution.

2. The statutory requirement of good moral character as a qualification for voters.

In respect to the illegality of the Mississippi requirement of good moral character as a qualification for voters, the Government of the United States charges in Paragraphs 45 through 53, inclusive, of the complaint aforesaid, the following which is adopted herein:

> 45. In 1960, the Mississippi Legislature passed a joint resolution to amend Article XII of the Constitution of 1890 to include a new section (241-A) which added the qualification of good moral character to the qualifications of an elector. On November 8, 1960, the proposed addition to Article XII of the Constitution was submitted to and adopted by the voters. Of the approximately 525,000 registered voters in Mississippi who were eligible to vote on this proposed amendment, about 95 percent were white; fewer than 5 percent were Negro. The amendment was adopted in a state where all state officials were white.
>
> 46. Section 241-A of the Mississippi Constitution as enacted provided that the Legislature shall have power to enforce the provisions of this Section by appropriate

legislation. No legislative provision was made until 1962 for any procedures to be followed by the registrars in determining the moral character of applicants.

47. Commencing in August 1960, the United States undertook steps throughout the State of Mississippi to obtain, inspect and photograph voter registration records of certain Mississippi counties pursuant to the authority granted to the Attorney General of the United States by Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960. Litigation resulted in certain of these counties commencing in January 1961. Such action was a matter of common knowledge throughout the State of Mississippi.

48. Commencing in July 1961, the United States undertook litigation against seven registrars in Mississippi for the purpose of obtaining injunctive relief to prevent the registrars from engaging in racially discriminatory acts and practices in the operation of their offices. This litigation is still pending and as of the date of filing this complaint, no permanent injunction has been issued against any registrar in the State of Mississippi. On April 10, 1962, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit did issue an injunction pending appeal against the Circuit Clerk and Registrar of Forrest County, Mississippi, Theron C. Lynd, enjoining Theron C. Lynd and the State of Mississippi and all persons in concert with them from engaging in discriminatory acts and practices based on race in the registration for voting in Forrest County, and specifically from:

(a) Denying Negro applicants the right to make application for registration on the same basis as white applicants;

(b) Failing to process applications for registration submitted by Negro applicants on the same basis as applications submitted by white applicants.

(c) Failing to register and to issue registration cards to Negro applicants on the same basis as white applicants;

(d) Denying Negro applicants the right to be registered by the same office personnel and with the same expedition and convenience as are being permitted to white applicants, and from failing or refusing to give to Negro applicants the same privileges as to reviewing their application forms at the time they are filled out and advising Negro applicants of such omissions as appear on their forms as they are now or heretofore have given to white applicants under similar circumstances;

(e) Administering the constitutional interpretation test to Negro applicants by including as sections to be read and interpreted any sections other than those which at the time of the trial had been used for submission to white applicants;

(f) Requiring rejected Negro applicants to wait any different period before reapplying for registration than may be authorized under the laws of Mississippi and other than is required of white applicants.

49. The suits by the United States against registrars and the action taken by the Court of Appeals were matters of common knowledge throughout the State of Mississippi. The Legislature of Mississippi was in regular session during April and May, 1962. During May the Mississippi Legislature adopted legislation implementing Section 241-A of the Constitution. Section 3235 of the Mississippi Code was amended to add the following:

"Except that any person registering after the effective date of this Act shall be of good moral character as required by Section 241-A of the Mississippi Constitution."

At the same time, the Mississippi Legislature amended Section 3209.6 of the Mississippi Code to require that the defendant State Board of Election Commissioners in preparing the application forms to be used by the county registrars should include therein spaces for information showing the good moral character of the applicant in order that the applicant may demonstrate to the county registrar that he is a person of good moral character. In addition, the Mississippi Legislature enacted two new laws, one requiring publication of the names and addresses of all applicants who apply for registration to vote (H.B. 882, Reg. Sess. 1962) and the second providing a procedure by which qualified electors, by affidavit, could challenge the good moral character of any applicant for registration and for a hearing on any such challenge and for an appeal therefrom (H.B. 904, Reg. Sess. 1962), both hereinafter more fully described and challenged as invalid in plaintiff's Fourth Claim in this Complaint.

50. The purpose and the effect of the good moral character requirement were and are:

(a) To subject the vast majority of Negro citizens of voting age in Mississippi to this additional requirement when they attempt to become registered voters; and to exempt the majority of the white citizens of voting age in Mississippi from this requirement since they are already registered voters.

(b) To provide an additional device with which registrars could discriminate against Negro citizens who seek to register to vote--a means of discrimination which would make detection more difficult.

51. Section 241-A of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890, as amended, vests unlimited discretion in the registrars of voters to determine the good moral character of applicants for registration. This new requirement is

vague and indefinite and neither suggests nor imposes standards for the registrar's use in determining good moral character. It enables and requires the registrars of voters in Mississippi to determine without reference to any objective criteria:

(a) What acts, practices, habits, customs, beliefs, relationships, moral standards, ideas, associations, attitudes and demeanor evidence bad moral character and what weight should be given to each.

(b) What is evidence of good moral character and what weight should be given to affirmative evidence of it, such as school record, church membership, military service, club memberships, personal, social and family relationships, civic interest, absence of criminal record.

(c) What periods of the applicant's life are to be examined for evidence relating to his character--whether the applicant's conduct during a remote period of his life is to be considered.

(d) What sources, if any, such as public records, public officials, private individuals--Negro and white--will be consulted in determining the character of the applicant; or whether the determination will be made on the basis of personal knowledge, impression, newspaper accounts, rumor or otherwise.

52. The existence of the character qualification in Mississippi, its enforcement, and the threat of its enforcement, in the absence of any objective criteria which apply to all voters, have deterred, are deterring, and will continue to deter qualified Negro citizens in Mississippi from applying to register to vote. The threatened use and the use by the defendant registrars of voters of the character requirement deprive and will deprive otherwise qualified Negro citizens of the right to register to vote without distinction of race or color.

53. Section 241-A of the Mississippi Constitution is unconstitutional:

(a) It exempts most of the white persons of voting age from, and subjects most of the Negroes of voting age to, the requirement of good moral character.

(b) The legislative history of the character requirement, the setting of white political supremacy and racial segregation in which it was adopted and is enforced, the discretion which it vests in the registrars of voters and the lack of any reasonable, definite and objective standards by which good moral character is to be determined render it invalid as a device which facilitates and perpetuates racial discrimination in the registration of voters in Mississippi.

3. The statutes of Mississippi providing for the destruction of registration records.

In respect to the illegality of the Mississippi statutes providing for the destruction of registration records, the Government of the United States charges in Paragraphs 56 through 59, inclusive, of the complaint aforesaid, the following which is adopted herein:

> 56. In 1955, the Mississippi Legislature passed a statute requiring the defendant State Board of Election Commissioners to prepare a series of registration application forms suitable for obtaining pertinent information with respect to the applicant's qualifications, including spaces to test the applicant's ability to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi and give a reasonable interpretation thereof, and a space for the applicant to demonstrate to the county registrar a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government. (Sec. 3209.6 Miss. Code.) This section also provided that application forms shall be numbered serially in the order of taking and a permanent record be made of the date each application was filed, the name of the applicant, and serial number; all such applications were required to be maintained as a permanent public record. The Legislature further required that the registrars administer the oath provided by the Mississippi Constitution.
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> 57. In 1957, the Congress of the United States enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which authorized the Attorney General of the United States to bring civil actions to protect the right to vote without distinction of race or color.
>
> 58. During the winter and spring of 1960, the Congress of the United States debated the question of whether additional legislation was necessary to protect the right of all citizens to register to vote at all elections without distinction of race or color. Included in the legislation considered at that time, and ultimately passed, was Title III of the 1960 Civil Rights Act which requires that all records and papers relating to registration, the payment of poll taxes, or other acts requisite to voting in federal elections be retained and preserved for a specified period and that they be made available to the Attorney General for inspection and copying. This provision was enacted into law in May of 1960. During the consideration by Congress of the proposed Title III, the Mississippi Legislature was in session. During that session the Mississippi Legislature passed a concurrent resolution (H.C.R. 36, Reg. Sess. 1960) commending the fight against the "vicious so-called Civil Rights Bills." Shortly thereafter, the Mississippi Legislature amended

Section 3209.6 Mississippi Code, which formerly provided that the application forms remain a permanent public record, to provide, if no appeal from the registrar's decision was taken during the statutory thirty-day appeal period, that the registrars were not required to retain or preserve any record made in connection with the application of anyone to register to vote.

59. The purpose and effect of the Mississippi statute described in the preceding paragraph (Section 3209.6, as amended, which authorizes county registrars to destroy registration records) was to frustrate federal protection in Mississippi of the right of citizens to vote without distinction of race, and to facilitate discrimination by county registrars against Negroes seeking to register to vote. Some registration application forms, including some forms received by defendant H. K. Whittington in Amite County, Mississippi, have been destroyed under the authority of this statute. This statute violates Article VI of the Constitution of the United States in that the statute is in direct conflict with and contrary to the requirements of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

4. The 1962 package of voter registration statutes, including the requirements of the "perfect form", the publication of the names of those seeking to register, and other illegal and harassing techniques.

In respect to the illegality of the 1962 package of voter registration statutes, including the requirements of the "perfect form", the publication of the names of those seeking to register, and other illegal and harassing techniques, the Government of the United States charges in Paragraphs 62 through 69, inclusive, of the complaint aforesaid, the following which is adopted herein:

62. In late 1961 and early 1962, Negro citizens and organizations conducted a voter registration drive in Mississippi for the purpose of increasing the number of Negroes eligible to vote in the 1962 Mississippi primary elections. For the first time in many years Negroes were candidates for the office of representative in the Congress of the United States. These facts were widely publicized and were matters of common knowledge throughout Mississippi.

63. Commencing in July 1961, the United States initiated litigation against seven registrars of Mississippi for the purpose of obtaining injunctive relief against the registrars prohibiting racially discriminatory acts and practices in the operation of their offices. The first

hearing in one of the cases referred to above involving a motion for an injunction came on to be heard before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi in December 1961 in a case against the registrar and sheriff of Tallahatchie County. During the course of this hearing the United States attempted to subpoena the poll books in the county as those books, by law, contain the race of all qualified voters. At that time the United States explained to the Court and counsel for the defendant State of Mississippi the difficult problem of establishing race identification of the thousands of persons on the registration rolls in any particular county.

64. In March 1962, a second hearing was held in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi on a motion for a preliminary injunction in an action by the United States against the registrar of voters of Forrest County. At the hearing, the United States was permitted to inspect the registration application forms of thirteen Negroes and six white persons who had applied to be registered. Some of the Negro applicants were highly educated and their forms give every indication that they were qualified to vote. However, on some of these forms there were certain formal, technical and inconsequential errors, such as the omission of the applicant's precinct in the oath recitation, the failure to sign the oath, or the failure to sign the application at a line below the minister's oath on page 3, although the applicant had subscribed and sworn to the application on another line clearly designated as the signature line. The testimony in this case indicated that white applicants for registration were either not required to fill out an application form or were assisted by the registrar, or his agents, in filling out the form with respect to his precinct and where the applicant was to sign his name on the form.

65. On April 10, 1962, as is more fully detailed in paragraph 48 of this Complaint, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted an injunction pending appeal enjoining the registrar of voters of Forrest County, Mississippi, and the State of Mississippi from failing or refusing to give to Negro applicants the same privileges as to reviewing their application forms at the time they are filled out and advising Negro applicants of such omissions as appear on their forms as they are now or heretofore have given to white applicants under similar circumstances. This decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals and the terms of its injunction were widely publicized and were matters of common knowledge throughout Mississippi.

66. The Legislature in Mississippi was in regular session during April and May 1962. During May, the Mississippi Legislature adopted a package of legislation affecting the registration of voters, the purpose and effect of which is to deter, hinder, prevent, delay and harass Negroes and to make it more difficult for Negroes in their efforts to become registered voters, to facilitate

discrimination against Negroes, and to make it more difficult for the United States to protect the right of all its citizens to vote without distinction of race or color. This legislative package of bills included the following:

(a) House Bill 900, amended Section 3213 of the Mississippi Code:

Prior to the amendment, that statute required that an applicant fill out the application form without assistance or suggestion from any person. The amendment added that the requirements of the statute were mandatory; that no application shall be approved or the applicant registered unless all blanks on the application form are "properly and responsively" filled out by the applicant and that both the oath as such and the application form must be signed separately by the applicant.

(b) House Bill 901:

Section 3232 was amended so as to eliminate the designation of race in the county poll books.

(c) House Bill 905:

This statute amended Section 3209.6 to require the defendant State Board of Election Commissioners to make provision on the application form for the applicant to demonstrate good moral character and for the registrar to use the good moral character requirement in registering voters. This statute also retained the provision heretofore described in paragraph 58 permitting destruction of the application form.

(d) House Bill 822 and House Bill 904:

These statutes require that within 10 days of receipt of an application for registration the registrar must publish once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the county where the applicant applies, the name and address of each applicant who applies for registration. These statutes further provide that within 14 days after the date of the last publication of the name of the applicant, any qualified elector in the county may challenge both the good moral character of any applicant and any other qualification of any applicant to vote. Within 7 days after such affidavit of challenge is filed the registrar notifies the applicant of the time and place for a hearing to determine the sufficiency of the affidavit of challenge. The date of the hearing may be changed by the registrar. At the hearing the registrar is authorized to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses whose testimony is transcribed and the registrar may decide the sufficiency

of the affidavit of challenge or "may take the matter under advisement just as a court may do." Strict rules of evidence shall not be enforced at the hearing and witnesses may be examined by the applicant and his attorneys or by the challenger and his attorneys. Costs are taxed at such proceedings in the same manner as costs are taxed in the State chancery courts. Appeal is provided to the county board of election commissioners by the person against whom the registrar decided. In the event no challenge is filed, the good moral character of the applicant and any other required prerequisite for registration are "within a reasonable time" to be determined by the registrar.

(e) House Bill 903:

This statute provides that if a registrar determines an applicant is qualified he shall endorse the word "passed" on the application form but the applicant is registered only upon his subsequent request made in person to the registrar. Under this statute, it is the applicant's responsibility to return to the registrar's office to determine whether he has passed or failed. This statute also provides that if the applicant is of good moral character, but he has not otherwise complied with the registration requirements, the registrar endorses on the application the word "failed" without specifying the reasons therefor "as so to do may constitute assistance to the applicant on another application." If the applicant is otherwise qualified, but not of good moral character, it is so endorsed on the application form and the registrar shall state the reasons why he finds the applicant not to be of good moral character. If the applicant is not otherwise qualified and fails to demonstrate his good moral character, the registrar endorses on the application the word "failed" and may in his discretion also endorse the words "not of good moral character."

67. This package of legislation is unconstitutional:

(a) House Bills 900 and 903:

(1) These statutes facilitate deprivation of the right to vote on account of race or color by establishing as grounds for disqualification any formal, technical, or inconsequential error or omission by the applicant on the application form.

(2) The purpose and the inevitable effect of these statutes, because they apply prospectively, are to exempt the majority of the white persons of voting age who are presently registered from these onerous requirements and to subject Negroes, few of whom are presently registered, to these requirements.

(3) The application form is converted into a hypertechnical and unreasonable examination. This use of the application form as a hypertechnical examination is an arbitrary and unreasonable restriction on the exercise of the right to vote and it bears no reasonable relationship to any legitimate state interest.

(4) These statutes vest unlimited discretion in the registrars to determine without reference to any objective standard whether an application form is filled out "properly and responsively." There are no standards imposed on the registrars for determining which questions on the form elicit the "essential facts and qualifications to entitle a person to register to vote."

(5) The requirement that the oath and signature on the application form be signed without assistance or suggestion is arbitrary and unreasonable and is a device to trap applicants into an omission which will serve as grounds for disqualification.

(6) The prohibition against informing applicants or allowing applicants to learn of the reason or reasons for their disqualification as voters is wholly unreasonable and arbitrary and is contrary to any legitimate state interest and is inconsistent with fundamental principles of democracy.

(b) House Bills 822 and 904.

(1) These statutes which provide for publication of the names of applicants and the challenging of an applicant's qualifications for any reason by any qualified elector vest power and authority in white citizens who are the qualified electors in Mississippi, to harass Negroes, and to delay the registration of Negroes. No objective standard is provided to limit the grounds upon which such citizens may challenge the qualifications of applicants for registration.

(2) These statutes impose onerous, arbitrary and unreasonable procedures on prospective electors who are challenged by requiring them to appear and possibly assume the cost of an administrative hearing before their qualifications to vote are determined.

(3) These statutes provide no objective standards whereby registrars may determine qualifications of prospective registrants who have been challenged.

(4) These statutes, being prospective, exempt white persons, a large majority of whom are presently registered to vote, and impose on virtually all of the Negro citizens of voting age in Mississippi, onerous procedural requirements as prerequisites to registration.

(5) These statutes vest the registrars of voters with unlimited power to forestall the registration of qualified Negro citizens by taking the matter under advisement.

(6) These statutes are arbitrary and unreasonable requirements on prospective electors and bear no reasonable relationship to any legitimate state interest.

(7) The purpose and effect of these statutes are to give the white community of Mississippi the legal right to pass initially upon the qualifications and character of Negro citizens who seek to become registered voters and to give the members of the white community the opportunity to harass and intimidate Negro applicants for registration whose names are publicized by operation of the statutes.

68. The history of racial discrimination in Mississippi, the legislative setting in which the statutes described in paragraph 66 were enacted, the lack of any reasonable or objective standards for the registration of voters, and the arbitrary character of these requirements which bear no reasonable relationship to any legitimate state interest render them invalid and in violation of 42 U.S.C. 1971, Article I of the Constitution of the United States and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments thereto.

69. Mississippi registrars of voters are required to apply these new and onerous requirements. The defendant registrars have applied such requirements. The existence of these onerous requirements, their enforcement and the threat of their enforcement have deterred, are deterring and will continue to deter otherwise qualified Negroes in Mississippi from applying to register to vote.

All the foregoing detailed charges with respect to the illegality and unconstitutionality of the registration and election machinery of the State of Mississippi will be proved in the proceedings herein.

In addition to the foregoing state-wide litigation, the Department of Justice has also brought at least five suits in respect to counties within the 4th Congressional District, seeking, among other things, to obtain injunctive relief against the systematic, deliberate and intentional exclusion of Negroes from all aspects of the elective process. These suits are as follows:

United States v. Campbell (Madison County)

United States v. Coleman (Lauderdale County)

United States v. Edwards (Rankin County)

United States v. Hosey (Jasper County)

United States v. Ramsey (Clarke County)

Copies of some of the foregoing complaints are attached hereto as Appendix B-1 through B-5.

B. The Details on the Systematic and Deliberate Disenfranchisement and Exclusion of Negroes from the Electoral Process in Mississippi by Terrorism and Intimidation Directed Against them are as follows:

The widespread conspiracy in violation of the laws of the United States existing in Mississippi and in the 4th Congressional District to utilize force, violence and terroristic acts for the purpose of intimidating Negro citizens from exercising their right to register and vote is set forth in full in the complaint filed in the federal action entitled Council of Federated Organizations, et al v. Rainey, et al, No. 21795 in the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The allegations

in this complaint are adopted in full herein and will be proved by testimony to be taken pursuant to Title 2 U.S.C. Section 201 et seq. Certain representative examples of these acts of terror and violence in this Congressional District are as follows:

November 2, 1963: Four voter registration workers were held by Rankin County police for interrogation. One of the workers was hit across the knuckles with a gun by an officer who placed a gun against his head and threatened to kill him.

January 5, 1964: A voter registration worker was beaten in the Canton jail.

April 19, 1964: A cross was burned in front of the First Union Baptist Church in Meridian. The church was being used for voter registration meetings.

May 29, 1964: A Canton Negro active in voter registration work was beaten by the police on church grounds. He was arrested and left on the concrete floor of the jail for half an hour before being given medical attention.

June 16, 1964: The Mount Zion Baptist Church near Philadelphia, long used for voter registration activities, was burned to the ground and three Negroes beaten by whites.

June 21, 1964: Three civil rights workers who were the advance guard of the Mississippi Summer Project, a major part of whose activities was to be voter registration, were shot to death in or near Philadelphia.

June 24, 1964: A car used by civil rights workers for voter registration in Canton was hit by a bullet.

June 28, 1964: Threatening phone calls were made throughout the night to a home in which voter registration workers lived in Canton.

July 23, 1964: A civil rights worker in Canton was struck five times with a wooden cane by a white man while canvassing for voter registration.

October 30, 1964: Four Freedom Vote volunteers were arrested in Meridian while distributing campaign leaflets.

The reign of terror directed against Negro citizens who seek to exercise their right to register and vote in Mississippi and this Congressional District continues daily. The undersigned will fully prove each and every one of the above charges by public testimony at the proper time in the manner set down by Title 2 U.S.C. Section 201 et seq.

I. The Purported Elections of June 2 and November 3, 1964 are Void

1. The purported elections violate the 1870 compact between the State of Mississippi and the Congress of the United States Readmitting Mississippi to Representation in Congress

The Act of February 23, 1870, readmitting Mississippi to representation in Congress reads in part as follows:

> AN ACT to admit the State of Mississippi to Representation in the Congress of the United States
>
> Whereas the people of Mississippi have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Mississippi elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the state in Congress (emphasis added) : therefore,
>
> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the said State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States:
>
> * * * * *
>
> And provided further, That the State of Mississippi is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all inhabitants of said State: Provided: That any alteration of said constitution prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.
>
> * * * * *

This statute thus established a fundamental condition precedent for the readmission of the State of Mississippi to the Federal Union with the right of representation in Congress. This condition precedent was that the then existing constitutional

qualifications to vote in the State of Mississippi would "never be amended or changed" so as to deprive any citizens of the right to vote.

The suffrage provisions of the Mississippi Constitution of 1869 and which, by the terms of the above statute, were expressly never to be amended, read as follows:

> Sec. 2. All male inhabitants of this State, except idiots and insane persons, and Indians not taxed, citizens of the United States or naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who have resided in this state six months and in the county one month next preceding the day of election, at which said inhabitant offers to vote, and who are duly registered according to the requirements of section three of this article, and who are not disqualified by reason of any crime, are declared to be qualified electors.

Under these suffrage provisions of the Constitution of 1869, Negro citizens of Mississippi were afforded the full right to vote. In order to guarantee that the Negro citizens of this State would never in the future be deprived of the right to vote, Mississippi was required to enter into a solemn compact that the simple residential and citizenship suffrage requirements of the Mississippi Constitution of 1869 never be altered.

Since 1890 the State of Mississippi has openly nullified this condition-precedent. It has arrogantly repudiated its solemn compact with the Congress of the United States by manipulating its Constitution and laws so as to add qualifications for voting expressly forbidden by its fundamental agreement with the Congress. Thereby the State of Mississippi has frustrated and nullified the basic objective of the compact of 1870 -- the guarantee that Negro citizens of that state shall forever have full citizenship.

2. The purported elections violate Article I of the Constitution of the United States

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United

States provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the People of the several states . . ." (Underscoring supplied) You were not "chosen . . . by the people" as required by the Constitution. More than 35% of this District's adult population have been systematically excluded from these purported elections.

Almost one hundred years after the Civil War, it is too late to say that the "People" of the 4th Congressional District of the State of Mississippi can be read to mean only the white race.

3. The purported elections violate the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the laws pursuant thereto

The purported elections are in total violation of the Civil War Amendments which provided the Charter of freedom and equality for American Negroes. The Civil War Amendments were designed for the specific purpose of guaranteeing that Negroes would be first class citizens with every right to participate in the political life of the Nation. The Fifteenth Amendment specifically provides that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." By the continued deliberate and almost total exclusion of Negroes from the political life of the State, Mississippi has openly nullified the Civil War Amendments.

Commencing in 1866 Congress has enacted many laws to enforce these Amendments, most recently in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. These include: 18 U.S.C. 241-242; 42 U.S.C. 1971 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1981 et seq.; and the Civil Rights Acts of 1866, 1871, 1957, 1960 and 1964. All of these statutes have been

violated in this Congressional District, both in connection with the primary and general elections and with the registration of voters by reason of the systematic exclusion of Negro citizens from the electoral process.

II. The Undersigned ANNIE DEVINE is the Only Lawfully Elected Representative to the Congress from the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi

In view of the long continued and substantially total exclusion of Negro citizens from the electoral processes in Mississippi the Negro citizens of that State and their white supporters constituting together a majority of the people of that state determined to hold in 1964 a free election in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the 1870 compact with the Congress of the United States. Registration of voters was conducted prior to the election at which all persons having the qualifications for voting set forth in the 1870 compact with Congress were permitted to register. Thereafter an election was held from October 30, 1964 to November 2, 1964, at which election candidates were on the ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States as well as for other federal offices including Representative from the 4th Congressional District. At this election Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey received 63,839 votes for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States in contrast to 52,538 votes received by these candidates at the purported "regular" election on November 3rd.

The registration and election procedures for the Freedom Election were the only fair registration procedures in Mississippi. Not only were they open to all "the People", white and black alike, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States,

but they were the only procedures in Mississippi which met the State's own law as well as Federal law. Accordingly, the Freedom Election was the only legitimate and valid election held. Therefore, the candidates elected thereby including the undersigned were the only ones running for public office in Mississippi who were elected by "the People" in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

CONCLUSION

The Constitution of the United States provides that this House alone "shall be the Judge of the Elctions, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members." This Notice of Contest brings before this House most serious and substantial charges concerning the violation of the Cons titution and laws of the United States, as well as the fundamental compact between the Congress and the State of Mississippi. These charges flow from the systematic and deliberate exclusion of Negro citizens from the political life of Mississippi. These are substantially the charges which have been recently made by the Executive Branch of the Government before the Judicial Branch in an effort to obtain the relief that the Courts are authorized by the Constitution to give. Only this House can grant the relief this Notice of Contest demands -- the denial of your claim to a seat in this House, and the seating of the undersigned as the only lawful Representative from the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi.

Accordingly you are hereby notified that I will request the Congress of the United States to exercise its power and duty under the Constitution by

(1) refusing to seat you as a Member thereof and declaring your purported election null and void in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and

(2) seating the undersigned ANNIE DEVINE as the only candidate who was elected as the lawful Representative from the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi in a free American election according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and

(3) granting the undersigned ANNIE DEVINE such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

In accordance with Title 2 U.S.C. §201 et seq, the undersigned also serves notice that I will proceed at the proper time to take oral and written testimony which will substantiate each and every charge contained in this notice of contest.

Furthermore, at the proper time the undersigned will appear in person before the House of Representatives to claim my rightful seat as a member of that body in accordance with the law of the land.

_____

ANNIE DEVINE

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
: ss.:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid the within named ANNIE DEVINE who after being by me first duly sworn stated on oath that the matters and things set out in the foregoing notice of contest are true to the best of her knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of December, 1964.

_____
Notary Public

My commission expires

Let new folder for BRIEFS!

[1944]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

MONROE DIVISION

LOAIS

WILLIAM YATES, DORIS DAVIS,
FRED BROOKS, ROBERT Weaver,
CATHERINE PATTERSON and
CALVIN WILLIAMS,

ACTION NO.

Plaintiffs

vs.

NEWT T. LOE, Sheriff of Jackson Parish, Louisiana,
JESSIE J. RISER, Sheriff of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana,
GEORGE B. SIMONTON and JAMES A. FALLIN) Deputy Sheriffs of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana,
"JOHN" EDMUNDSON, JAMES VAN BEASLEY, "JOHN" ATKINS and "JOHN" DREW) Deputy Sheriffs of Jackson Parish, Louisiana, and
JOHN B. THOMPSON, JR, A Louisiana State highway Patrolman,

Defendants

* *

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS AND FOR NEGLECT IN PREVENTING SAME (42 U.S.C. SECTIONS 1985 (3), 1986)

1. This action is commenced to vindicate rights granted to plaintiffs under 42 U.S.C. Sections 1983, 1985 (3), 1986 and 1971 (b) over which this Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Sections 1343 (1), 1343 (2), 1331 and 42 U.S.C. Section 1971 (d).

2. The plaintiffs, all citizens of the United States, are all active workers for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in northern Louisiana.

3. Since the summer of 1963, CORE workers in Louisiana, including plaintiffs herein, have been engaged in efforts to register qualified Negro voters as required under Louisiana Law as well as to secure their registration in unofficial "freedom registration."

4. In many parishes in Louisiana, including Jackson and Lincoln Parishes, the locus of the conspiracy complained of herein, the vast majority of the public officials and white citizenry are completely oppo sed and antagonistic to CORE's Louisiana project

as described above and have resorted to acts of threats, violence and intimidation in combating same.

5. The defendants are state and local law enforcement officials in Jackson and Lincoln Parishes, Louisiana and hold the respective office described in the caption of this complaint.

6. On the morning of July 11, 1964 plaintiffs were driving in an automobile along Louisiana Route 167 heading toward Ruston, Louisiana. Shortly after their car crossed from Jackson Parish into Lincoln Parish, defendant Simonton blocked the road with his car forcing plaintiffs to stop. Defendant Doe then drove up with defendants Edmundson, Beasley, Atkins and Drew, and the remaining defendants other than defendant Riser, sheriff of Lincoln Parish arrived at the scene a few minutes later.

7. Plaintiffs were forced to get out of their car and stand along side of the highway while one of the defendants photographed them.

8. While plaintiffs were forced to stand along side the highway, all of the defendants obscenely and profanely cursed at plaintiffs. Defendant Loe, in an obscene manner, charged plaintiffs Yates and Weaver with having immoral sexual relation with plaintiffs Davis and Patterson. Each of said defendants repeatedly threatened to turn plaintiffs over to the Klu Klux Klans and have them killed and mutilated because of their voter registration activities. Defendants Edmundson and Fallin each picked up a large stick and swung it menacingly as if to hit plaintiffs. Defendant Fallin further warned plaintiff Brooks that "tonight we're coming' back and I got something for you and those other two white niggers", (plaintiffs Yates and Weaver). All of the defendants present at the scene also called to passing cars with white occupants and offer to turn over plaintiffs to said occupants to be beaten and killed because of said voter registration activities carried on by plaintiffs, and defendant Loe said that the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation couldn't protectsaid activities in Louisiana.

9. During the course of the above described incident, defendant Beasley reentered his patrol car, attempted to deliberately run down plaintiffs, and struck plaintiff Patterson on the leg.

10. After a considerable period of time during which all of the plaintiffs other than Yates and Davis were released. Yates and Davis, however, were arrested by defendants Lowe, Edmundson, Beasley, Atkins and Drew and taken to the courthouse in Jonesboro reportedly on charges of "insufficient identification." They were illegally detained at the courthouse by said defendants for a considerable period of time and then released, without any further charges having been brought against them.

11. The conduct of the defendants described in paragraph 6 through 10 inclusive were all taken in furtherance of a scheme and conspiracy by all of the defendants, in violation of 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, 1985 (3) and 1971 (b), (i) to deprive plaintiffs of their rights under the First, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution to travel freely, to aid in voter registration, and to exercise their rights to free speech and assembly, and (II) to deny to plaintiffs the equal protection of the law and of equal privileges and immunity thereunder, all through force, intimidation and threats made and taken under color of law.

12. On information and belief defendants had knowledge of said conspiracy and had power to prevent or aid in preventing said conspiracy and the acts of defendants described in paragraphs 6 through 10 inclusive taken in furtherance of said conspiracy. In violation of 42 U.S.C. Section 1986 defendant John B. Thompson, Jr. neglected and refused to prevent or aid in preventing said conspiracy and said acts.

13. Each of plaintiffs has been injured and damaged by the acts and neglects of the defendants herein alleged in the sum of $500,000.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray that judgment be awarded against defendants and each of them as follows:

(A) For money damages in the sum of $500,000.00 for each plaintiff;

(B) For reasonable attorneys fees and the costs and expense of suit;

(C) For an injunction permanently restraining the defendants and their successors and those acting in concert with them from violating plaintiffs constitutional rights to travel freely, to aid in voter registration, to exercise their rights to free speech and assembly and to equal protection of law by means of force, threats of force, by violence to their person, by detaining plaintiffs or otherwise harassing plaintiffs whether as private persons or under color of their official positions;

(D) For such other and further relief as the court deems just.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

BY: _____
MURPHY W. BELL
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

[1964?]

Legal

D R A F T

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HONORABLE NICHOLAS deB. KATZENBACH, Acting Attorney General, and HONORABLE ROBERT E. HAUBERG, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi,

Petitioners,

v.

HONORABLE W. HAROLD COX, District Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

PETITION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE
AS PARTIES PETITIONERS

Petitioners, Rev. W.G. Goff, _____ Kendrick, and the Council of Federated Organizations, respectfully move this Court by their attorneys for an order permitting them to intervene in this proceeding as parties-petitioners.

1. Petitioners are most immediately affected by the proceedings in the lower court and in this Court. The petition for writ of prohibition filed on October 24th reveals an extraordinary situation which immediately threatens the most fundamental interests of petitioners.

The individual petitioners are Negro citizens of the State of Mississippi and petitioner Council of Federated Organizations is the coordinated association of all civil rights organizations in the State of Mississippi seeking to implement and enforce the equal rights of all Negro citizens in that State as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The facts presented in the petition filed by the United States, the Acting Attorney General of the United States, and the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi reveal a shocking misuse of the Federal law enforcement procedures by the Chief Judge of the United States District Court and the Special Federal Grand Jury which, unless restrained and corrected by this Court, will result in the most serious threats to petitioners' fundamental federal constitutional rights.

2. The petition filed by the United States reveals that, upon the instigation of the said Chief Judge with the assistance of certain Mississippi state officials, the Special Federal Grand Jury is presently prepared to return federal indictments without the slightest foundation in fact or law against the individual petitioners and almost certainly against other civil rights workers, Negro and white, who are associated with the petitioner Council of Federated Organizations.

3. These threatened federal indictments, wholly unsupported in fact or law, are solely for the purpose of harassing, intimidating, frightening and deterring these petitioners and all Negro citizens of the State of Mississippi from exercising fundamental federal rights in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

4. These threatened federal indictments are particularly designed to harass, intimidate, frighten and deter these

petitioners and all the Negro citizens of the State of Mississippi from exercising their right to register to vote and to vote, guaranteed to them by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of the United States, in particular Title 42 U.S.C. 1971, 1981 et seq. and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

5. Furthermore these threatened federal indictments are designed to harass, intimidate, frighten and deter these petitioners and the Negro citizens of Mississippi from exercising their rights as citizens of the United States to seek relief and redress in the Courts of the United States for violations of their federal constitutional rights by officials of the State of Mississippi. In particular these threatened indictments are designed to intimidate and deter persons from testifying in courts of the United States or before federal grand juries as to violations of the federally guaranteed right to vote.

6. Unless restrained by this Court the threatened illegal and unconstitutional actions of the Special Federal Grand Jury, instigated, aided and abetted by the said Chief Judge, will result in the most serious immediate and irreparable injury to fundamental federal constitutional rights of petitioners and the Negro citizens of Mississippi.

7. Petitioners have no adequate remedy other than recourse to this Court. The preservation of an impartial system of

federal courts dedicated to the protection of the Constitution and the rights it guarantees requires that this Court exercise its extraordinary powers of control and supervision over the inferior courts vested in it by Title 28 U.S.C. 1651 and issue the necessary writs of prohibition restraining the said Special Grand Jury and Chief Judge from issuing and/or prosecuting the threatened indictments.

WHEREFORE petitioners pray for the following relief:

1. That an order be entered permitting petitioners to intervene as parties-petitioners in these proceedings,

2. That the writ of prohibition prayed for in the petition of the United States be issued,

3. That, in addition, a writ of prohibition issue, prohibiting the Special Federal Grand Jury and the Honorable W. Harold Cox, Chief Judge for the Southern District of Mississippi, from entering or issuing in any way the threatened indictments against the individual petitioners and any other individuals similarly situated, or prosecuting same or causing same to be prosecuted, and

4. That this Court issue an order to the Honorable W. Harold Cox and to the Foreman of the Special Grand Jury to file answers and to show cause why the writs of prohibition herein prayed for should not issue, and that, pending the hearing and determination of this petition, the respondents be restrained temporarily from proceeding in any manner with the threatened indictments of the individual petitioners and any other persons similarly situated.

Respectfully submitted.

1 Affidavits

[1965, JAN 9]

I, Laura Geison, on the night of January 8, 1965, was at the Freedom House on West Fourth Street in Quincy, Florida at approximately 10:15 P.M. Sadie Jones, another Task Force Worker, was the only other person in the house. I heard a knock at the back door and asked who was there. The reply was "Joe." I asked "Joe who?" At first, there was silence, then an indistinguishable answer. I was afraid to admit this person so I went into the bedroom and called Sadie. She, too, was afraid of the visitor. She told him that no one is admitted at the back door so he went around to the front. Sadie peeked through the bedroom window and told me that there was a white man on the porch.

We were both terrified and, since we have no telephone in the house, Sadie wanted to run next door to call the police. I was afraid that there might be someone else in the backyard so I told her not to go. From the bedroom, Sadie then heard the sound of either two men talking or one man talking to hiaself.

Luckily, Sidney Daniels, another Task Force Worker, drove up then. The man on the porch left and neither we nor the police who soon arrived were able to find him.

I swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

Laura Geison

Witnesses: Ann Coachler
Johnnie Lee Wilson

Date and Place: January 9 1965 Freedom House, West Fourth Street, Quincy, Florida

I, Sadie Jones, on the night of January 8, 1965, was at the Freedom House on West 4th Street at approximately 10:15 P.M. with another Task Force Worker, Laura Geison, when I heard someone knock on the back door. Laura asked who it was and came into the bedroom where I was and asked me if I knew anyone by the name of "Joe". I went to the back door. I asked "Who is there?" The man said "Joe". I said "What do you want?" He replied "I want to talk with you." I said "Noone c omes to see us at the back door." The man then replied "I will come to the front door, then." I ran into the front bedroom window and looked out. The front porch light was on and I saw a white man approching the front door. He then started to knock real hard and kept saying. "Let me in, I want to talk with you." We then said nothing more to him. Then, he went around to the left side of the house and we heard him talking to someone. Finally, we heard a ca r take off from in front of the house.

I swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

Sadie Jones

Witnesses: Laura Geison

Sidney Davis

Date and Place: 1-9-65 Freedom House, West 4th Street, Quincy, Fla.

Southern Office

I, William Robinson, on the night of January 8, 1965, at approximately 10:00 P.M., was kicked several times and roughed up by a big, burly guy who calls himself Alabama Burl who was accompanied by J.W. Ray.

Upon entering my establishment, he immediately presumed to kick me while his friend had a pistol clearly visible in his front pocket.

After kicking me several times, he said "I'm from Alabama. I'm an Alabama son-of-a-bitch." I asked Ray "What did I do to the guy?" Ray said "Leave the guy alone. He's a nice fellow, he don't bother nobody." Burl said "I'm from Alabama."

On closing up, about five minutes after they left, a policeman passed and I reported the incident to him. He asked me the names of the people which I gave. Then he asked if I would press charges against them. I agreed to press charges and the officer said "I will pick him up." He knew Ray. However, I have not been contacted by the police department.

I swear that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge.

William Robinson

Witnesses: Sadie Jones

Tama Gibson

Date and Place: Bellspur, Miss.

1-8-65

Legal

January 21, 1965

TO: Eva Levy

FROM: Marvin Rich

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has established the following annual budget for legal activities:

$20,000.	Louisiana
14,400.	Mississippi
14,400.	Northern Florida
3,600.	North Carolina
3,000.	Legal Conference
12,000.	Northern projects
$67,400.	TOTAL

This information can be used for fund raising purposes, as well as for program purposes.

/b

cc: Richard Haley
Carl Rachlin

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 101
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-5893

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

FROM: JOHN P. NELSON, JR., COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

DATE: JANUARY 27, 1965

Due to the fact that Dick Haley will have to fulfill a previously made appointment, he will be unable to make the committee meeting on Thursday, February 4th in my office.

Please be notified that the meeting is changed to Thursday, February 11th at 5:00 P.M. in my office, 701 Gravier Building, New Orleans.

If, for any reason, you cannot make this meeting, please let me know immediately so that a date can be made to accommodate everyone. In the meantime, I would suggest that you gather whatever information you can relative to the interpretation and implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

JPNjr/fh

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

legal

January 21, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I note that in one of your old letters you said that $100 would go to Murphy Bell because of an upcoming case. You really shouldn't pay lawyers yourself, since those expenses are paid by the Scholarship Fund in the main. I know Murphy Bell is a pain in the neck.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

meeting held at
Park Sheraton -
57th & 7th ave -

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 12, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl,

I had the chance to look at the agenda for the legal conference. Within the limits of time allotted, I am sure it will be fruitful. But I am burdened down with the thoughts of still many more legal problems we may face in months to come. Let me mention some.

"Disturbing the peace" and "Trespass" have really gotten top mileage from civil rights people. Removals to federal courts have eased the problem, but even there we hurt ourselves if we clutter federal courts with dozens of such removals. How else can this prostitution of statutes on misdemeanors be attacked? Moreover, this is only one example of abusive application of statutes which are basically acceptable.

Another of our concerns grows out of the sweep of the Civil Rights Act. There are several general analyses of this act, but many of us in the field suspect we are overlooking significant possibilities because we haven't yet digested the bill thoroughly. How can we best fight the psuedo--private clubs "Restaurant Associations"? How far can we use the stipulation granting the plantiff, in essence, free counsel and court costs? How can we sue or enjoin against the setting up of a de jure school segregation system?---we are watching it before our very eyes.

And with all the hue and cry about voting, the pace has not appreciable changed. Have we overlooked something in the 64 bill or in its predecessors.?

There are three other items: 1. does the fifteenth amendment offer potential as yet unused? 2. what more can we do to protect the workers in the field? 3. how can we negate the segregationists' abuse of the jury system?

Dave will doubtless bring up some of the above questions; likely other questions too. I strongly urge you to make an effort to incorporate some conclusive discussion in this area. It reflects some frequently voiced concerns from our field staff.

Yes, of course time is limited. Of course I make enough requests here for another conference. Yet I see no alternative; I can only ask that you try to deal with these questions in the conference, or perhaps to arrange there to have them studied later or--what do you suggest?

Sincerely,

RH/vjj

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 101
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

TELEPHONE
523-5893

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS COMMITTEE

FROM: JOHN P. NELSON, JR., COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 1965

I sincerely hope that the difficulties we are encountering in having our first meeting is not indicative of the success which our committee will have in attempting to solve the problems of mans relationship with man.

Our first meeting, which was continued from February 4th to February 11th will have to be continued a second time to February 18th at 5:00 P.M. Would you kindly mark your calendar accordingly. The meeting will be on February 18th at 5:00 P.M., 701 Gravier Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. If, for any reason, you cannot make this meeting, would you please let me know immediately.

JPNjr/fh

legal

January 15, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy,

I think we have straightened out our records and they appear to show that indeed we owe you $599.50. I take it in addition we owe you $237.50 for services that Ronnie requested of you this summer. Apparently this is also unpaid.

You know our financial condition is very bad but please rest assured I am trying very hard to get you the money you are owed and at least in this small way repay you for your loyalty as well as for your services.

I look forward to seeing you soon. With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Collins, Douglas & Elie
Dr. George Wiley

CR:hdl

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 100
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-6504

February 19, 1965

Mr. Louis Mitchell
United States Commission
on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D.C.

Re: Louisiana Advisory Committee
Federally Assisted Programs
Committee

Dear Louis:

Yesterday afternoon I had a short meeting with Messrs. Douglas, Rubin and Haley, relative to the scope and function of the Federally Assisted Programs Committee of the Louisiana Advisory Committee. We attempted to found the objectives of our committee and how best we could fulfill our responsibilities.

They understand that they must be approved by the United States Commission before becoming full-fledged members of the Committee. I sincerely hope that this approval will be forthcoming soon as there is much to be done. The meeting was, in my opinion, a fruitful one.

Our first step, of course, will be to furnish information to all those in Louisiana who desire information relative to the implementation of Title VI. In this connection, I am drawing up a simplified list of procedural steps a complainant must take in order to insure his rights under the Title. To do our job properly, it is very important that we are able to determine as soon as possible the appropriate agencies involved. It is my understanding that the U.S. Commission is at present in the process of setting up a procedure under which all government contracts will be listed for quick reference. Is this correct? If so, when will the list be complete? Would you be able to send me a list of all companies in Louisiana that would come within the provisions of Title VI? Will this

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 100
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

TELEPHONE
523-6504

type of information ever be available if it is not now available? I can well imagine the tremendous job involved in accumulating this type of data. Yet, I believe that it is indispensable for proper enforcement of the provisions of Title VI. Please keep me on your mailing list for pertinent information relative to Title VI.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPNjr/fh

cc: Messrs. Nils R. Douglas, Stephen Rubin, Richard Haley and J. D. DeBlieux

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

LOCAL CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
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COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Roger N. Baldwin
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Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

February 11, 1965

Mr. Steve H. Rubin,
President
Louisiana Civil Liberties Union
7312 Maple Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rubin:

Please be advised that CORE'S activities in the State of Louisiana are presently being stepped up considerably. Last summer we had approximately 34 workers operating in Ten parishes; this summer we anticipate having 80 workers in 24 parishes.

While CORE has, as you know, its own legal staff. We anticipate that many Louisiana Negroes will be persecuted and prosecuted when they attempt to exercise their lawful rights. We hope that the Louisiana affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union will play an active part in protecting the rights of these citizens.

Sincerely,

RICHARD HALEY
CORE Southern Director

RH/vhj

LOCAL

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CORE Southern Director

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NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Legal

February 16, 1965

James Farmer
national director

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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Mr. Richard Haley
New Orleans CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

You will receive in the mail within the next couple of days a long memo entitled THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, A Hard Look. I hope this will answer some of the questions raised in your letter of February 12th, received by us this morning. Because of the shortage of manpower the running off of the stencils was delayed some ten days, although members of the NAC received copies of this memo at the time of the meeting.

Issues such as disturbing the peace we hope are now covered by the Cox case, and I shall be glad to go into this in detail if you wish. As to other questions raised by you:

(A). The 15th Amendment is at this moment something of an unknown quantity whose use we are exploring hopefully with some positive result.

(B) As to further protection of people in the field, one of the sessions at the law conference is devoted to this subject, particularly with regard to an affirmative proceeding against Leander Perez.

(C) The issue of the abuse of the jury system is one of the most troublesome of all. Jim Farmer and I discussed this matter yesterday, and when I argued Pierson v. Ray in New Orleans I was very much aware that part of my argument was, if not downright dishonest, at least hypocritical in the sense that we do not really mean what we say when we complain that a judge made bad rulings including or excluding testimony and thus prevented the jury from receiving an objective view of the case. Regardless of what we say as argument, don't we truly mean that no matter what the ruling of the judge is, the jury will act in favor, in probably every instance, of the segregationist? I am planning an article on this together with one of my volunteers.

We are very pleased that you make these suggestions. It is important that we keep in touch so that our thinking on the kinds

of problems we address ourselves to will be the same as yours.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. George Wiley

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Legal Department (Report for NAC meeting February 6, 1965)

I. Program

A. During the last few months we have been involved in:

(a.) U.S. Supreme Court--Cox v. Louisiana, argued early in October. The case was decided in our favor on all counts on January 18, 1965.

(b.) Brown v. Louisiana--new case being prepared for the U.S. Supreme Court.

(c.) Work on the CORE Legal Conference. This is being paid for by SEDF, but all time and preparation are being done in our department.

(d.) Brewery matters and related employment problems, involving much correspondence and time spent in negotiations.

(e.) Preparation of a long menorandum entitled 'A Hard Look at the Civil Rights Law', discussing what the law does not do. This will go out shortly.

(f.) Trailways matter--legal advice and supervision as well as negotiations in Washington with Federal agencies, coordination with CORE Northeast Regional Office, Philadelphia CORE chapter, attorneys.

(g.) Cooperation with LCDC (Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee), helping to keep it going for summer use particularly and in connection with this.

(h.) Preparing Dennis v. Johnson, an important Mississippi case challenging the constitutionality of many Mississippi laws.

(i.) Negotiations with President's Committee for Civil Rights under Law.

(j.) Completing memorandum on Rent Strikes sent to all chapters.

(k.) Developing further our now substantial network of lawyers all over the United States. This means

(l.) Giving assistance to Tucson Attorney in Civil Rights Law case

(m.) Supervising Milwaukee case

(n.) Same in Tulsa--sending volunteer, close CORE associate Marvin Karpatkin to Tulsa to work there on important court case

(o.) Similar in Omaha, Camden, Chicago

(p.) Supervising the case in Trenton involving most of our N.E. Regional office as well as assisting them there in their ongoing activities with regard to Urban Renewal.

(q.) We are still optimistic (less so) for an adjudication on segregated school bonds. We are still pushing this with the attorneys-general of the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York.

(r.) Work on a library desegregation case in Louisiana and a school case in Mississippi.

(s.) There are several cases at the appeal stage here in New York:

(t.) 3 important sit-in cases in the New York Court of Appeals

(u) Very important so-called "loitering" case of Chris Sprowal to be appealed.

B. (a) As General Counsel of CORE, I deal with various internal legal matters, corporate and tax problems. These we handle, although short-handed, as they develop. There is heavy involvement on the telephone. In large part these are local matters, some crackpot, some irrelevant, but all meaning much too much time. Because the National office is in New York, and because the Legal Department is supposed to be a repository of vast and diverse information, all sorts of inquiries are sent our way, many unnecessary, but all time-consuming. We also have fairly heavy correspondence to deal with all over the U.S. on Civil Rights matters, etc. Needless to say, our work involves co-ordination with the activities of Chapters and Regional Offices, and, often, participation in CORE workshops.

We were instrumental in the creation of CORE Metropolitan Legal Defense Fund, which we are in the process of setting-up as a tax-exempt corporation. This group should start to be active in both fund-raising and in processing certain types of incoming calls and correspondence (e.g. police brutality) in the New York metropolitan area, thus relieving the National office of dealing with NY cases, at least at the preliminary stage.

(b) Other activities include university relations:

(i) participation in civil rights activities of universities such as helping conduct graduate seminar on civil rights for Columbia University Law School next semester.

(ii) sit on Board as CORE Counsel of New York University Law School Hays Civil Liberties Center.

(iii) Stimulate law schools on the other hand to engage in long-range civil rights activities on our behalf such as University of Michigan and Boston College Law Schools whom we have asked to prepare a report on a new approach to landlord-tenant relations.

(iv) Maintaining close relations with and sit on Board of the Law Student Civil Rights Research Council for assistance in research problems and entree to students in many law schools in the U.S. such as Columbia, Pennsylvania, Howard, Harvard, Chicago, California, etc.

(c) Furthermore, I supervise 3 students (SEDF scholarship students) as part of their continuing legal education. They help us and it is my view that we play an important role in their legal education and their future in the civil rights field.

(d) In recent months I made trips to New Orleans (Pierson v. Ray), Washington (to argue Cox), Cleveland and Chicago (chapter problems). Of course, trips to Washington were also made on other CORE business.

(e) I must attend conferences and meetings of such organizations as American Jewish Congress (member of board of their Committee of Law and Social Action), American Civil Liberties Union, LCDC (as member of the board), Workers Defense League (member of the board,) Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (Advisor). After twenty-five years as an attorney I have finally become a member of the American Bar Association and hope

to serve on a new committee that is being set up in the realm of constitutional law. I hope to reach many more attorneys in this way and interest them in working for CORE.

(f) Occasionally cooperate with attorneys in preparing civil rights cases other than CORE cases.

(g) Maintain a constant correspondence with numerous government agencies, such as

(i) Defense Department - We have several matters pending before them and successfully handled others.
(ii) F.B.I. - While this is difficult and delicate, it is also often very useful - such as at Jonesboro where it was their help that was important.
(iii) Justice Department - ditto
(iv) Post Office
(v) Civil Rights Commission

C. Program for the next few months

Under this heading I will outline the relationship of the legal work to program and our plans for activities in the next few months. Needless to say, activities outlined under A. and B. will continue to be part of our every-day work. The anticipated expenses related to these activities will be listed under the section entitled "Future expenses.")

It is in the areas relating to program that we have our greatest frustrations. Most of these come about because we do not have lawyers in the field at important centers to take the legal steps necessary to promote civil rights in an affirmative manner; (for that matter, as in Northern Florida, we do not always have a lawyer to defend people arrested.) Northern Florida and Southern Georgia is a particular area where we could use this assistance - SEDF has appropriated this money and I have been interviewing people for this vacancy.

Louisiana is fairly well covered. Mississippi for some time has needed a lawyer with our philosophy. Obviously, it is important that CORE take as much charge legally as is possible. Some of our internal problems might disappear. In the event of any major program and undertakings in Mississippi, one man will not be anywhere near sufficient. And we are currently faced with the question of Henry Aronson's resignation from CORE. However, our close ties with LCDC are proving a great advantage. They have just hired a full time lawyer for Mississippi, Alvin Bronstein, who will work in close cooperation with us. This will not cost CORE anything. Other major activities will require the assistance of LCDC which, of course, is its main function. For example, we are beginning soon an interesting reapportionment case in Mississippi which will be undertaken by LCDC.

With a regularized group of lawyers in key areas I could plan important legal activities instead of merely acting in an ad hoc fashion, and this will be of greater use to the men in the field, task force people, etc. There are lots of things that I have in mind for such purposes, one of which a big action, in advance, to step off the Plaquemines Parish program, if it develops as discussed.

Presumably, if we can get our bills paid in Louisiana, there are lots of legal problems to be developed, including a very interesting case of admission to Louisiana Tech which is rapidly progressing, and other school employment and public facility matters, as well as certain injunctive type cases to protect our workers in this field. In Northern Florida we can try with one man, together with additional help from other sources. I have a statewide school case in mind for Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. So far as Mississippi is concerned, it is a little more difficult, mainly because of the gross number of things to be tried. In South Carolina we have the difficulty of having no lawyer of whom we can be certain. A year ago we prepared a complaint in New York in a school board case which never got off the ground because NAACP put pressure on the plaintiffs to withdraw. The role of our lawyer in this has never been clear.

We must not neglect South Carolina where I would like to have a man as soon as our program gets going, or establish such local assistance as will cover us.

Problems do develop in areas where there are no lawyers, and if travel money were a little more available, I have competent men here to send to places such as Tulsa, etc. who have gone previously.

Hopefully we are getting New York problems under control. We need to do this in San Francisco, where there are lawyers but, because of the money, I have not been able to go there and try to see if it can be put in order, and what money would be needed to keep it on an even keel. I tried with a volunteer, Wester Sweet, of San Jose, but this did not work out. Also, this is essential in New Jersey, where there are lots of volunteers, but not enough coordination because the man who has been handling it is a volunteer. New Jersey illustrates the difficulty of relying too much on volunteers for trial work. In a recent Trenton matter two lawyers absolutely promised to be available and then were not. All one can do is bite one's nails since the men were volunteers.

II. Staff

(a) In the office itself there are only myself and a secretary. We have the part-time help of three law students on scholarships from SEDF. We have developed a mailing list of over 900 persons, of whom approximately 700 are attorneys all over the country able in one way or another to work for CORE. Almost all of these are volunteers.

(b) Our leading volunteers are:

(1) Marvin Karpatkin, in New York, who helps me with national affairs, such as the Cox defamation case, Tulsa injunction case, etc.

(2) George Schiffer, for New York affairs, who works very hard (e.g. all the World's Fair cases). SEDF gives him a substantial sum for the use of his office, telephone, equipment, etc. and also for the assistance of Jules Zalon, a young lawyer.

(c) Our leading attorneys on retainer are:

(1) Messrs Collins, Douglas, and Elie, who receive $400 per month plus expenses. This may go higher at the rate of $10.00 per hour when their work gets out of hand. As it is, they have not received their retainers or been reimbursed for expenses for the last 6 months of 1964.

(2) Floyd McKissick in North Carolina who receives $250 per month.

(3) We have other lawyers in Louisiana with a fixed rate ($10 per hour) but only for time actually spent. This is very reasonable and will help us in Louisiana for the future.

III Budget

Since the beginning of September the outstanding bills of the Legal Department have consistently stood at around $20,000. This does not include office or travel expenses for myself, which National CORE assumes. While we have managed to pay off a few bills, new ones have come in to bring it back to that amount. We have tried to keep our expenses at the absolute minimum, but even so, we have had to incur certain new expenses. Our department has been a serious victim of CORE's financial plight in recent months. Numerous volunteer attorneys have paid large sums out of their own pocket with the understanding that National CORE would reimburse them, and after six months (some longer) many are still waiting. Court stenographers who have prepared records for important cases have not been paid, and the effect of this is that many people who previously worked for us with enthusiasm are at the point where they are less than enthusiastic. We have done our best to plead their indulgence for the sake of the movement but we are in danger of losing their good will. Court stenographers have gotten to the point there they demand payment in advance. In the case of bail bondsmen...especially in the South...this presents a serious problem. This state of affairs is seriously hampering effectiveness on the legal front.

Fortunately, SEDF has come to our rescue. I met with Ann Singer of SEDF recently and went over each bill with her. Most of these bills are in an area whereby they could be picked up by SEDF. The only question is their finances. Not more than $5,000 or so would remain for National CORE to pay if they picked up all that they can pick up.

Future expenses

(a) Retainers for Collins, Douglas & Elie and for Floyd McKissick, as of January 1, 1965, are being paid by SEDF.

(b) SEDF has established the following annual budget for CORE Legal activities:

$20,000	- Louisiana
14,400	- Mississippi
14,400	- Northern Florida
3,600	- North Carolina
3,000	- Legal Conference
12,000	- Northern Projects
$67,400	Total

This includes the above mentioned retainers, and covers the expenses of George Schiffer in New York and one attorney's salary in his office.

(c) Office expenses at CORE National Office:

(1) Telephone - about $125. a month

(2) No additional employees at this time, but special clerical assistance is needed from time to time, at an estimated $300 - $500 through May. This could be reduced by the use of competent volunteers if available. Additional help on work involving the Conference will come out of the SEDF grant for this purpose.

(d) Travel expenses:

(1) I hope to hire a lawyer for Northern Florida shortly and should spend a little time there helping him get started and planning some major efforts. Two trips.

(2) Two to three trips to Mississippi.

(3) Two to Louisiana.

To some extent some of these can be combined. But our plans for active legal programs in these areas necessitate this.

(4) I should go to South Carolina and lay the groundwork for setting up a group of lawyers to work with us in our forthcoming campaign. Two trips.

(5) One trip to Oklahoma and Texas

(6) One trip to West Coast. This latter is important particularly in light of the Chet Duncan situation and to show our interest in their problems, etc.

(7) One or two trips to Chicago.

These last three could also be combined if carefully planned.

(8) Three to four trips to Washington, D. C.

(9) One trip to Boston early in February to make a speech at Boston College Law School.

(10) One trip to Syracuse (housing rehabilitation matter)

Total travel expenses are estimated at approximately $1,500.00. Perhaps this figure can be reduced if it can be planned carefully.

(e) Other expenses:

(1) Based on previous experience, and assuming active national programs, we will need for bail bonds.....$3-4,000.

(2) Appellate work is hard to estimate, e.g. we have just received a request from Charles Oldham on the Jefferson Bank case, handled in large part from St. Louis, but with some assistance from us. This appeal would cost at least $5,000.00.

Any case that goes to the U.S. Supreme Court will cost us several thousand dollars. We can expect a couple of these per year. Currently we are awaiting word on our petition for a writ of certiorari in Callender v. Florida and Brown v. Louisiana. In large part these should be met by SEDF.

(3) We will have some printing bills, but they should not come to more than $1,000 unless, of course, cases not previously born rear up.

(4) We hope to have two lawyers plus clerical assistance for the South soon, but SEDF will pay this.

(5) Legal Department news letter - important service - no budget as yet.

(6) Special memoranda from time to time (including soon-to-go-out memorandum entitled "A Hard Look at the Civil Rights Act.") - $500-1,000.

(7) Legal texts and journals*- $200-250. We still hope to get U.S. Supreme Court Reports as a gift.

*This does not include important matters such as United States Supreme Court Reports, etc., and arrangements shoud be made for General Counsel to join the City Bar Association for its library and to be on its active Civil Rights Committee.

Thus, in addition to the budget for the full year of $67,400 from SEDF and assuming they will pick up about three-fourths of our outstanding bills, in summary:

Balance of outstanding bills	about $5,000.00
Telephone expenses - 5 months (Jan-May)	625.00
Clerical (emergency)	300 - 500.00
Travel expenses	1,500.00
Bailbonds (rough estimate depends on activity	3,000 - 4,000.00
Appellate work	4,000.00
Printing bills	1,000.00
Newsletter	???
Memoranda (including postage)	500 - 1,000.00
Reference books	200 - 250.00
	$18,875.00

Obviously, without assistance from SEDF, the use of volunteer attorneys, and close cooperation with LCDC, Law Students CR Research Council, etc., etc. this figure would more likely be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

February 22, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-8107

COPY

Mr. Fletcher Harvey
Registrar of Voters
St. Francisville
West Feliciana, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Harvey:

Section 101 of Title 1 of The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides in part:

> "... a certified copy of the test and of the answers given by the individual is furnished to him within twenty-five days of the submission of his request made within the period of time during which records and papers are required to be retained...."

On February 3, 1965 you received requeste for certified copies of the tests and answers from the following persons:

1. Louis Emery
   Rt. 5A Box 840,
   St. Francisville
2. Mrs. Eliza Emery
   Rt. 5A Box 840,
   St. Francisville
3. Mrs. Elnora Givens
   P.O. Box 514,
   St. Francisville
4. Mrs. Rosa Pate Hillard
   Hollywood, Louisiana
5. Mrs. Rosemary Williams
   Wakefield, Louisiana
6. Alice Marion Cobb
   Route 5A Box 850,
   St. Francisville
7. Doris Elizabeth Baker
   Route 5A Box 857
   St. Francisville
8. Eddie Jacob Baker
   Route 5A Box 857, St. Francisville
9. Mrs. Mary Sharper
   Route 5A Box 815, St. Francisville
10. William Minor
    Route 5, Box 300, St. Francisville
11. Geraldine London
    Rt 5 Box 276, St. Francisville
12. John Feltis Brown
    Wakefield, Louisiana
13. Mrs. Melnor Scott
    Rt 5 Box 406, Wakefield, La.
14. Mrs. Sarah Smith
    Route 5A Box 855
    St. Francisville

COPY

As of today these people have not received the requested documents. We herewith make demand upon you for said documents.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: _____

Legal

February 15, 1965

John Due, Esq.
401 Simpson Terrace N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Please let me know exactly what date we can expect you to start. It is my intention to come to Tallahassee to meet with you and Spiver and Richard Haley if his schedule permits to discuss in detail programatic activities. I would like to arrive in Tallahassee on the 26th or 27th of February.

To repeat, CORE, SEDF has agreed to pay you $6,500.00 as your salary, plus actual expenses incurred. We also will set up an office for legal work and will have necessary clerical assistance. As discussed, you will be covered by social security.

It goes without saying that while your prime responsibility will be to people working in our projects who need legal assistance in civil rights matters, obviously others needing such assistance should also have the right to consult you. In cases where other civil rights or civil liberties organizations require your assistance or guidance, it should be made clear that for such purpose CORE has made your services available to them as a cooperative act of CORE to our brothers in the movement.

You and I should be in frequent consultation and you will naturally discuss with me any proposed legal program before it is undertaken. Obviously, in case of emergency help to be given in any situation you will use your judgment as to what must be done.

I would like periodic reports in duplicate as to what is happening, so that I may pass one to SEDF.

Let me hear from you.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp
cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Spiver Gordon

February 16, 1965

Richard P. Lynch, Esq.
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re Your: DJ 144-17-0

Dear Mr. Lynch:

With regard to your letter of the 11th inst. concerning Geison, Jones and Robinson, isn't there a violation of 42 U.S.C.1986 spelled out, by virtue of the neglect of the police to protect and follow up as the statements show? The failure of local police to show any interest in these matters is the reason these activities persist in this geographical area.

Please convey my best wishes to Mr. Doar.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
J. THOMAS NELSON

NELSON AND NELSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 100
328 CHARTRES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

TELEPHONE
523-6504

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

FROM: JOHN P. NELSON, JR.

DATE: February 19, 1965

On February 18, 1965, there was a meeting of the Federally Assisted Programs Committee held in my office at 5:00 P.M. Nils Douglas, Stephen Rubin and Richard Haley were present.

We discussed the scope of the Act and the objectives of this type of Committee. The meeting lasted approximately one hour and a half, and it was agreed at the end that the following would be done:

1) I would draw up a list of procedural steps plaintiff should take in filing a complaint under the provisions of Title VI. This is to be done in the rough and then sent to Nils Douglas for his consideration.

2) I was to request from the United States Commission copies of "Special Publication No. 1- January, 1965." This was an analysis of Title VI, and it will be distributed throughout the State.

3) I am to request from Washington the source of information relative to the governmental contracts in effect in this state.

JPNjr/fh

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director

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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

February 1965

Dear Friend,

As we promised you, this is the reminder and schedule for the CORE Legal Conference to be held at the Park-Sheraton Hotel at 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, beginning Friday afternoon, February 19th and extending through the early afternoon Sunday, February 21st. This will give those who want to spend an extra day in New York a chance to avail themselves of the rest of Sunday and February 22nd, Washington's Birthday.

The Conference will start Friday afternoon at 2:30 P.M., with the registration beginning at 2:00 P.M. There will be no registration fee! Obviously, this invitation is extended not only to you personally, but as well to any lawyers whom you care to invite. The only charge will be for the dinner-Saturday evening at $7.50 per person. It goes without saying that wives and friends, male or female, are welcome, not only to the dinner, but to any session of the Conference as well should they wish to come.

We enclose an application card, which we hope you will send back as quickly as possible in the self-addressed envelope, so that we may make all the necessary arrangements with the hotel. We also enclose a reservation card which you can use if you choose to stay at the Park-Sheraton, stamped and self-addressed, which can be mailed directly to the hotel. Incidentally, there is free parking for guests staying at the hotel. Obviously, you are free, however, to stay wherever suits your convenience.

Major papers are being prepared and will be distributed at the Conference by active civil rights attorneys and experts, as well as shorter papers on a variety of other subjects which we believe will be of interest to attorneys attending the Conference.

We are extremely fortunate that Chief S.O. Adebo, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations and a barrister, will be our guest speaker at the dinner Saturday night. You will all remember the remarkable address by Father Drinan last year and I know this will be equally rewarding.

Please let us have your earliest response.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

Enclosures/
CR:hdl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

1965 CORE Legal Conference

February 19-21, 1965

To be held at: Park-Sheraton Hotel
55th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

SCHEDULE

Friday, February 19

2:00 P.M.	Registration
2:30 P.M.	Session - New Approaches To Landlord-Tenant Relationships
8:00 P.M.	Session - The Unconstitutional Use Of Bail

Saturday, February 20

10:00 A.M.	Session - Civil Rights And The Anti-Poverty Program
2:00 P.M.	Session - The NLRB And Racial Discrimination
7:30 P.M.	Dinner - Major Address

Informal dress. For those, which we assume means everyone, interested, the bar will open at 6:30 P.M. We expect to have some "Freedom" entertainment for you at that time.

Sunday, February 21

11:00 A.M.	Session - Affirmative Uses Of The Injunction

* * * * * * *

The Conference is sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CORE Chapter Chairmen February 3, 1965

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: CORE Legal Conference February 19-21, 1965

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is the final announcement of the Legal Conference.

You will note that, contrary to what it says in the letter, we have not enclosed a hotel reservation card - for the simple reason that we ran out of them! Here is the information:

We have been given the minimum rates: $12.75 for a Single
$16.75 for a Double, whether occupied by one or two persons

Indicate if you are willing to share a twin-bedded room, yes or no.

When making a reservation, address it directly to:

Mr. Guy Tamasi
Director of Catering
Park-Sheraton Hotel
7th Avenue and 56th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Indicate arrival date and departure date. Incidentally, reservations are held until 6 P.M. unless otherwise notified. We have been especially permitted to make the check-out time on Sunday 6 P.M. for those attending the Conference.

BE SURE TO STATE THAT YOU ARE COMING FOR THE CORE LEGAL CONFERENCE. A block of rooms have been set aside for us.

We hope you yourself can come. Please inform any and all lawyers you are in contact with that they are cordially invited to attend. Give them the necessary information and ask them to let us know if they are coming, and let us know if you are coming.

Fraternally yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:hdl

March 19, 1965

Mr. Mike Lesser
2446 N. 4th Street
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mike,

The other day the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, with whom we have very close and satisfactory relations, met with me for the purpose of ascertaining the need of law students to work in close relationship with either (a) civil rights lawyers in a particular area for all or part of the summer of 1965 or (b) to work directly with a given CORE project or projects in particular areas.

From past experience these law students can be of tremendous help both to lawyers and directly to projects in the preparation of affidavits where necessary, in helping people in projects understand some of the legal problems that may be involved in a given activity, in advising lawyers based upon the students' on-the-spot knowledge of what the facts are in a particular problem and helping the lawyers prepare legal memoranda and other documents necessary.

I would appreciate your prompt advice as to the use you could make of one or more law students in any project or in any given area so that I may inform the Law Students C.R.R. Council of the need and, particularly, the kind of project that is involved or the work that the law student could perform.

I hope to hear from you very soon.

With best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Stephen Antler, Esq., LSCRRC

CR:hdl

March 19, 1965

Mr. Winston Lockett
3503 W. 5th Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Winston,

The other day the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, with whom we have very close and satisfactory relations, met with me for the purpose of ascertaining the need of law students to work in close relationship with either (a) civil rights lawyers in a particular area for all or part of the summer of 1965 or (b) to work directly with a given CORE project or projects in particular areas.

From past experience these law students can be of tremendous help both to lawyers and directly to projects in the preparation of affidavits where necessary, in helping people in projects understand some of the legal problems that may be involved in a given activity, in advising lawyers based upon the students' on-the-spot knowledge of what the facts are in a particular problem and helping the lawyers prepare legal memoranda and other documents necessary.

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I hope to hear from you very soon.

With best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
CR:hdl
cc: Stephen Antler, Esq., LSCRRC

ARREST OF RICHARD A. JEWETT IN JACKSON ON MARCH 30, 1964

My name is Richard A. Jewett. My home address is 124 West 81 Street, New York 24, New York. I have been in Mississippi working for CORE (the Congress of Racial Equality) since mid-January, 1964. During this space of time from mid-January to the end of March I have been working in Canton on voter registration.

On Monday, March 30, 1964, I left the COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) office at 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, at about 6:30 p.m. and went out to eat dinner. I went with another worker, Miss Helen O'Neal. We went to a place up the street, called Smackover's, where we sat and had a leisurely dinner, including several cups of coffee. Neither of us had any sort of alchoholic beverage before, during, or after the meal.

After the meal was over we went across the street to a drug store where each of us bought one or two personal items such as a toothbrush, pencils, filling a prescription, and the like. We were in the drugstore for approximately fifteen minutes.

We left the drugstore and started to walk back to the COFO office. We were walking side by side on the sidewalk. We were on the north side of Lynch Street and were walking east. By this time it was dark outside, and the time was approximately 7:30 p.m. or 7:45 p.m. Just after walking by the Masonic Temple at 1072 Lynch Street we passed by a police prisoner van. Parked just behind the van was a police car with four policemen sitting inside. We walked by the car, glancing inside but not stopping or paying special attention to it.

After we had walked perhaps twenty steps beyond the police car we heard a call of "Hey!" behind us. We turned around and started back when one of the officers motioned to us. As we

reached the officer who had called us (He was out of the car and standing on the sidewalk; all of the other officers remained in the car.), the officer asked me what I had been drinking. I replied nothing. The officer said something like nonsense and then come along with me. I gave a package I was carrying to Miss O'Neal, who then walked off towards the COFO office.

The officer opened up the back door of the police prisoner van, a sort of panel truck with wire mesh across the windows in back and benches on both sides and in the front of the back compartment. I climbed in and sat down on one of the side benches. The back door was then closed behind me and locked with a padlock on the outside. Two officers climbed in the front seat of the van; I could see them through a mesh-covered window that looked through from my compartment into the front seat of the van. The van was then driven to the Jackson Police Station, the police car following close behind. Once or twice the van stopped short for no apparent reason, and I was thrown towards the front of the compartment. I learned to hold tight to the bench to prevent anything serious from happening.

When the two vehicles reached the basement of the city jail, the padlock was unlocked and I stepped down and started to walk with the officers towards the elevator. Inside the elevator the light was switched off by the officer pressing the buttons for the floors. The light was not turned on again until we reached the floor towards which we were headed.

When we reached the room where I was booked I was asked to stand in front of a desk on which there were two typewriters. A form was inserted into one of the typewriters, and a series of questions were asked me. These questions--name, address, name of mother, name

of father, date of birth, and the like--were the same questions asked of me when I had previously entered the Jackson City jail, so I believe the questions were all part of the form.

After the form had been completed, the officers started asking other questions. They asked who I warked for, how much money I made, when I got paid--all of which I answered. They then asked what my wife thought of my dating a Negro girl--which I did not answer. They asked several other questions which I do not remember, then they asked if I would deny if I was a Communist. I said that my political beliefs were not pertinent to the charges being placed against me and that I would not answer any questions about my political beliefs. Right after this one of the officers started to hit me.

The officer was standing behind me. We had moved to a desk on another side of the room where my pockets had been emptied and several questions had been asked about the contents of my pockets. Comments were made about how much money I had (about $20) and about a sheet of paper--very old and crinkled--with The Movement written across the top and a list of names on it. The officers at one point had asked how long I had been here and I had replied two months. One of the officers said he didn't believe me, that he had ridden up and down Lynch Street many times but had never seen me. After this business with the pockets we had moved back to the desk with the typewriters, and the officers were arranged with two behind me and two in front of me.

The officer who began to hit me was standing behind me. He raised his arm and came down with the side of his hand across my neck. He repeated this motion about half a dozen times, each time striking hard. I gave under each blow but straightened up for

the succeeding one. As he hit me the first time he said something like "Nigger-lover" but said nothing for each of the other blows.

After these blows, the officer turned me slightly towards him and started to hit me in the body and stomach and face with his fists. As he did this he forced me back the six or eight feet across the room until I was against the wall. He then took my head in one of his hands and slammed my head against the wall two or three times. After this he pulled me forward and forced me to the ground. While I was on the ground he kicked me several times in the stomach and chest.

I then got up, and he started hitting me on the body again with his fists. He also kicked up with his leg several times and kicked me in the stomach. After this he walked into one of the other rooms off the booking room.

At one point another officer joined in the hitting, but he did very little. The two remaining officers simply looked on the whole time.

The officer who had administered most of the beating came back out of the side room very soon. He was breathing very hard. At this point the officers looked at me and mumbled something about resisting arrest and nodded to each other. I had resumed my position in front of the table with the typewriters. As the officer who had done the hitting typed out something I noticed his nameplate; it read EARL GUESS. I did not notice the names of any of the other officers.

I would estimate that the whole beating took from 30 to 45 seconds.

Shortly after this the jailer came into the room and led me off to my cell. I was kept by myself in one of the investigation cells

overlooking the Hinds County Courthouse.

Several of the trustees (Negro) who serviced the cell spoke to me during the next two days that I was there. They asked if I were the fellow who was beaten in the booking room on Monday night. When I replied that I was, they asked why. I said that I was a civil rights worker. Several of the people told me in turn about how they had been beaten when they had come in.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

After I reached my cell on Monday night I sat down to go to the bathroom. I touched my chin with my hand and discovered that my chin was bleeding. I later discovered that I had blood stains on the swe t shirt that I was wearing. I also found out when I sat down to go to the bathroom that my undershorts were already somewhat stained--freshly stained. I had needed to go to the bathroom when I was picked up, and evidently during the course of the beating my system had let go somewhat. This premature release had only happened perhaps once or twice in my life previously.

At my trial my lawyer, Mr. Jess Brown, spoke with the prosecuting attorney. I pled nolo contendere, and fines against me of $15 on one count, $25 on another count, and 30 days suspended sentence on the third count were levied. The three counts were drunkenness, resisting arrest, and vagrancy. I believe the two fines were for drunkenness and resisting arrest, the suspended sentence for vagrancy; but there was a mixup at the trial and I do not know.

I served two days in the County Jail before money came to pay my fines and release me.

[1965, March 31]

I M P O R T A N T

TO: ALL CHAPTERS IN New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Mass., Texas, Wisconsin, California, Ohio, Florida, and Maryland

FROM: Organization and Legal Departments

RE: President Johnson's Voting Rights Bill

At the Civil Rights Leadership Conference on Friday, March 26, 1965 in Washington, D.C., the following were adopted as proposed additions to the President's Voting Rights Bill:

1. That the Poll Tax be altogether eliminated

2. The elimination of the provision in Katzenbach's bill that states that local residents (those in political sub-divisions) must have been denied the right of registration by the State Registrar in the last 90 days.

3a. When 20 people complain to the Attorney General about discrimination in registering and if after an Administrative Hearing the Attorney General agrees that there has been discrimination, a Registrar will be appointed for the district.

3b. The Case-Douglas provision to the President's bill that states that if not more than 25% of the people of any race in any political sub-division are not registered that the Attorney General has a right to appoint a Registrar.

4. When a death occurs as a direct cause of a violation of Katzenbach's bill, that the penalty may be up to life imprisonment.

Two of these (number 3a & b, and 4) were adopted at the urging of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The following are the members of the Sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, responsible for getting our amendments included in the Administration's bill:

Cellar, New York
Rodino - New Jersey
Rogers - Colorado
Donahue - Mass.
Brook - Texas
Kastesmeier - Wisconsin
Corman - California
McCulloch - Ohio
Cramer - Florida
Lindsay - New Yor
Mathias - Maryland

(continued)

We urge you to please get as many people as you can to write, telegraph, and telephone the Congressmen in your home state (as listed on previous page) urging them to include these amendments to the bill.

THESE AMENDMENTS ARE VITALLY IMPORTANT IF THIS BILL IS TO BE EFFECTIVE. SINCE THE BILL MUST BE ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE BY APRIL 7th FOR A VOTE, WE MUST WORK AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THEREFORE, WE ASK THAT YOU BE IN TOUCH WITH THESE CONGRESSMEN IMMEDIATELY!

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y.
CO 7-6270
March 31, 1965

March 30, 1965

Jesse N. Stone, Jr., Esq.
854½ Texas Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Jesse:

Enclosed please find: text of 1964 Civil Rights Act and a memo criticizing it prepared by our legal department, various sections of U. S. C. which seem relevant as well as an exemplary removal petition, a complaint of a case brought under Title II of the Civil Rights Act, and a complaint of a case seeking an injunction and equitable relief to enjoin state deprivation of Constitutional rights. I'll send some additional materials shortly, including a complaint for a school desegregation case. Please let me know what else we can do for you.

By the way, in case you have not already received them, a complaint and a supporting memo to begin a school bond action in Caddo Parish are en route to you.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

CR/cf

cc: Richard Haley

Office Phone 323-8372

Residence Phone FA 3-1912

JAMES SHARP, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC
105 N. 23rd Street
P. O. Box 271
MONROE, LOUISIANA

March 12, 1965

Mr. Robert Collins
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Re: Jonesboro

Dear Sir:

I was not able to make contact with Jonesboro until this morning at which time I was advised by Henry Amos that everything was under control. They are to let me know if legal service is needed.

Apparently the phones were on purpose tied up last night as I could not get a phone call through. Mr. Amos confirmed this belief this morning.

Very truly yours,

James Sharp, Jr.

JS:gw

April 5, 1965

James E. Youngdahl, Esq.
1330 Tower Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Jim,

I see by the papers that you are Arkansas chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. Please accept my congratulations. If there is anything you wish from us, please let me know.

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

bcc: Miss Judith Nussbaum, New Orleans

April 28, 1965

Melvin Wulf, Esq.
Legal Director, ACLU
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mel:

I told you briefly that we are anxious to make a legal attack on the newest HUAC investigation which allegedly will be against the Klan, but we feel sure will end up against CORE because Willis and the Senate and House whips are all Louisianans.

Would ACLU care to join CORE in an attack which would be in federal court possibly the District of Columbia? The theory might be that not only is there no legitimate legislative purpose and the hearings would only irreparably ruin reputations (see Jimmy Breslin today) but by exposing CORE members they are really endangering their lives.

I would like your thoughts since this is terribly important.

With personal regards.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Collins Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
Henry Schwartzchild
George Wiley
Richard Haley
David Dennis

April 28, 1965

Collins Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

Dave, Ronnie and Aretha have spoken to me at length about some of their problems in Louisiana and I, of course, told them we would do everything conceivable to help them.

It was made clear that you are in charge of Louisiana and they are to take things up with you in the first instance. You would arrange for other legal help if necessary.

These are some of the things we should discuss on May 6 with them and LCDC.

They are particularly anxious to begin school cases in Bogalusa, and Jonesboro. We should do everything to help them on this. We have the basic complaint. And merely filing the complaint does good. As of today, there are over half a million dollars worth of unsold bonds in St. Tammany. So perhaps we can do the same in Jonesboro. In Bogalusa we can file a straight school case.

The following are new bond issues in Louisiana:

1.	Vermillion Parish-Abbeville School District #2 May 6 - 11:00 A.M.	$1,125,000
2.	Jefferson Parish-Hospital Service District #1 May 13	2,000,000
3.	East Baton Rouge Parish Jail (is it segregated?) May 26	1,950,000
4.	East Baton Rouge Parish-Central School District #1 June 1	5,000,000
5.	LaSalle Parish Public Improvement Bond (The theory behind this is denial of equal protection since money is not used for Negro areas.) June 22	900,000

Louisiana is a terribly important area to the movement and to CORE. With the help of LCDC lawyers to back you up, I hope we can go against some of them.

In any event, I look forward to seeing you all on the 6th.

With warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Richard Haley
David Dennis

File

April 28, 1965

Melvin Wulf, Esq.
Legal Director, ACLU
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mel:

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I would like your thoughts since this is terribly important.

With personal regards.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JC

cc: Collins Douglas & Ellie, Esqs.
Henry Schwartzchild
George Wiley
Richard Haley
David Dennis

April 5, 1965

William D. Kimbrough, Esq.
113 East 4th Street
Odessa, Texas

Dear Mr. Kimbrough,

It has been suggested that you might be able to find the time occasionally to advise CORE representatives concerning their legal problems as they arise in and around Odessa.

I know how busy you are in your various activities but would nevertheless hope that we could count on you for such assistance. Obviously, we would be more than willing to assist you in any problem that you would like memoranda or briefs on which is of interest to you. We have a large group of volunteer lawyers who give us a lot of help on civil liberties and civil rights matters and I hope you will feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

bcc: Mr. Richard Haley

CORE Legal Dept.

April 12, 1965

James E. Youngdahl, Esq.
Suite 1330, Tower Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th inst. I rely on your judgment as to the merits of the case. The extent of racial undertones in a case of this kind I, here in New York, cannot judge. My immediate concern was to make sure that his arbitration did not go by default. I am sure you will give him the best possible representation.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
CORE SouthernOOffice
New Orleans, La.

CR:hdl

MCMATH, LEATHERMAN, WOODS & YOUNGDAHL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE [illegible] TOWER BUILDING
TELEPHONE FR 4-8293
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
72201

SIDNEY P. MCMATH
LELAND F. LEATHERMAN
HENRY WOODS
JAMES E. YOUNGDAHL

JOHN P. GILLEMORE

April 7, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Thank you for your letter of April 5, 1965.

Actually, I have been chairman of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S.C.R.C. since 1962, and am in the process of resigning.

I would like to exchange a little information on the discharge of Reginald Watson from a Safeway store in Fort Smith, Arkansas. I gather that Mr. Watson has been in contact with you or some CORE officials and further that he considers the matter to be in part a racial issue.

I represent RCIA Local 1583 and will handle the arbitration case over his discharge. While I do not doubt that racial factors may have been involved in past attitudes toward Mr. Watson, I doubt that they will be a direct factor in the hearing. I would appreciate any comments you have on this matter, however.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

James E. Youngdahl

JEY:jb

oeiu105aflcio

April 22, 1965

Alvin Bronstein, Esq.
603 N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

In re: Smith v. Harrison

Dear Al:

Thanks for going to Bogalusa and the fine thing you did there. Bob Gore gave me a good report of your activities. I will try to arrange to meet you and Collins, Douglas and Elie in New Orleans shortly so as to plan and undertake some strong legal activity.

By the way, your comment to me regarding Smith v. Harrison and not waiting until the last minute has me a little concerned as to whether you are getting our mail because on April 13 we wrote to you authorizing you to appear on our behalf. I say this because of the delay in your receiving our special delivery letter of April 19.

In any event, rest assured we appreciate the problems you have and obviously will give you all the back-up you need on anything. Just ask.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
Richard Haley
Dr. George Wiley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

April 26, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Toby Simon re Woodward Theatre, Madison. As soon as I hear, I'll be in touch with you, John and Spiver.

As to your question about inhibited cases, I must confess to complete ignorance except as described in my letter of April 22nd, a copy ofwhich went your way.

I hope to see you soon.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

enclosure

April 26, 1965

Tobias Simon, Esq.
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Toby,

Richard Haley has written me concerning an injunction he believes you obtained against the Woodward Theatre, Maidson, Florida.

Can you send me a copy of such?

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon
John Due, Esq.

file

April 30, 1965

Tobias Simon, Esq.
223 Southeast First Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Toby:

Are you familiar with an alleged default in Tallahassee on July 11, 1963 for Priscilla Stevens? Would it be the swimming pool case?

May I have the honor of your thoughts?

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

P.S. Perhaps you heard, we took on our first school bond case and emerged with the laurel.

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

April 30, 1965

Earl M. Johnson, Esq.
625 West Union Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Dear Earl:

Mr. W. R . Smith of 108 South Adams Street, Tallshassee, Florida, a bondsman of that city has advised our Southern Director, Mr. Richard Haley, that on May 21, 1964, one Donald Diamond and one Daniel Griffin defaulted in a court appearance.

I am advised that you may be familiar with the matter. The bond in each case if $250.00. Could you advise me?

I hope to see you in the near future.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

April 26, 1965

John Due, Esq.
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Thank you for the copy of your letter of April 21st to Leroy Clark.

Obviously they should feel free to use whateger facilities ~~they~~ we have. Please keep in mind, however, if you should ever assist, cooperate or work with them in any matter, court or otherwise, your appearance is on behalf of CORE.

We must all cooperate, but we must keep our separate identity. This is how we raise money to maintain your office or any installation. What is more, based upon past history, the Legal Defense Fund does not share credit with anyone. Thus if they want your cooperation in any matter, it must be on a credit-sharing basis. I don't want to be sticky about this, but I am very anxious for the success of your project. This means we must do things in the name of CORE so that we can go to the public and show we deserve its support. This is what Legal Defense Fund does, and I think we should also.

Do you have any plans on litigation that we have not discussed? We have talked about swimming pools in Tallahassee and pupil placement. How are they coming?

If there are any other things you have in mind, let me know promptly. I can get you help in preparing papers, briefs, etc. Just let me know.

Regards to all.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Spiver Gordon
Richard Haley
Marvin Rich

April 30, 1965

Bill Kimbrough, Esq.
Rogers & Kimbrough
113 East Fourth
Odessa, Texas 79761

Dear Mr. Kimbrough:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 7th inst. I look forward to meeting you in the not too distant future. Meanwhile, I have told our Southern Director, Mr. Richard Haley, of your generous offer.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director

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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Legal 2 & 8

April 30, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Region
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Mr. Bill Kimbrough of Odessa, Texas, of the firm of Rogers & Kimbrough has agreed to be available for advice and assistance as a volunteer. I am told he is an able lawyer. If the work should get heavy, let me know so that I can work out fee arrangements with him.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Mr. Bruce Baines

File
Carl Rachlin

May 12, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

I have tried unsuccessfully to obtain copies of the complaints relating to the Chattahoochee Case. Therefore I would appreciate your sending them to me.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Spiver Gordon
Richard Haley

May 14, 1965

To: His Excellency Hayden Burns
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Shelton Granger
Deputy Assistant Secretary
United States Department of Health
Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Dr. W.D. Rogers
Division of Mental Health
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. J.B. O'Connor, Superintendant
Florida State Hospital
Chattahocchee, Florida

From: John D. Due, Jr., Florida Counsel of the
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund,
on behalf of the Chattahoochee Hospital Improvement
Association.

The Chattahoochee Hospital Improvement Association, protests the employment practices, the activities and programs of the state owned and federally assisted facility, the Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Gadsden County, on the following grounds:

(1) the Florida State Hospital as an employer discriminates because of race against individuals with respect to compensation, terms, condition, or privileges of employment, and has a policy and practice of limiting, segregating, and classifying employees which tends to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise affect status as an employee.

(2) the Florida State Hospital, as a public facility, discriminates against patients because of their race, in the manner of treatment, privileges, and manner of care.

We therefore pray that such policies and practices of racial discrimination and segregation immediately terminate, or any Federal Assistance immediately cease.

John D. Due, Jr., Florida Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

JDD/lf

Title II
Orleans

MALCOLM L. MONROE
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BAT P. SULLIVAN, JR.
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MONROE & LEMANN
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WHITNEY BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS 70130

J. BLANC MONROE 1880-1960
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J. RABURN MONROE 1909-1961

CABLE ADDRESS
"RONCAL"

TELEPHONE 525-8181
AREA CODE 504

May 14, 1965

#466-1

Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Our client, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, has forwarded to us a letter written to them by Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Director, a photocopy of which letter is attached hereto. Mr. Haley's letter indicates that CORE has been advised that Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital is being operated "in clear violation of the Constitution of the United States and decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

At the request of our client, we have considered the legal aspects of their operations in the light of Mr. Haley's letter. We have now advised Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital that, in our opinion, their operation is in accordance with law and is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States or decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

However, since your client has referred this matter to you, and since the legal authorities for the statement in Mr. Haley's letter are not set forth therein, we would welcome the opportunity to meet with you at a mutually convenient time and place for a more complete discussion of the legal aspects of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm L. Monroe

MLM:lav

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Oliver Dabezies

From the Desk of

Nils R. Douglas

Attorney

Legal

[1965, May 17?]

Dick

We filed the interrogatories in the Charity Hospital case today. We should get a number written 10 days.

Nils

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE INC.
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Reply to:

May 19, 1965

Mrs. John T. Swing
Salisbury,
Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Swing:

I have your letter of May 10 with reference to "Towns for Freedom" furnishing a lawyer for the Canton Project this summer. I have already discussed this with Carl Rachlin and Richard Haley and I believe it could be of great value to a local project provided that there was some provision for continuing any legal matters after the lawyer left in the fall.

The kind of assistance that might be offered would not be limited to searching titles as there is an every day need for advice on social security, unemployment insurance, mortgages, traffic violations, crop allotments and a host of other areas.

In other words, I feel that a lawyer in one area for a limited period of time would be of most use by not considering major law suits, but by handling the day to day matters wherein every Negro in Mississippi is being unfairly treated.

I am afraid that I don't know of any lawyer who might be suitable for this project, but I suggest you contact Mr. Schwarzschild at my New York office in connection with that.

I trust that the above will be of some help to you. If there is anything further I can do please call on me.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Bronstein

AJB:jb

cc: Carl Rachlin, Richard Haley, Henry Schwarzschild

The Proposed Southern Program
to begin autumn 1964.

The proposed southern program is big and bold. If successful it could possibly lead us within striking distance of freedom in the South. It's risky, too, in its assumptions: of a continuing affirmative response from new communities as we move into new areas; of our ability to work side-by-side not only with SNCC, but with SCLC in Alabama and NAACP in Georgia, for example; of our ability to attract volunteers able to operate on both special and general levels; of winning still more public support than ever for our needs in equipment, supplies and money. Finally, it assumes that Negroes in the South, growing in strength and independence because of this expanding program, will continue to hold to the high principles inherent in the program and not allow themselves to fall victims to internal struggles for political power.

Another program could be drawn up without the need for so many optimistic assumptions---one seemingly more possible of achievement, less expensive, less expansive.

But it would not be very big or very bold.

There is another aspect to this program: it emphasizes community progress rather than organizational growth. In my opiniion this is good. Certainly the argument will be raised that a program can only survive if the supporting organization remains healthy; consequently programmatic needs must be balanced against organizational needs. But it seems to me that this point of view almost inevitably leads toward bureaucracy, and organizational size and structure become ends in themselves. I feel that this program, energetically administered and publicized on a continuing basis, would lend far more to CORE's health than the program's demands would drain. Because it does emphasize community progress, it will produce organizational growth.

There are other problems. One is the relation of the southern program to the CORE national program. To some it may seem that this proposal demands that a disproportionate amount of CORE's concern be directed southward, to the danger that northern CORE program will become subsidiary. But we do still have the "symbolic South"; there should be increasing emphasis on the southern program. Moreover, the preceding summer in Mississippi has conceivably prepared the southern Negro psychologically for mass participation and ~~organization~~ local organization. ~~CORE should not~~ Let us sustain our drive, and transfer it to new communities before summer memories fade. The South is ripe.

Other problems. It will be hard to secure the requisite number of volunteers, particularly those with specialized skills. One of the sheets you received is the outline of a recruitment program, but it can be implemented best by more serious work from northern chapters than has been evidenced so far. The "Adopt-~~XX~~ A-Rights-Worker" idea, for instance, stands presently at just about the point where it was introduced. Also, you have read that food and clothing donations will play a great part in this southern

program. Here again Northern support is a basic necessity; northern support begins with our northern chapters.

There is need for additional permanent legal aid. LCDC seems to be financially at death's door; should CORE help LCDC, or invest in our own legal program? (The New Orleans lawyers Collins, Douglas and Elie, have made some tentative suggestions.)

CORE has worked relatively well with SNCC and COFO in Mississippi, but it has not been easy. How can we set up organizational allocations of income, expenditure, recruitment and placement, project responsibility and authority and---at the same time ---carry on a unified operation? Are our own new Task Force workers CORE people or COFO people(in their own attitudes, I mean)? I suggested some time ago that CORE and SNCC staffs in Mississippi explore these points in view of their recent experiences in co-operation, then pass on their conclusions to their respective national bodies for review and ratification.

Another element of ~~prm~~ concern is the extent to which chapter development will figure in the proposed program. The summer project in Mississippi brought about the Freedom Democratic Party, the Mississippi Student Union, several Farmers' Leagues and various local committees---but no CORE chapters. In Louisiana several CORE chapters have been organized; there is also a Voters' League with representation from several parishes(counties). Staff feeling generally is to try to shape local organization according to observed local inclinations. This approach, however, can be completely honest only after staff itself has received considerable orientation in the nature of CORE.

It is my recommendation to the National Director that Dave Dennis be presented to NAC for appointment as the person to be ~~x~~ responsible for setting up the southern program. The various departments of action included in the material you received from the southern office were drawn up by several people. However, all of it, except special material on Louisiana and Florida(to be treated separately) was done under general supervision of Dave; he is intimately familiar with it, and southern staff members exhibit a respect and confidence in him that would guarantee optimum co-operation in carrying out the program.

CORE can work more comfortably in the South, I believe, after NAC has worked out a restatement of policy on political involvement. Presently, our political position is not in keeping with CORE policy. We must also consider a more aggressive role in school desegregation; there likely is too much of this work to be done ~~for~~ across the South for us to expect the Legal Defense Fund to go about the whole matter expeditiously. School suits are expensive, but there is the desire of some of our staff for CORE to enter the field. I suggest this as a timely topic.

There is a lack of systematic communication between the South and the national office that is not good for either. The South finds it hard to fit its program into a national program when there is not much information from national office concerning program. National office has pointed out that relatively little material has been received from the South except in the form of new propositions and requests for aid of one kind or another. I simply propose, then, that we communicate on an informational basis at stated regular intervals,-broadening the scope beyond directives, complaints, newsletters, etc. This "drawing together" is one of the most essential elements to the success of program.

This is a broad proposal, this southern program; yet it sensibly recognizes that achievement is to be measured in years, not weeks. It lacks many details---particularly budgetary---but speaks clearly of action contemplated. Most of all it voices a note of urgency; CORE must respond, it seems to me, in the same voice on the same note.

Louisiana

It must be obvious, after perusal, that the La. program does not differ appreciably from the general proposal in philosophy, concept or organization, except for its overt emphasis on chapter organizing development. That, however, is a big exception; its implications were indicated in the general program evaluation. It is also noteworthy that the proposed La budget amounts to about $200.00 per day for the 8 months period. This involves 30 workers, the operation of 4 cars and 2 offices. It is our intent to observe very carefully the extent to which this budget works out in practice; as ~~the time is not far distant when we will be able~~ x. From such experience we will be able to project future programmatic budget with more realism than at present.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION-
Arizona Medical Committee
For Human Rights

1964 Nov-
1965, May

file
Natl Comm.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

November 27, 1964

Aaron O. Wells, M.D., Chairman
National Medical Committee on Civil Rights
211 West 56th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I informed your office by telephone that the southern staff retreat scheduled for the Thanksgiving weekend, has been re-scheduled for the weekend January 22-25 inclusive. While I regret the postponement, I hope we can use the interim to such good advantage that the wait will have been worth the while. Consequently I will try to lay out in this letter some of the problems and proposals that grow out of my contacts with the southern staff.

We are concerned, for instance, with the health of the staff workers. I am writing our national office for information on how to include all staff members in the health insurance program which presently covers only field secretaries. This program was set up at a time when the only CORE workers in field were field secretaries; these people are salaried and members of the union. It was later that CORE added task force workers and volunteers. The former receive subsistence only, of $25.00 dollars per week. The volunteers theoretically receive no financial support at all from CORE; they are supposed to be people who support themselves during their period of volunteer work. Task force workers and volunteers are not union members, a significant fact since the CORE health program was set up through the agency of the CORE chapter of AFSCME.

With or without insurance, our workers need regular periodic medical and dental examinations, and a system of referrals so they will be able to get the required treatment when examinations indicate this need. This referral system should also include a means for getting prescriptions filled and for obtaining general drugs and health supplies.

Staff workers themselves are very interested in setting up health clinics in various communities. For instance, the architect's drawings submitted for a proposed community center in St. Francisville, Louisiana include space for a clinic. (I do not know whether the architect consulted any physician on the practicability of the size and location of the space set aside for the clinic.) Where such clinics

Wm Octavia Pomp
5505 Drigga Ave
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

are needed, the need extends all the way from pre-natal care to geriatrics. While we could obviously recommend that it would be ideal to have volunteer pediatricians and geriatricians who would be able to hold periodic clinics, I don't know that we are sufficiently acquainted with health problems in our various areas to suggest any other type of specialist who would be most in demand. On second thought, it seems likely there would be a need for ophthalmologists and chiropodists.

In addition to the specialists who would service the clinics, our forgotten people need general practitioners and public health nurses who will be able to provide individual and group counseling on such things as the health program in the home, and other problems.

We also would like for the medical committee to consider expansion of its operations into Louisiana and North Florida. CORE presently has about twenty-five people servicing some fifteen parishes (counties) in Louisiana, either as residents or visitors. Some of the parishes are predominately rural, and without adequate medical service. I shall ask the staff to find out what they can concerning available medical service in these parishes. In Florida CORE has about fifteen workers in the North Florida Citizens Education Project, with headquarters in Quincy. This is about twenty miles from Tallahassee. I will also ask the Florida staff to survey the area for medical services.

It would help CORE's general program, as well as your specific one, if cumulative health records were set up. This office will forward to you a list of the workers presently active in these states, with as much of their vital statistics as we can assemble.

There likely are important points omitted, because I can only discuss the medical program as a civil rights worker. I hope that your comments as a physician will fill the gaps.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Med. Comm.

Medical Committee for Human Rights

(MISSISSIPPI PROJECT 1964)

211 West 56 St.
New York, N. Y. 10019
582-1661 and 1662

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ALBERT SZENT-GYORGYI, M.D.
PAUL DUDLEY WHITE, M.D.
(Partial List)

December 8, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Haley:

Your most welcome letter of November 27 was received several days ago. This will be the first of what I hope will be several responses to it.

It is most important that you and Southern CORE are taking a broad view of health problems in the areas where you are working. These encompass both the health of the staff and health programs in the communities.

It is easier to write about the health of the staff, so I shall start with that. We shall expect to have a group of doctors with you in New Orleans during the retreat January 22-25. I assume there will be a setup somewhat similar to that projected for the postponed Thanksgiving meeting, with a 3 day conference for about 75 people. It will be helpful to have the names of those who will attend, if feasible, since most of those from Mississippi, and possibly a few others, were seen and examined at the COFO conference in Tougaloo in August. Case records on each of those individuals are available, and can be in the hands of the doctors seeing the workers in New Orleans. We hope to have one or two nurses with the group, as well as a couple of psychiatrists or psychologists.

We had a letter from Dave Dennis dated November 6th (sent from Jackson), asking for a complete physical examination, lab tests, counselling opportunities, immunizations and also "a minimal program of health education." While this is ideal, it may not be necessary to repeat so much medical detail on those seen in Tougaloo just a few months ago. Thus our desire to have names, if at all possible (and wise).

It will again be necessary to have a licensed Louisiana physician(s) in attendance, who can give legal supervision to all activities, and also

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(Partial List)

sign prescriptions, make local referrals, etc.

Incidentally, two doctors with our committee have been furnished (2d hand) some acquaintance with the medical situation in New Orleans. Particularly, they have been given the names of various specialists who would take referrals and give decent care. This of course is no replacement for general physicians or internists who would no doubt do most of the care for CORE workers, but can be a help when referrals are needed.

Regarding insurance: our experience in Mississippi makes us feel this is highly necessary! You no doubt know this has been discussed back and forth with the various groups involved for several months, with no decisions yet made. Meanwhile, medical bills pile up at difficult times, and no satisfactory system for payment for care of civil rights workers yet exists there.

We have recently been in touch with Group Health Insurance (GHI), who have a variety of good plans at various prices. In fact, they tell us that CORE has a contract with them, and they are going to send us details of it. Nonetheless, it would be very helpful if you could send us the name of some person in the CORE office in New York to reach for discussion of this problem.

Our role in this situation would be primarily that of offering our good offices, to help you select the best plan(s) to meet the special needs of civil rights workers in the South, and to facilitate discussions with insurance people. Naturally, we could not take on ourselves the actual administrative duties, nor assume the payments. We shall write you again shortly in more detail on this, as soon as we hear again from GHI.

Your letter goes on to touch on health clinics in various communities, in Florida and, especially, Louisiana. While we cannot as yet formally launch into commitments on this front, before a discussion in our Executive Committee, I am sure our members will welcome an opportunity to be of aid here. Basically, the problem is one of bringing health facilities and personnel to communities, especially rural ones, that have little or inadequate care now. This , of course, is a widespread problem all over the United States, which is sharply aggravated in the South. Communities throughout the country are

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(Partial List)

looking for doctors to set up practice. Many are building expensive offices and clinics to lure them there. Nonetheless, the needs are still not met.

This, then, raises the problem of using imaginative ways to bring better health care to rural areas, especially in the South. Not all -- not even many -- of them involve an emphasis on importing doctors. Rather, they have to do with forming various sorts of local community health units that work on health education, with the aid of a hired or a publicly paid nurse or health visitor. The doctor is sometimes on contract for a certain number of hours a week, to be on call, or to give consultation to the nurse. Such an arrangement can appeal, at low cost, to local physicians (white and Negro), even in the South. Specialists are involved on referral to a large city like New Orleans.

Further, health needs are obviously a great and untapped political potential in all parts of the country, including the South. To determine the specific needs of a given area, and to develop a campaign to get money from state and Federal resources to meet them, is a valid undertaking for a community and/or a freedom movement in that community.

To go further at long distance on this subject would not be profitable. Let me just say that we should arrange for some of our workers to meet with some of yours to go over the whole problem of rural health programs in detail. Perhaps that could be done at the time of the January meeting.

I want to touch before closing on an area that was not directly mentioned in your letter. This is the matter of medical checkups for potential recruits for the CORE program who may now, or soon will be, sought out in colleges and other areas. We feel strongly that all future staff workers and volunteers should have a "pre-induction physical" by their college or family physician before coming South. This should include, at the least, a survey of past and present illnesses and health symptoms; a complete physical examination; a chest X-ray;

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PAUL DUDLEY WHITE, M.D.
(Partial List)

blood test for syphilis (possibly); up to date immunizations against tetanus, polio and perhaps other diseases. A report on all this should be sent to CORE or its doctor before the person is accepted. Each person should be expected to discuss with his doctor some simple aspects of health maintenance, such as first aid, nutrition, personal hygiene, sex attitudes and information, etc. All pending dental work should be done BEFORE a person arrives to work in the field for CORE. People with chronic diseases that are apt to flare up in difficult situations, such as duodenal ulcers that tend to bleed, should be discouraged from coming to work in the movement as it is now set up. For these illnesses cause great problems to the sponsoring organization, as you no doubt know, at times and places when it is most difficult to handle them. COFO in Mississippi and, through it, our own Medical Committee, have had a lot of problems in this area that might have been avoided.

We hope to set up a subcommittee in this area of pre-induction screening very shortly, to work with organizations setting out to recruit new workers in the South next season.

In conclusion, let me thank you again for your letter. I hope this is the beginning of a fruitful relationship between our Committee and Southern Region CORE.

Cordially yours,

Aaron O. Wells

Aaron O. Wells, M.D.
National Chairman

dc

cc: Dr. Desmond Callan
Dr. Jack Geiger

Dear MCHR [1964]

You have been selected to participate in the first group of Core staff members to come to New Orleans for a Rest and Recreation program - Set up by MCHR Core Southern Office Regional Director with the assistance of New Orleans Physicians - Your cooperation is essential in launching this program - You will be asked for an evaluation of it before you leave New Orleans and sometime after you have returned to your assigned area.

Medical personnel agree that this should be a mandatory part of the program. Accordingly, the Southern Office will try to advise staff members of their R + R assignment at least a week in advance so each member can be prepared to leave the project at the given time.

(1964)

Dear Mr. Haley;

It has become a matter of concern to the M.C.H.R. staff through interviewing and observation on the field, that CORE staff members in need of medical attention. Many of the problems stemming from prolonged exposure to tension arising from problems inherent in the work where they must function with little relief. We propose a rest and recreation program be set up in New Orleans on a mandatory basis for these people. We believe to be essential to maintain the high level of performance demanded of them.

This program should provide:

1. a "behind the lines" facility for rest and recreation
   a. we suggest that the men and women be called in from their posts on alternate weekends as this would make housing facilities easier to arrange.

2. regular rest and meals in a comfortable surroundings and recreation in the form of a balancedprogram of activity and free time.

3. a block of time free from decision making and other stress situations under which the field worker functions.

4. an opportunity for the physical and mental health of CORE staff to be observed by M.C.H.R.,to secure medical treatment for those needing immediate attention, and to arrange for the treatment on a long range basis either here or on the field for those with less acute problems.

5. exposure to whites, particularly professional medical and para-medical people composed of M.C.H.R. staff and members of the local medical profession.

The primary goal of this program would be to keep as many workers, in as many areas, and in as good health as possible.

WE will also need your cooperation in setting certain limits which are absolutely essential in making this program an effective one.

1. arrival on Friday night in time for dinner and a good nights sleep.
2. attendance at group meetings
3. observation of Saturday night late limits
4. minimal contact with on duty CORE people
5. return to post no earlier than Monday morning

[1964]

I. Housing

A. Clean & comfortable

1. Facilities should include

a) Sleeping quarters

1. linen provided

b) Bathing facilities

1. linen provided

2. soap provided

c) Laundry facilities

1. detergent provided

2. soap and running hand provided

2. Regular meals - to serve up to 6 people

a. within facility dining area

b. supervision of outside

~~II~~ 3 Recreation within facility

1. ~~a~~ individual - guest room

a. provide - reading material, radio
T.V. or phonograph & records
Chess, Checkers, Cards
Stationary

III. Recreation outside facility

A. Groups

1. Swimming

a) integrated (pretested) or private pool

2. volleyball - badminton

B. Group outings

1. Shopping (French quarter)

2. Lakeshore Drive & night (Sunday) &
local drive

C. Saturday night free after dinner

Return by P.M.

Tentative Schedule [2]

Friday P.M. arrival

7:00 dinner

evening in facility - personal hygiene and rest encouraged.

passive activity - T.V. music

Saturday

9:00 Breakfast

group meeting ~ local group therapist

12:00 lunch provided - swimming or active apart

6:00 dinner at facility

7 PM - 1 AM free time - must return by 1 AM

Sunday -

9:00 Breakfast

choice church of french quarter or relaxing in facility

- lunch

1:00 swimming or other active apart

6:00 dinner - serve drive (acc. by local person suggest - Lakeshore - fountain & night integrated refreshment stand in park!

return to facility for T.V etc

Mon AM

Breakfast

return to part.

need

1. list of pre tested integrated places of interest & entertainment in city
2. local people to drive or act. group if nec.

file

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 19, 1965

Dr. O.E. Carter
2017 Caffin Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Carter:

On behalf of the Regional Office staff and the entire body of CORE workers in the South, I want to extend sincere thanks to you for your services during the recent staff conference in January.

It is too seldom that people go beyond sympathy and willingness to help; the donation of your time, energies and skill is a far more meaningful contribution. We deeply appreciate your effort, and hope you will continue to give us this kind of support.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein
for CORE

file

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 19, 1965

Dr. William Jones
3326 LaSalle Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

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Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein
for CORE

C.HR

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Dr. O. E. Carter
2017 Caffin Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Carter,

Summer is approaching rapidly and both CORE and MCHR feel a sort of reciprocal curiosity about each other's plans for the coming summer. On one point you could give us great help: Will you be able to furnish a list of names of doctors in Louisiana who, in your opinion, would be willing to serve as resident-aponsors of visiting doctors who would come in during the time of the CORE Summer Project? I hope very much to be able to talk with you personally about this---possibly even before you receive this letter. We do need the help, and I hope you will be able to fill the aching void.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Dr. William M. Jones
3326 LaSalle Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

MASTER

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National Chairman
Jerome Tobis, M.D.
Vice Chairman
Alfred Moldovan, M.D.
Treasurer
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Joseph Stokes, M.D.
Lou Sullivan, M.D.
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, M.D.
Paul Dudley White, M.D.
Felix Wroblewski, M.D.
Edward L. Young, M.D.
(Partial List)

MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
211 West 56 Street, New York, New York 10019 582-1661

May 25, 1965

Dear Volunteer:

During your service as a civil rights worker the Medical Committee for Human Rights, which serves as the "medical arm" for civil rights organizations, wants to be as helpful as it can in enabling you to maintain your present state of health and to secure any medical care you may need. You will obtain this medical care with the assistance, when possible, of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, from the local facilities where you will be working.

To help us to help you by establishing your basic medical record and to help the organization for which you will be working to assign you most appropriately, we ask that you complete PART I of the enclosed medical form. Then, taking this letter and the form, please visit, as soon as possible, a physician who will complete PART II and PART III of the form and who will then mail it to us. Any costs associated with this visit will be at your own expense. Suggested types of physicians or medical facilities you may wish to visit are: your personal physician, your college health service, your local Medical Committee for Human Rights chapter.

May we remind you that you need to take or have a way to acquire any medications or medical supplies (including eyeglasses) that you need or use regularly or periodically. We urge you to take care of any existent medical and/or dental needs before you leave your home area. In addition to this, it is compulsory to send back the enclosed form after completion, before you will be allowed to travel South.

It is important that you be familiar with the details regarding benefits and claim procedure of any medical or hospital insurance you may have which will be in effect during the time you will be away from home. All costs associated with any medical and/or dental care you receive will be your own financial responsibility.

Our best wishes go with you for a satisfying and productive experience.

Sincerely yours,

Douglass Thompson

Douglass Thompson, M.D.
Chairman, Medical Evaluation Committee

DT:rc
Enclosure

[1965, May 2]

Dave Mr.
Haley say read this. 1965
MCHR

Report on meeting with Doctors Wade, Levy and Jones, representing the Medical Committee on Human Rights. Representing CORE in this meeting were Dennis, Hollander and Haley. The meeting took place Sunday, May 2. Points below summarize the discussion.

1. The committee will set up its own orientation for volunteer medical personnel. This orientation will include among other things:

   a. A general outline of the volunteer's function; pertinent data on Louisiana.
   b. medical practice and ethics.
   c. the relationship between the medical volunteer and the CORE staff.
   d. the nature and extent of CORE's program.
   e. cautions on social and statutory peculiarities of La.

2. Some volunteer functions:

   a. Survey of local health facilities, especially those relating to Hill-Burton funds. In this regard Dr. Wade noted that refusal to serve patient in an emergency situation or to accept them at a hospital under the same conditions is not only a breach of ethics, but is illegal.

   b. Observation of community health problems.
   c. Observations of staff health problems note: in both of the above cases (a & b) Drs. will provide such treatments as is possible under the circumstances.
   d. routine medical treatments
   e. medical counsel and assistance during demonstrations.
   f. a health education program is a long term project; the summer will provide opportunity for securing valuable information in setting it up in the fall, but it does not seem practical to expect to achieve much of this during the summer itself. It was noted that anti-poverty program should provide funds for setting up for local health education programs.

3. Dr. Finer (June) will be in Louisiana as a permanent representative of the committee by next weekend, May 9, 1965. It is not yet decided whether the Doctor will set up Louisiana headquarters in Baton Rouge or New Orleans. Presently the Southern Office will be the CORE point of communication with the Medical Committee.

4. There is yet to be worked out a great deal of the details concerning the itinerary, housing, transportation, security and other operations of the volunteer.

5. Some doctors will be present at the orientation program for summer volunteers in order to give the staff an examination.

Summer Proj. 1a.

[1965, May 4?]

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Publicity + Press

1965, May

May 25, 1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: CORE Group Leaders
FROM: Community Relations Department

1. CORE Radio Programs -- Ed Hollander has been working in Mississippi and Louisiana for some months. He has prepared a series of radio tapes which can be played on CORE radio programs. They detail stories of police injustice, of our Community Centers, voter registration drives, etc. Coming tapes will tell the story of our Convention Challenge efforts. Those CORE Chapters which have regular radio programs and would be interested in using these Reports From The South should let community relations know immediately. No, we don't have enough tapes available to let you have them if you don't have an outlet which will definitely use them. However, we can let you have some for special rallies, benefits, etc.

2. Mississippi Poll Tax Receipts -- Photocopies of Mississippi Poll Tax Receipts are available for $2 each from the community relations department. Funds from the sale of the receipts will be used to finance the summer program in Mississippi. Many people will want to own these poll tax receipts and to support our on-going thrust in Mississippi at the same time.

3. CORE Wants a Fair World buttons with a picture of the Unisphere in the center measure 1¼ inches in diameter. They can be ordered for 10¢ each and are designed to sell for a quarter. We need the money.

RH
S.R.O. file

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
(504) 523-7204

July 18, 1964

Jhan and June Robbins
Redbook
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Robbins:

I am writing to you regarding the CORE community center project in Meridian, Mississippi which, despite the vast news coverage of the disappearance of Mike Schwerner, James Cheney and Andrew Goodman, has been largely unreported by the mass news media. The story of what the three, particularly Schwerner and his wife, were doing in Mississippi is just not known to the public.

Enclosed is a report on the Meridian community center which the Schwerners started and ran. I wrote the report in mid-May but did not have a chance to do much with it because I was arrested in late May in Canton, Mississippi and was in jail until the end of June. Since the three men disappeared I have not been to the center and so can not bring you up to date on how it is operating without the Schwerners. I am going to visit it this coming week but decided to get this letter off to you first.

The enclosed pictures of the center were taken by Mike and because he took the pictures in that area there are unfortunately very few of him available. Rita Schwerner has returned to New York and she might very well be willing to work with you on the story if you wanted. However, since I have not seen her since the tragedy I suggest that you check with Marvin Rich to see if she is able to do it.

I think the center offers excellent possibilities for a photo-text story and that it is an important story to be told in its own right. The disappearance of the three has made it more dramatic but not more important, I believe. I am hopeful that a story on the Schwerner's fine work would help provide a balance to the multiplicity of "hard" civil rights news such as the stall-in, Chester, St. Augustine, Cambridge - and the usual run of Mississippi news. Debate of tactics has preempted so much of the national civil rights discussion that I think the Meridian

story could help focus on more substantive issues and a porject that is clearly constructive.

I will plan to contact you in about a week to see if you are interested and to provide you with more recent information about the center should you want it.

Truly yours,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

enc. 15 photographs

PS I should add that the "first" community center in Canton mentioned in the enclosed flyer is a myth that exists in my national office. There still is not a center in Canton although there are definite plans to have one there.

RH
S.R.O. file
natl. office
P.R.

New Orleans, La.

July 18, 1964

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed is my letter to the Robbins at Redbook. I don't feel it is as smooth as my letter to Dunbar but then it was more difficult because I'm not"up"on the situation. I could have waited to write to them until after revisiting Meridian but I wanted to get the thing started. What I plan to do is phone them around the end of the week. Without knowing, I have my doubts as to how well the center is running without the Schwerners and think that if the Robbins do an article it may be on what the Schwerners were doing rather than what is actually going there now.

You'll notice, of course, that what I did was to extract the main body of the Dunbar letter into a "report". I did, by the way, send a telegram to Dunbar on June 29 offering him first option should the Schwerner disappearance have increased his interest, but I never got an answer.

If Redbook does the kind of article I think they may (about what the Schwerners were doing) they might want to buy (is that how it's done? or do we just give them?) some of the photos I sent. I would suggest that the rules be waived and that Rita be allowed to keep the money for the picutres, unless she really has no financial difficulties at all.

I think the situation on this ~~xx~~ story has changed radically. From one that had virtually no time limit is has become one with a demanding one. My feeling is that the story has to be in something that will be on the stands in September at the latest and August would be nice unless it's too much of a vacation month. If the story isn't out by Sept. then I think the Schwerner interest will be largely gone and we'll have to wait and put it out later on its own merits as a community center. Let me ~~xxx~~ take this opportunity to again make my suggestion of the Weibergers to take over the community center in Meridian and be sort of community center, cooperative, crafts, etc. type experts to service the whole state ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (whatever "whole" would turn out to mean).

I hope you didn't mind my dig about the myths the national office holds. But it's really true that everything that comes out of there talks about the Canton community center when all there is is a lot of boxes of books, some of which are, I am sorry to say, ~~xxxxx~~ rotting. I wasn't sure whether or not to put the Meridian flyer in with the letter or not but I thought the chances were good that they ~~xx~~ had already seen it ~~xx~~ which if they, it would have been a mistake not to have sent it.

I got the note from Currier today that you asked him to send me, asking for an updating of my 2/26 report. I'll do my best to comply if I can figure out what it refers to by checking my (ha,ha) files.

The chapter here has been doing some tests on ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Schwegmann Brothers Giant Super Markets, so giant and super that they have a lunch counter, cafeteria, and a bar. They have tested two of them, one twice, and what happens is that they close the ~~xxxxxxx~~ cafeteria everytime Negroes come. One of the Schwegmanns is a state representative. The lawyers are working on a suit. I will progably write a release for the La. Weekly tomorrow and send you a copy in case you want to do a release on it Thurs.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

July 30, 1964

Mr. George Gloss
Brattle Book Shop
163 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Gloss:

It was nice to talk with you on the phone today and I am sure that the enclosed clippings will be of interest to you.

I have enclosed a flyer about the kind of program for which we have a great need for books. Our community center in Meridian, Miss., which the flyer describes, happens to be the place where Michael Schwerner was working. He of course is one of the three workers who have been missing since June 21st. His wife was working with him at the community center and you can see her in one of the pictures, reading to a group of children.

With all good wishes for future success,

Sincerely yours,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

Oldest U.S. Bookstore Must Go; 50,000 Volumes for Free Today

By HENRY SUPPLE

BOSTON (AP) — George Gloss, owner of the Brattle Book Shop—oldest antiquarian bookstore in America—has got to move, so he plans to give away 50,000 books.

"Starting at 9 a. m. tomorrow," Gloss said Wednesday, "I am going to give away, free of charge, 50,000 books as a gesture of godwill to booklovers.

"I have won the battle but lost the war," Gloss added, in explaining why he has to move his shop from historic Cornhill.

Gloss must vacate his present location in the Sears Crescent Building by Aug. 1 to make way for the proposed government center. Every other building on Cornhill, near the old Scollay Square, has been demolished.

Gloss won half his battle, but it won't do him much good.

The Boston Redevelopment Authority has decided to save the Sears Crescent, and to renovate it.

But Gloss said the rent will be 10 times what it is now, so the developers will probably have a "historic facade with a bank inside."

In recent weeks, Gloss sold books for 50 cents each, then a quarter, then a dime. Thursday they are "for free."

Hundreds who visited the old bookstore Wednesday were given circulars which said: "The fight to save the bookshop continues. Write the BRA to return it to Sears Crescent."

The Brattle Shop, like most any other second-hand bookstore, is dusty and poorly lighted. When it moves to its new location on Washington st., just a two-minute walk away, it probably will look the same.

But to Gloss and to hundreds of other Bostonians, it will not look at all the same. For the Brattle Book Shop—originally called Burnham's, then Coleworthy's—has occupied its present site since 1825.

NOT-P 7-30-64

— S.R.O. file

LAW OFFICES
MARVIN BRAITERMAN

SUITE 508
THE TOWER BUILDING
222 EAST BALTIMORE STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

SARATOGA 7-1664

AREA CODE 301
727-1664

AIRMAIL

July 29, 1964

Mr. Edward S. Hollander, Field Secretary
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Ed:

I have your letter of July 27, 1964, and I have read the copy of the letter that you sent to Senator Brewster's office with considerable shock and concern.

As far as our meeting together is concerned, I am sure that I can find some time in the week of August 20 for this purpose, if you will let me know your more definite plans as soon as you have made them.

In the meantime, I would like to know if you have any objection to my communicating the contents of your letter to Mr. Woodowrth to some other places. Specifically, I have in mind the national legal staffs of some of the civil rights organizations in New York, and the national office of our Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee. I also think that it might be appropriate if you authorized me to advise the Sunpapers about this, since they carried such a detailed story about the incident. However, if you consider the results of your meeting with the Justice Department confidential, or if you feel that tactically it would be a bad idea to publicize the results of your meeting with them, I will not do this.

Legally, it seems to me that this is the kind of case where federal authorities could make out a significant case, either judicially or administratively, and I do not understand -- or perhaps I understand only too well -- their seizure of a purely technical defect in your presentation as a reason for complete inactivity. Nevertheless, we do not have any way legally to make them act if they decide not to do so. Therefore, publicity or other pressure upon them, petitioning for a "just redress of grievances", seem appropriate.

This attitude also reinforces the opinion that we arrived at in Jackson a couple of weeks ago that civil suits for damages by civil rights workers who have been beaten would be a valuable thing to institute, at least on a trial-and-error basis. We do not expect any actual damages to be collected, but, hopefully, this might give some of the law enforcement officers some pause if they suffered some personal involvement.

Let me hear from you as soon as possible about your plans and your thoughts on follow-up of this matter along the lines I have indicated here, or along any other lines that you think I might be helpful with.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Braiterman

tgg

S.R.O. file

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone: (504) 523-7204

July 21, 1964

Mr. Al Adams
JET
1820 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Dear Al:

Of the two enclosed stories I realize that the Schwegmann bit is not the greatest "hard" news story in the world. I was thinking that if you didn't want to use it as a straight news piece it might go nicely in "People Are Talking About." There really were white customers in the cafeteria line who had to leave their empty trays on the counter rails and leave the restaurant. Those who already had their food were allowed to finish their meals. I would appreciate it if you would pass this on to Mr. Higgins if you don't want to use it as news.

I'm back in circulation after spending June in jail in Canton, Miss. and having gotten back from the CORE convention in Kansas City. I'm sure I'll be calling you from time to time.

One area you might keep you eye on is the Monroe-Jonesboro area of northern Louisiana. We have 16 workers in that area and things are very, very hot.

Regards,

Ed Hollander
Field Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 20, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone: (504) 523-7204

CORE TEST TEAM CLOSES SCHWEGMANN CAFETERIA

On Saturday a team of two Negro testers from the New Orleans chapter of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) found that the Schwegmann Brothers cafeteria located in their supermarket at 2701 Airline Highway, Metarie, would rather close than serve Negroes. Immediately upon entering the restaurant, the two testers were met by an employee who refused them service and ordered the dafeteria closed. White customers standing in line were told to leave the cafeteria but those already eating were allowed to finish.

The CORE testers were Oretha Castle, Chairman of New Orleans CORE, and her sister Doris Jean Castle. Miss ~~Castle~~ Oretha Castle said that two tests had been done previously at the Schwegmanns on Gentilly Road in conjunction with the Consumers League and the NAACP Youth Council. Both times, she reported, the restaurants closed as soon as the testers arrived. The tests also indicate that the Schwegmann's lunch counters are also still segregated, Miss Castle said. Miss Castle announced that the CORE chapter is planning to take some action against Schwegmanns but she would not announce the plans.

The Schwegmann test is part of a broad program of testing public facilities which the local CORE chapter is conducting to determine if the new civil rights act is being obeyed here. CORE has tested about 60 facilities in New Orleans since the signing of the civil rights bill. They report that in all cases except Schwegmanns Negroes were served. Miss Castle said that service at a few restaurants seemed "intentionally unwelcoming" and that these places will be retested. The CORE chairman said she hopes Negroes will use the newly opened facilities and report any problems to her at the CORE office at 2211 Dryades St., phone 523-7204.

END.

S.R.O. file

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

July 28, 1964

Mr. Jack L. Levin
Schecter & Levin
1727 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Jack:

I received your letter today and the check for $25.00. Many thanks for your kind words. I enjoyed myself considerably both on and off the job. Your press agentry on my behalf was something to behold. I should do so well with my "clients." Incidently, the reporter who wrote the Sun article is Richard H. Levine. You may remember that he said I was soft-spoken. What he didn't say is that he wears a hearing aid!

Your invitation allowed me to spend a worthwhile day in Washington on Friday, though the Justice Department does not seem to be about to take any action on my case. Senator Brewster greeted me at his office and personally called Justice to arrange my meeting with them.

I am terribly pressed for time at the moment but do want to express my thanks to you and the AJC for all you did. I will write to you about what we want the federal government to do but in the meantime you might get an even more helpful answer from Marvin Rich or someone else at the national CORE office. I'm sure they would be glad to hear from you.

To be formal for a moment, let me acknowledge that I received $109.50 in cash the night of the meeting from The Rev. Fred Webber, and that my plane fare was $133.78.67 The 83¢ windfall is quite a lot down here with phone calls still a nickle and bus fare only a dime.

Again, many thanks to you and all those who worked on the meeting. I wish you all luck on the referendum.

Best Regards,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

cc: The Rev. Fred Webber
Marvin Rich

SRO file

New Orleans, La.

August 5, 1964

Dear Marvin:

I just wanted to send you some quick notes for possible use in the releases Thursday 8/5, when I hope this reaches you.

* Three suits have been filed recently, all of which are CORE suits and which seem to me to be important enough to get a release. C.D. & E may have sent Rachlin copies but you can probably get enough info from the Louisiana Weekly clippings; they write theirs from copies of the suits. The suits are:

  Mrs. Callie Castle (Oretha Castle's grandmother) to desegrate Charity Hospital, filed July 22

  Miss Doratha Smith (3 yrs secretary of New Orleans CORE) to desegrate the La. Wild Life and Fisheries Building, filed July 29

  Misses Oretha Castle, Doris-Jean Castle, and Rev. Avery Alexander to desegregate Schwegmann's, filed August 4

  The first two are obviously CORE suits,; a number of groups are working on the Schwegmans problem but C.D. & E are handling that one also (as they are the first two) as CORE attorneys and they say that you (CORE) are paying for all of them.

* Re Schwegmans notice the enclosed from the Times-Picayune of 8/3. Since it appeared we have had an upsurge in crank calls to about 15 a day, previously we had only a couple a week. It has been the most publicity we have had here in the Picayune in a long time.

* Jonesboro - I believe that between the material I sent last week and what Jim Peck got from Danny Mitchell last Thursday you are more or less up to date. The latest is that this morning, c. 9:25 AM two people were arrested, Mary E. Potts and Shirely Potts by Jackson Parish Sheriff Newt Loe and Duputy Edmondson. They are under $500 bond, charged with contributing to the delinquincy of a minor. T hey are the only ones in jail now in Jonesboro unless more were arrested today in Jonesboro, but I don't think that has happened.

* The Weekly story a bout storming the jail is exaggerated, and not, as far as I know, accurate; it was a tense night though.

* I sent earlier today a copy of our press release of 8/4 and the petition to the Justice Department. In connection with that, and in failure of the US Attorney to meet with the group, 50 people picketed the Justice Department by picketing the La. Wild Life and Fisheries Building which is temporarily housing the US Courts and the U S Attorney's office. (Yes, it's the same one the Doratha Smith is suing to desegrate; I should add that the part of the bldg. occupied by the US courts is desegrated.) They picketed for over 3 hours in 94 degree weather. Call Thurs. for more details if you want them.

* As I wrote earlier Mimi Feingold became a registered voter of Clinton, La. on Sat. A ug. 1.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

520 ble

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone: (504) 523-7204

August 6, 1964

Mr. Alvin C. Adams
Associate Editor
JET
1820 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616

Dear Al:

Thanks for your letter of July 27. I also got the message that you had phoned here. I just have not been able to get the photographs I wanted to. I traveled around the state with Jim Farmer for several days and then had to go to Meridian. A report on the Louisiana situation is in the process of being compiled but isn't finished yet.

I have enclosed some photographs in which you might be interested. T he one of Farmer is him registering at the Roosevelt H otel in New Orleans. You may remember that the Roosevelt was a strong holdout against integration. In early May a Negro Colonel from Brooklyn was refused a room when he tried to register as part of the New York State delegation to the conference of the Adjutant Generals Association of the United States. Governor Rockefeller withdrew the NY delegation and after that Defense Secretary McNamara oriered all military personnel out of the hotel and finally the conference moved in toto to Camp Leroy Johnson in New Orleans. Then in mid-May Undersecretary of Commerece Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., refused to appear to speak to the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference which was also being held at the Roosevelt. Roosevelt and other federal officials refused to speak at the hotel as a result of CORE protests. That conference was moved, right in the middle of the conference, to the integrated Jung Hotel here. JET carried the news of Roosevelt's refusal. A t any rate, Farmer is the first Negro to stay at the Roosevelt H otel and certainly the first to hold a news conference there.

The other photographs (4) are of Mimi Feingold, a CORE Task Force Worker, who has been leading a CORE voter registration drive in Clinton, Louisiana for a year and two months. On Saturday, August 1, Mimi herself became a registered voter of Clinton. The photographs are of her that night announcing to a freedom rally (at which Farmer also spoke) that she had registered. This may be a first in the movement.

Despite her youthful appearance and size (5 feet), Mimi is 23 and a June '63 graduate of Swarthmore,(Pa.) College. And, she is a terrific worker. She gets the standard task force "salary" of $10 a week plus room and board. Her real name is Miriam and she is from New York City.

I am especially hopeful that you can do something on Mimi. I certainly think it is a better story than Farmer at the Roosevelt, if you have to make a choice between the two.

I'll be keeping in touch with you.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

enc. 5 photographs

/ 520 5/6
Public relations / Post office

August 3, 1964

Dear Marvin,

With some spare moments here in Meridian I thought I'd write because it seems a long time since I did. I bought a camera a week ago and have taken quite a few pictures since. Have had only one roll developed and they turned out reasonably well. Have about ten rolls which should be developed this week. If they are any good I'll send them to you of course. I took a lot at Farmer's two speaking engagements this past weekend and at his press conference. I also took a number yesterday at the 4th District Freedom Democratic convention; if they and the ones I plan to take at the state convention this /// Thursday in Jackson turn out well I was thinking they might make a photo spread in the NYT Sunday magazine. It would need very little text; I have been thinking along the lines of the piece they did on the St. Francisville voter registration work. One advantage of having very little text is that it greatly reduces the problems of organizational credit.

One thing before I forget, on Saturday, August 1st, Mimi Feingold herself became a registered voter in Clinton, Ms. I /// took a picture of her announcing it at the meeting at which Farmer spoke and if it turned out well I will send it to Jet and probably some of the Negro press. I think it is a great thing, perhaps a first in the movement. Do you know about this?

I think / Farmer's trip was successful. He was well received at his two speaking places and in addition to his news conference he did two taped interviews with Negro radio stations, one live appearance and a short TV interview. That is, I assume he did those; he did one on Saturday while I was with him but I had to leave him on Sunday before he did any of the other three but they were all arranged and Oretha was to be his chaperone that day. I also gave him the information on changing his plane reserved on and I hope he remembered to do it. I was in a tremendous rush Sunday morning to get to Meridian in time for the 4th Dist. meeting which Richard has asked me to come to. It must have been exhausting for him; it was fully a whirlwind tour.

My trip to Baltimore was worthwhile and enjoyable. In addition to the speaking engagement I did short interviews with all three TV stations and with the Balto. Sun, a copy of the latter article I think I sent to you. On Friday 7/24 I visited Sen. Brewster, the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission. The Balto. AFS did pay my plane fare and I accounted to McGaffin for it.

From what I can gather talking with Dave and Judy yesterday, and others, what the police want me for is a subpoena, something in connection with a traffic accident Landy Kellett had, and about which I know nothing. I'm planning to go to Jackson Thurs. and no doubt I'll find out what it's about. I'm thinking of

calling the Canton police from New Orleans ahead of time to help straighten things out. Dave said that last week the Jackson policewere in the COFO officelooking for me.

By the time I remembered to callthe Y Robbins at Redbook today it was too late by NY time. I plan to do that tomorrow. The operation hereonow is not very photogenic, at least not in the Community center, or what used to be the community center. To an extent the cc program is continuing but on a limitedscale and it is not the nice neat operation the Schwerners had. Mainly what used to be the cc hasbeen taken over by the summer program and physically it is messy and organizationally chaotic. The physical mess is apparent to anyone but I may be biased in my view of how things are run. Yet, the VEP people I've talked with generally bear this out. The freedom school program here is very impressive as far as I can see. I didn't realize that the main part of the program is conducted in the mornings and so didn't go over there until the afternoon. A Rev. Ingo has donated a large building which belongs to the Baptists (both white and Negro, but because the freedom school is there the whites are threatening to pull out; however this doesn't bother the Negroes// because they will be able to support it entirely themselves) and that building has been a great boost to the program. Bob G. says he thinks it is about the best fs program in the state. There are about 15 teachers and I'm not sure about how many students, but it is probably several hundred. I took a numberof pix at the f s today but am not sure how well they they will protrey the fs.

If you want a humorous ind dent to use you might try this one, that we had a watermelon in theoffice tonight and had to cut it up with a pair of sissors because there wasn't a single knife in the office. Looked at from a "carrying nonviolence too far" point of view the humor can be seen, but maybe you won't think it's funny anyhow.

I'm leaving Meridian tonight for New Orleans to be in town Tues and Wed for Bonnie's thing at the US Attorney's office on Wednesday. I say"thing"because I don't reallz know what form that event will take, though it will probably be a fairly mild action rather than a strong one.

// When Jocelyn called the otherday and suggested that I call Sitton about the north La. situation // the reason I said for you to do it was because I had several times already and hadn't gotten much response. That day I finally did reach Harbers in Jackson after several days of trying and got much moreof a response from him, I don't know of any results yet but will call him. Also got an interested // response from Al Adams at Jet but nothing definite yet that I know of. Lately, that is in July, an almost stock response from // newsmen of all media and levels in the south L. . story has been "Golly, that's terrible but it's the same all over the south." It's not really a new thing but it seems much stronger than in the past.

Time to leave for my bus; anything I can do for you?

Ed Hollander

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

"CITIZENS FIRST, VETERANS SECOND"

NATIONAL OFFICE • 1830 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 • FEderal 8-1455

September 1964

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Dear Friend,

The NAACP has credited "the co-operation of all of the civil right forces working through the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights" with a major responsibility for the enactment of the present Civil Rights Law... AVC is the only veteran's organization which plays a major role in this crucial group.

In fact as the article in NAACP's magazine "Crisis" noted, "The American Veterans Committee made space available..." The co-ordinated Civil Rights effort was launched at the AVC Headquarters in Washington.

AVC continues its vigorous program for Civil Rights and for a breakthrough in the War on Poverty.

LAST MONTH, AVC Chairman Paul Cooke was invited by Walter Reuther to represent AVC on the "National Crusade Against Poverty."

LAST MONTH, AVC National Board Member Frank E. G. Weil went to Mississippi to work with the Lawyers groups down there.

LAST MONTH, when former AVC National Chairman Mickey Levine testified in New York for the new Minimum Wage Bill, Mayor Wagner recalled the role of AVC in seeking public housing almost two decades ago and his own role along with FDR, Jr. and the late John F. Kennedy as our Public Housing Co-Chairmen.

NOW, more than ever before, AVC continues to speak out and to ACT courageously and intelligently.

To continue and expand the activities of AVC, we need your support. Please assist us by sending your gift as soon as possible in the enclosed envelope.

Sincerely,

Martin Frost

Martin Frost
Treasurer

P.S. Contributions to AVC are tax-exempt.

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34

The House Of Liberty

I came not for fortune, nor for fame,
I seek not to add glory to an unknown name;
I did not come under the shadow of night;
I came by day to fight for what's right.
I shan't let fear, my monstrous foe,
Conquer my soul with threats and woe.
Here I have come and here I shall stay,
And no amount of fear, my determination can sway.

I asked for your churches, and you turned me down,
But I'll do my work if I have to do it on the ground;
You will not speak for fear of being heard,
So crawl in your shell and say "Do not disturb".
You think because you've turned me away,
You've protected yourself for another day.

But tomorrow surely must come,
And your enemy will still be there with the rising sun;
He'll be there tomorrow as all tomorrows in the past,
And he'll follow you into the future if you let him pass.
You've turned me down to humor him,
Ah! Your fate is sad and grim,
For even tho' your help I ask,
Even without it, I'll finish my task.

In a bombed house I have to teach my school,
Because I believe all men should live by the Golden Rule.
To a bombed house your child en must come,
Because of your fear of a bomb.
And because you've let your fear conquer your soul.
In rhis bombed house these minds I must try to mold;
I must try to teach them to stand tall and be a man
When you their parents have cowered down and refused to take
a stand.

Joyce Brown
McComb Freedom School

SENATOR EUGENE J. McCARTHY

September, 1964

Dear Friend:

This is a year of fundamental challenge to the American political system which could reach right into your home and change the life of every member of your family.

In attempting to convey the qualitative difference in this campaign, I said at the Democratic Convention that Barry Goldwater's world is one "where calendars have no years, clocks have no hands and glasses are without lenses...where it is impossible to distinguish between the white horse of victory and triumph and the pale horse of death and destruction."

This will be our world, too, if the Goldwater movement seizes control of our national life.

Whereas others have sought power through demagoguery, the Goldwater movement, with its shrewd understanding and manipulation of organization and politics, has seized a formidable base of power within the Republican Party. It is determined to impose that power upon the nation.

Therefore despite the hoped-for and probable victory of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, Senator Goldwater's backers may still advance their cause in this election -- by entrenching a powerful negative bloc in Congress to undermine responsible domestic and foreign policies such as civil rights, the test ban treaty, social security extension and the anti-poverty program.

Even if Goldwater is buried in a landslide, his movement may not be buried with him. Its apparatus could emerge stronger and pose an even greater challenge with a less vulnerable Presidential candidate four years from now.

The threat is real. Supported by vast amounts of money and tremendous organizational effort, this movement is concentrating on picked Senate and House races all across the country. It must be blocked in every one of these races.

Although I am a candidate for reelection myself, I ask you now to concentrate your support on behalf of Democratic candidates for election or reelection to Congress who are the special targets of this Goldwaterite effort.

At the Senate level, these Democratic candidates include Senators such as Quentin Burdick of North Dakota, Philip Hart of Michigan, Gale W. McGee of Wyoming, Frank E. Moss of Utah, Edmund Muskie of Maine and others.

At the House level, the candidates include most of the members of the Democratic Study Group who come from close districts.
(The DSG is the organization of Northern and Western Democrats in the House of Representatives. It marks the first real effort in modern Congressional history by progressive Democratic members to function as a unit on a broad range of issues.)

In this group are some of the finest and most promising young men in public life today -- Congressmen such as John Brademas of Indiana, James Corman of California, Robert Duncan of Oregon, Donald Fraser of Minnesota, Ralph Harding of Idaho, Alec Olson of Minnesota, Carlton Sickles of Maryland, Lionel Van Deerlin of California, and a score of others. They all are in the direct line of Goldwaterite attack, and they all need our help.

This campaign year calls for extraordinary effort by all concerned Americans who take their responsibilities of citizenship seriously.

If ever there was a time for those who want to "do something" to convert impulse to action, that time is now!

Will you do something? Will you help?

Please make as generous a contribution as you can, to the 1964 Campaign Fund* and send it in the enclosed envelope today!

Sincerely yours,

Eugene J McCarthy

Eugene J. McCarthy
U.S.S.

*The 1964 Campaign Fund is a special campaign account of the National Committee for an Effective Congress which is underwriting the administration of this mailing.

Unless you specify otherwise, 60% of your contribution will be allocated to Senate candidates, and 40% to House candidates.

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Suite 602

10 East 39th Street

New York, N. Y. 10016

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy
1964 Campaign Fund
10 East 39th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Senator McCarthy:

Enclosed is my $_____ contribution to support liberal Senate and House candidates in the close races.

(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)_____
(Please print)

Address_____

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(Checks should be made payable to "1964 Campaign Fund." Your 5¢ stamp on the enclosed envelope will save the candidates 7¢)

FROM_____

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ANOTHER WAY YOU CAN HELP

In order to insure the broadest possible coverage, this letter is being sent to names from several different lists. Eliminating the inevitable duplications would be prohibitively expensive. Therefore, please overlook the annoyance involved if you should get more than one letter—and turn it to good account by passing the extra letter along to a friend.

File Hollander

October 6, 1964

TO: CORE Chapter Leaders

FROM: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director

SUBJECT: F.C.C. "Fairness Doctrine"

As you perhaps know, television and radio stations, unlike the newspapers, are regulated by the Federal Government. The F.C.C. (Federal Communications Commission) on July 26, 1963, formulated the "fairness doctrine" which can and should be used by CORE chapters. During the course of the election campaign there may be a number of occasions when the CORE position on important issues will be attacked. We should ask, courteously but firmly, for the opportunity to reply. Of course, the reply should be carefully thought through and be relevant to the issues raised.

The text of the F.C.C. statement follows:

(FCC 63-743), Broadcast Licensees, Stations' Responsibilities Under Fairness Doctrine as to Controversial Issue Programming, July 26, 1963.

Several recent incidents suggest the desirablity of calling the attention of broadcast licensees to the necessity for observance of the fairness doctrine stated by the Commission in its opinion of June 1, 1949 in D cket No. 8516. The Commission adheres to the views expressed in that policy, namely, that the licensee has an affirmative obligation to afford reasonable opportunity for the presentation of contrasting viewpoints on any controversial issue which he chooses to cover.

The Commission has undertaken a study to consider what actions, perhaps in the form of a primer or rules, might be appropriate better to define certain of the licensee's responsibilities in this area. Without undertaking at the present time to specify all, or the most important, applications of the policy, it is appropriate to call attention to the Commission's view of its application in three currently important situations:

a) When a controversial program involves a personal attack upon an individual or organization, the licensee must transmit the text of the broadcast to the person or group attacked, whereever located, either prior to or at the time of the broadcast, with a specific offer of his station's facilities for an adequate response (Clayton W. Mapoles, 23 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 586, 591; Billings Broadcasting Company, 23 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 951, 953.)

b) When a licensee permits the use of his facilities by a commentator or any person other than a candidate to take a partisan position on the issues involved in a contest for political office or to attack one candidate or support another by direct or indirect indentification, he must immediately send a transcript of the pertinent continuity in each such program to each candidate concerned and offer a comparable opportunity for an appropriate spokesman to answer the broadcast (Times-Mirror Broadcasting Co., 24 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 404, 405.)

c) When a licensee permits the use of his facilities for the presentation of views regarding an issue of current important such as racial segregation, integration, or discrimination, or any other issue of public importance, he must offer spokesmen for other responsible groups within the community similar opportunities for the expression of the contrasting viewpoints of their respective groups. In particular, the views of the leaders of the Negro and other community groups as to the issue of racial segregation, integration, or discrimination, and of the leaders of appropriate groups in the community as to other issues of public importance, must obviously be considered and reflected in order to insure that fairness is achieved with respect to programming dealing with such controversial issues (Editroializing Report, (Part three) Pike & Fischer, R. R. 201, 204-206; cf. WBNX Bctg. Co., Inc., 4 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 242, 248).

In determining compliance with the fairness doctrine the Commission looks to substance rather than to label or form. It is immaterial whether a particular program or viewpoint is presented under the label of "Americanism," "anti-communism" or religious bradcast. Regardless of label or form, if one viewpoint of a controversial issue of public importance is presented, the licensee is obligated to make a reasonable effort to present the other opposing viewpoint or viewpoints.

The Commission does not seek to prevent the expression of any viewpoint by any licensee on any issue. It does seek to prevent the suppression of other contrasting viewpoints by any licensee on any issue when licensed broadcast facilities have been used for the presentation of one view of the issue. This is required by the public interest standard of the law.

Adopted: July 25, 1963 (Signed) Federal Communications Commission

Ben F. Waple, Secretary

(SEAL)
(F.R. Doc 63-8244; Filed Aug. 2, 1963; 8:55 a.m.)

As you can see, many possibilities are offered by the above. Let us know your CORE chapter's successes and failures in any action you take.

/ Hollander

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

October 22, 1964

Mr. Alvin C. Adams
JET Magazine
1820 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Dear Al:

Sorry for the long silence but vacation, getting married and moving from Baltimore to New Orleans took a good chunk of time.

I am writing about our project in Philadelphia, Miss. and specifically of the fact that the registration drive there got its first person registered on October 16. I've enclosed a number of photographs, thinking it might make a nice two or so page story. The enclosed release covers the information, and I'll add a few notes to help round it out. The office is the former Evers Hotel on Carver St. in Philadelphia - no number because the houses in the Negro section are not numbered, nor are the streets in the Negro section paved except in the housing project that had federal assistance, nor is there mail delivery except to five houses that used to belong to whites.

Kirkland, by the way, is not the only Negro registered. There are four others known to be registered in Neshoba County. But he is the first to be registered in the drive which could be called a legacy to or living memorial to the deaths of Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman.

The project is being run by a staff of six males, three white, three Negro, ranging from native Mississipians to some from New York and Chicago.

The project has a phone, which the staff believes is tapped, and a couple of two-way radios. The radio in the Phila. office is Schwerner base. Goodman base is located in the Longdale community where Rev. Kirkland lives; in fact it is housed in his brother's (Franklin) home. It is Franklin's son, Ernest, who was one of the men who gave complaints against Sheriff Lawrence Rainey and Deputy Cecil Price on the basis of

R

which they were arrested. The project's car has a radio in it and is known as Schwerner mobile. There is a sign in the office that says "radio check Goodman base 0700 and 2100 daily". When leaving the office the staff reports their destination, route and expected time of arrival in the sign out book and then calls, when possible (sometimes it isn't in rural areas that have no phones), to report their safe arrival. Chaney base is located in the delta, beyond the power of the other bases.

One other item that might be of some use: Iwas in the community center building one morning when an eight year old boy wandered in with his three year old sister. The staff asked him why he wasn't in school and he explained that his mother was picking cotton and he had to stay home to watch his sister. They were both barefoot.

I think there is a real story for you in Philadelphia, whether centering on Kirkland or the project as a whole - including the registration drive, freedom school, library, welfare program, agricultural project and community center. What I have tried to do is to provide enough material for you to do an "on the spot" story centering on Kirkland and whet your interest in the project as a whole.

I do hope to hear from you. I'd be glad to get more photos or information that you would need. You can reach me through the office or also at home, (504) 897-0036. Also, I've enclosed a stamped envelope for the return of the pictures if you're not able to use them. By the way, since Sheriff Rainey doesn't allow pictures to be taken at the courthouse don't ask me how I got them; and for the same reason, if you should use any of them, I would rather there be no photo credit.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary

enc. 12 photographs

PS Forgot to say that Kirkland, himself one of eleven children of a Neshoba County farmer, had six children, and has 16 grandchildren and has 4 greatgrandchildren. He lives with his wife.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
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COrtlandt 7-6270

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Richard Haley
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assistant
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A. John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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secretary
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

PR.

Richard - Hope all goes well with you.
Jim

COPY

November 28, 1964

Dear Ed,

Thursday after Thursday, when I work on the news releases, I find--to my dismay--that there is nothing from the south. I ask Marv Rich and Jim McCain whether they have received any news and they say "no."

Even important news items such as, for example, the first Freedom Day in Philadelphia, do not reach us. I learned about it, purely accidentally, by phoning Jim Cellier at CORElater press time for certain facts which I needed on another story.

Now, I realize that a news item of this importance does not occur every week. But there always are some stories--human interest stories among them--which are available. I cite, for an example, the story Judy Beninger sent from northwest Florida about the 109-year-old woman who came to register. I wrote a news release about this and it was carried by at least 50 Negro weeklies across the country.

So, would you try from now on to send us a news story at least every couple of weeks. Photos, also, are welcome (The one of Rev. Kirkland is excellent and I am using it on page one of the next CORElator). But do try and send news stories more regularly.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Haley, since I discussed this matter with him at length just prior to his opening the southern office. I also am writing the project directors in Quincy, Canton, Meridian, Monroe and Baton Rouge (and Cellier in Philadelphia). All these letters have Marv Rich's full endorsement.

Regards,

Jim Peck

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
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Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
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Grenville Clark
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

letter to Fusco
Re: Rich

November 25, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

A more detailed letter on all the points you raised about finances will be sent you very shortly.

I understand Liz Fusco had her article on Freedom Schools reprinted in "Liberator". I am pleased that this was done, but it does raise a difficult point. She is a CORE task force worker and should be identified as such. I don't mean to chide her, but I do hope all CORE task force people when they write reports which they have reprinted are properly identified. This is only honest, and can certainly mean thousands and thousands of dollars for CORE.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

Personnel
Public Relations

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

December 21, 1964

Two workers from CORE-supported COFO projects in Mississippi are returning to the San Francisco area in late December and early January. They are Miss Karen Duncan who has been working on political organization and federal programs in Madison County and Mr. Lucien Kabat, a freedom school teacher from Meridian. Both these projects are in the fourth congressional district of Mississippi which CORE has undertaken to staff and support financially for COFO. But, due to the financial condition of the national office, things are getting a bit thin in the fourth district. In order to prevent staff and programs from being cut back due to finances a number of workers in the district have agreed to try to do some fund raising while they are home for Christmas.

Dave Dennis, Richard Haley and I would appreciate very much your helping them raise some desparately needed funds. The contributions which poured into Mississippi during the summer have been used up by the fantastic expenses of that program. Yet basically the same programs are continuing and many of the summer volunteers are staying on through the winter but most of them are no longer self-supporting now and they need subsistence.

Many thanks for your help and best wished for a happy holiday,

Edward Hollander
Field Secretary

Karen Duncan
1390 Joyce Street
Novato, California
892-5226

Luke Kabat
627 Bryant Street
Palo Alto, California

Miss Duncan will be home only a few weeks before returning to Mississippi. Mr. Kabat (pronounced Cabbot) is returning to medical school for the second semester and will go back to Mississippi in the summer.

Public Relations

[1964]

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL NEWSLETTER

CORE Southern Regional Office, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

[illegible]

A sixteen year-old boy drowned in the Monroe city dump two weeks ago when he fell into a water-filled hole. The dump is outside the city limits, but is part of a Negro community that extends on both sides of the city line. Dan Rosenberg, author of this article, is a CORE volunteer working in Monroe.

The Monroe city dump is a large hole located in the heart of the Negro section of the city. Here the garbage of a city of 60,000 is burned in the open air. Black clouds often rise from the dump and spread out over the nearby Negro homes bringing filth and even worse stench than usual. On a recent windy day, garbage flew long distances and landed on houses, in yards, and on the streets.

People come to the dump to get their food - food that is probably much, much worse than the food of those people we Americans send CARE packages to in other countries. These people must come because of an inadequate welfare program and the refusal of the city to participate in Federal programs designed to alleviate the pain of an empty stomach.

The dump is not fenced in - although Negro schools and houses are nearby. There are pools of water in many places. Sixteen year-old Frank Perry jumped into what looked like a mudpuddle but turned out to be a 6-16 foot deep hole. He will never love a woman or have a child. He will never love a woman or have a child. There was no warning sign and when the police finally arrived a long time later, there was still a mud - puddle a child might step or fall into, and weeks later it is the same - no fence, no warning.

And so a breeding place of insects and disease, a filthy blight in the Negro neighborhood, and a death-trap for the careless continues. When concerned Monroe residents went to City Hall after Frank Perry's death, they were told the dump might be moved - in a few years. As always, the loss of Negro life means little or nothing to those who rule, and we in Mobroe must act to protect the lives of our people.

Ferriday

A [illegible] CARRIES A [illegible] [illegible] KLAN

Since the Ferriday project opened at the end of June, harassments, arrests, and intimidations have plagued the project. The following is an abbreviated incident list:

June 28 CORE workers thrown out of house where he had been living because local family succumbed to outside pressure to oust CORE.

July 3 CORE workers beaten while canvassing. Two Negroes climbed out of the Sheriff's car and attacked workers on the street.

July 4 White nuns from Milwaukee, who have been working with a Negro priest, were thrown out of a white hotel by the manager. The priest received threatening phone calls saying the hotel would be bombed if the nuns did not leave.

July 5 Klan shot into COFO house in Natchez (Miss.) where Ferriday CORE workers are staying.

July 6 While cancassing, workers were passed by a carful of whites they believe to be Klan members. Soon after, a truck came up from behind and rammed into the back of the CORE car.

July 8 Canvassing separately, two CORE workers heard of a plot (having to do with a deserted house) to do away with them that day.

(continued on page)

CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS BEATEN IN JONESBORO JAIL

JONESBORO-- Two white civil rights workers were beaten in jail here last week by a third white prisoner released by police a few hours after he was placed in jail.

Charles Fenton, of Nyack, New York, and Nick Lawrence of New York City, suffered injuries as a result of a beating by a tall heavy-set man brought to jail 11:30 p.m. July 27 and released before 4:00 the next morning.

Fenton was badly bruised because of the kicking he received. The parish coroner, who examined the prisoners in jail, treated him for possible broken ribs.

Lawrence suffered a cut over his left eye as a result of the attack with a frying pan.

Fenton and Lawrence, along with James Potts and Reverend Sanders Thomas, both of Jonesboro were arrested during a demonstration at the Jonesboro jail protesting the treatment given fifteen civil rights demonstrators arrested four days earlier during a grocery-store picketing.

Lawrence is a CORE photographer, who was taking pictures of the demonstration when he was arrested for disturbing the peace. Mr. Potts was the first Negro to attend Louisiana Tech. He gained admittance to the state-supported school in February as a result of suits filed on his behalf by CORE attorneys. He now receives a CORE SEDF scholarship.

Potts was arrested for disturbing the peace and for resisting arrest. At the time of his arrest, he was singing freedom songs with several other people, across the street from the demonstration.

Potts was released from jail early July 28, after students from Grambling College, which he had attended before enrollment at Tech, collected enough money to pay a bondsman. Three days after his release, Potts was expelled from Tech.

School officials claim that a recent Louisiana statute requires them to expell from the school any student who is arrested and held in jail.

Reverend Thomas was arrested while preaching on the steps of the courthouse. He was released soon after his arrest.

CORE LAWYERS ACTIVE IN FIVE LOUISIANA PARISHES

CORE lawyers have begun civil rights cases in five Louisiana parishes. Three are school integration suits, one is an annexation suit, and one is related to police protection for civil fights demonstrators.

School integration suits have been filed in East Feliciana and in West Feliciana, where parents of Negro children have asked Federal courts to order the parish school boards to operate integrated schools.

Parents of Negro children in Monroe, Ouachitta parish, have filed a suit to stop the parish school board from selling bonds and using the money to construct segregated schools.

In Iberville parish, several Negro citizens of Dupont Annex, outside the city of Plaquemine, have filed a suit asking that the annex be added to the city, and that city services be provided.

In late July, CORE attorneys and the United States Department of Justice accused Bogalusa and Washington parish police officers of ignoring a Federal court order to protect civil rights demonstrators. Judge Herbert W. Christenberry of New Orleans found the Bogalusa Chief of Police and the Commissioner of Public Safety guilty of refusal to obey this order.

Mr. Murphy Bell is the CORE lawyer in Baton Rouge, while the firm of Collins, Douglas and Ellis handles CORE cases in New Orleans.

Well now black boy wit de head so big,
Da brain so small and da pretty processed wig,
What yah gonna do 'bout them thing down south,
Where dey hang a black boy for opening his mouth.
Is yuh gonna run and hide like yuh always dune,
And let dem good white folks hang your son.
None of your kin folks would blame yuh if yuh did,
I mean, who gives a damn 'bout some black kid.

Yeah, always talkin' 'bout the way he beats yah back,
And how yah shoulders blisters from dat cotton sack,
But yah let him go right on havin' his way,
'Ponding on da lawd to give him his pay.
Yah damn worn out body should be hung from a rack,
Dying for de white man in front of a cotton sack.

You're damn dumb fool who never went to school,
Yah never was a man, just mister charley's tool.
Tell yah black boy wit de mouth so big,
De brain so small, and de pretty processed wig;
Though your head is big, and yah mouth is bigger,
From head to toe yah just the white man's nigger.

Henry Robert Austan
Bogalusa, La. April, 1964

***

Farmer's Crystal Ball?

FLORIDA POLITICIAN CHANGES TUNE

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA-- Monday, July 20, CORE national director James Farmer said during a news conference, "Many politicians will find their consciences moved greatly if they are fighting for their political life."

The next day former state senator Scott Kelly announced that he would run for governor in 1966. He ran in 1964 as a conservative, opposed to the civil rights bill, and repeatedly told audiences that if the Florida legislature ever passed a civil rights law while he was governor, he would "veto it, veto it, veto it."

However in making his announcement July 27, Kelly said he would enforce the civil rights law, and that he plans to abide by it in his private life. Kelly also said that he would have already appointed a bi-racial committee in St. Augustine and that he was going to appoint a bi-racial campaign advisory committee.

As Farmer observed July 20, "One way to a man's conscience is through the ballot box."

NEGROES TICKET FLORIDA GAMBLE ON SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENT

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA-- Monday, July 20, about 75 Negro citizens of Jefferson County, Florida, picketed Governor Haydon Burns at the state capitol for his appointment of a white woman to the county school board.

The previous week the Negroes had petitioned the Governor for appointment of a Negro to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a board member. The petition pointed out that the school board was all white even though the county is 50% Negro.

The pickets were joined by James Farmer, national director of CORE, who carried a sign that said, "Democracy, Representation - Burns Ignores Both."

NEGRO CANDIDATE LOSES IN FLORIDA, ANNOUNCES PLANS TO CHALLENGE ELECTION

MADISON, FLORIDA-- Sumpter James, Jr., the first Negro to run for public office in Madison County, Florida, lost his bid for the post city commissioner of the City of Madison.

Running against incumbent Gordon Williams, James lost in the official tally by a vote of 621-316 in voting held July 27. However, a Negro poll-watcher counted only 700 voters entering the city's lone polling place, located in the fire department section of the building also housing the city hall and police department.

The suspiciously high number of "official" voters, along with a number of apparent election irregularities, have caused Mr. James to announce that he plans to contest the election.

The night before the balloting, James Farmer, national director of CORE, spoke at a mass meeting attended by 400 people, and urged Negroes to vote for Mr. James. He told the audience, "Once you get the vote and use it, the whole South will change."

Mr. James faced several difficulties during his campaign. He was told, for example, that he could spend only

(continued on page 6)

FERRIDAY

[5] WHITE MINISTER CARRIES A MESSAGE FROM THE KLAN (continued from page 1)

July 12: CORE workers visited by Chief of Police who equated canvassing with soliciting, and told them to stop breaking the law.
July 15: Klan sent message to workers (via local white minister) to get out of town by Saturday. An unusual number of people driving by the Freedom House.
July 15: About midnight, whites in a green pickup stopped in front of the Freedom House, threw eight glass gallon jugs full of flammable liquid and four lit railroad flares. No flares landed in the house.

July 16: Two workers picked up by Natchez police for "suspicion of vagrancy."
July 20: Workers arrested for bloacking traffic and disturbing the peace. At the same time, two other workers were attacked by white man, who was later pointed out by workers to police. No arrests were made.
July 20: Whites drove through the Negro neighborhood shooting. Soon after, street lights went out. Phone service became extremely bad; people were unable to call the police about the shooting.

July 25: Unarmed Negro man killed and his 11-year old son wounded by Ferriday police when neighbors called them in to stop family quarrel.
July 26: CORE worker was tried without lawyer, without jury. Witnesses against him not sworn in. Found guilty of bloacking traffic and disturbing the peace. Fined $50.

****

NEGRO FARMERS RUNNING FOR ASCS COMMITTEES

Negro farmers are running for positions on local ASCS committees in nine parishes-- but in five of these some men have been nominated by white farmers to present opposition to men nominated by Negro farmers.

Negro farmers are on the ballot in Caldwell, Claiborne, East Feliciana, Iberville, Madison, Ouachita, Point Coupee, St. Helena, and St. Landry parishes.

White farmers have placed Negroes on the ballot in West Feliciana parish. Other Negro farmers are angry about this, and plan to conduct a write-in campaign since they believe the men nominated are under control of the whites.

In Caldwell parish, the ASCS committee placed the names of two Negro men on the ballot without informing the men.

Fifteen Negro candidates have been placed on the ballot in various communities of Point Coupee parish. Seven of these were nominated by Negro farmers, eight by local white "leaders." An observer from the Department of Agriculture arrived in the parish August 6 and conducted a very brief "investigation." He talked to the clerks in the parish ASCS office, but was not interested in considering the complaints about the election submitted by Negro farmers.

In Claiborne parish, three of the seven Negro candidates were placed on the ballot without their knowledge. They were nominated by white farmers.

[2]
[1964]
[6]

FEDERAL VOTING REGISTRARS AND CORE WORKERS BEGIN REGISTRATION DRIVES IN FIVE PARISHES

Federal voting registrars have begun work in three Louisiana parishes and are expected to enter six more soon. Students from Southern University in Baton Rouge have also begun voter-registration efforts in five Louisiana parishes where CORE workers are already active.

Federal agents are registering Negro voters in East Feliciana parish in the sixth Congressional district, East Carroll in the fifth district and in Plaquemines parish in the first district. Registrars are expected to arrive soon in Bienville, Claiborne, and Webster parishes of the fourth district, Ouachita and West Carroll in the fifth district, and West Feliciana in the sixth district.

During the first day of activity the registrars enrolled about 150 Negro voters in East Feliciana, 150 in East Carroll, and 70 in Plaquemines. Large numbers of voters were also registered in CORE parishes in which registrars were not assigned, where old requirements were eliminated.

The Southern University students have volunteered to work with CORE during the month of August and the first week of September, the period between the end of summer sessions and the beginning if fall semester. Southern is the largest Negro University in the country.

In Webster parish, there are 7,000 eligible Negro voters, but only 875 were registered at the end of March, 1965. Claiborne parish had 166 registered Negro voters, and 5,000 Negroes eligible.

Ouachita parish had 1,800 registered Negro voters, 16,400 eligible. 185 Negroes were registered in East Feliciana, where 6,000 Negro citizens were eligible. West Feliciana, which requires re-registration after every presidential election, had only 25 registered Negro voters at the end of March, of 3,500 eligible.

The Congressman in the fourth district is Joe D. Waggoner, while Otto Passman holds the seat in the fifth district, James H. Morrison in the sixth and Lionel Hebert in the first.

Morrison and Hale Boggs were the only two of the state's eight Congressmen who voted for the voting rights bill last week.

NEGRO MEN BEGIN PARTICIPATION IN WOODWORKERS UNION IN TALLULAH

Negro men working in the Chicago Lumber Mill in Tallulah have begun to participate in union meetings.

Local V-439 of the International Woodworkers of America has about 75% Negro membership, but all its officers are white. At the last union meeting, a Negro man was elected to the grievance committee and two others were nominated to be delegates to the international convention in Canada this fall.

NEGRO CANDIDATE IN FLORIDA

(continued from page 4)

25 on his campaign, although state law allows $300. Several days before the election, the city clerk and the chief of police said they did not know whether he was allowed to have poll- watchers. A check with CORE attorney John Due in Tallahassee showed clearly that he was permitted to use poll-watchers.

MASTER

[1964]

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Strset
New Orleans, La. 70113

Mr. Ben Peterson
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben:

I haven't heard from you in the past month and was wondering what's happening. Like for instance returning the material of mine that you still have. Also have no word from you on payment for the order of 13 5x7 prints we filled for you.

Sincerely,

Edward Hollander

New Orl.
C.R.

STATEMENT delivered to the City Council on New Orleans,
January 14, 1965

From: Community Relations Council of Greater New Orleans
1409 Airline Park Boulevard
Metairie, Louisiana 70003
Phone: 887-3-32
OFFICERS: Rev. John Baringer, President
Mrs. Leo Mervis, Vice-president
Dr. Leonard L. Burns, Vice-president
Mr. F. Winter Trapolin, Vice-president
Mr. Ernest N. Morial, Treasurer

- -

I am the Reverend John Baringer, President of the Community Relations Council of Greater New Orleans. I am appearing before this Council, duly authorized to make the following statement:

The Community Relations Council is a non-political association of concerned citizens composed of business, professional and laboring people of various religious and races. We believe citizens must work together to bring about a community climate of mutual understanding, respect and opportunity among all people. Through free and open communication and the objective study of economic and social problems, we seek to enhance the total well-being of the community. Therefore I am here to express our deep concern over the recent events which jeopardize the social and economic development of our community. For example, last year New Orleans lost the American Legion convention because of its traditional way of acting. This year we have

lost the AFL All-Star game and possibly a professional football franchise. Our existence as a progressive, industrial urban community is seriously threatened. Immediately before us are such events as Mardi Gras, the International Jazz Festival and numerous national conventions. We feel that these events will be jeopardized unless long overdue measures are taken by you, the members of the City Council. The misunderstanding and recrimination rampant among our citizens must be eliminated by a constructive community force. We therefore recommend the formation of an offical Human Relations Commission through which programs can be initiated, sponsored, promoted and sustained. Many cities have found such a governmental body to be an effective tool to resolve problems in human relations.

New Orleans has need of an offical organization to represent all racial, religious, civic, business and political groups. We urge you to recognize your responsibility, to exercise your power, and through the passage of an appropriate ordinance, to create for New Orleans a Human Relations Commission.

Primarily such a Commission will bring peaceful progress to all of our fellow citizens and provide a useful forum and instrument to strive for just solutions to changing human relationships. Firm and positive action now, this month, will go far to redeem the image of New Orleans assure potential tourists that this is a city they would enjoy visiting and encourage the settlement of progressive industry.

The major public accomodations of New Orleans reacted wisely to the passage of the Civil Rights Law. However, the events of the past week-end prove there is much to be done. We would like to make available to you, with your permission, a manual to aid you in the establishment of a Human Relations Commission that will be cognizant of the needs of the citizens of all races and creeds. If the City Council will favorably consider this course of action, the New Orleans Community Relations Council can help by putting you in touch with proper professionals in these matters.

fl

Research Copies Mimeog. & sent out as requested March 10, 1965

REPORT NO. 1 - SOUTHERN REGION TOUR - JUDI NUSBAUM

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH DR. ELIZABETH LAIZNER AND MEMBERS OF THE CORE CHAPTER OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

DATE: March 1, 1965

Dr. Laizner described the CORE project, which is called "Operation Dialogue". She is chairman of the project. It is over a year old and has covered 2 neighborhoods and will soon be starting a third. The following is a description of the project.

The CORE members select a run-down neighborhood which has not been designated for redevelopment. They canvas the neighborhood throughly in 2's in an attempt to discover what the community feels it needs. They often return to the same house more than once and they attempt to speak to everyone in the selected neighborhood. They also look for potential neighborhood leadership. After each interview, the CORE members fill out a CORE Neighborhood Survey, which evaluates each interview, indicating what each person wants for the neighborhood, and opinion on their potential leadership qualities.

The two neighborhoods that the project already entered are the Bingham Street Neighborhood and the Reid Street Neighborhood.

In the Bingham Street neighborhood, the main problems indicated by the community were (1) street lights and (2) street paving. After canvasing was completed, the potential leaders that were indicated on the surveys were called together for a meeting. They formed a Neighborhood Improvement Organization, which elected officers, obtained publicity for their complaints, and contacted city officials which have been meeting with the group. They have now obtained the street lights they requested, and have prepared a petition for getting the streets paved, which is being circulated by a committee from the leadership group which came from the community. The city is very cooperative, and all the problems seem to come from the landlords. Since most of the people in the all-Negro community rent their homes, the landlords need to sign the petition for street paving, and they are hesitant since it will cost them money. However, the City Manager has indicated that this can be overcome. Housing is a problem in this area. Only 10 to 15% of the people own their home, and many do not keep them up properly. Conditions are very poor and run-down, rents are very high, and landlords are uncooperative. The neighborhood organization called in housing inspectors and some improvements were made. They also called in the Sanitation Department which took some action and there were definate results. They circulated leaflets with suggestions for sanitation and clean-up, and the neighborhood is responding with signs of cleaning up yards, etc. Another problem is that the homes are infested with roaches and other insects, so the neighborhood committee has contacted exterminating companies for special rates for having the whole neighborhood use their services cooperatively. They are having very good response here and will be able to get regular extermination service for the entire neighborgood at very reasonable prices. I suggested that they obtain other services cooperatively in their home improvement campaign, such as painting, carpentry, etc. -- In this neighborhood registration is low, but this is due more to lack of interest by the people than to difficulty at the courthouse, which doesn't seem to be a problem.

Reid Street Neighborhood - here the neighborhood seems willing to rally around a traffic light at a crucial corner and a playground. They expect to find some landlord violations here, also. Canvasing has just been completed in this area, and they have names of nearly a dozen potential leaders and a good church contact. This neighborhood has no strong leadership at all - not even from the church. The group is now trying to obtain a vacant lot for the playground. The city has indicated that it is ready to spend money on the playground.

The group also has welfare activities - districuting food, clothing & toys. This is done by the community. Though the Welfare Dept. won't give out information on the needest families, district nurses have helped to select families. Average families have 6 to 7 children, in depressed homes.

Urban renewal is beginning in Greensboro, and the city is not doing much about finding housing for displaced families.

Group receives good support from all news media (2 articles attached).

CORE group expects to begin "Operation Dialogue" in new neighborhood - very depressed Negro community - in about 2 weeks. They will begin by canvasing and using survey forms to indicate community problems and potential leadership.

Main problems seem to be poor housing conditions, getting people to complain, lack of cooperation from landlords.

A small group of CORE members stand by for each community, while the large group goes on to a new neighborhood. The programs are started by CORE, but carried out by the neighborhood organization.

Greensboro city officials are comparable good and will respond to pressure.

Public Relations

New Orleans, La.

March 22, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Richard,

As the procedure suggested in your letter of February 1 has been deemed inadvisable by the national office and in view of the current financial situation, I would like to suggest another procedure.

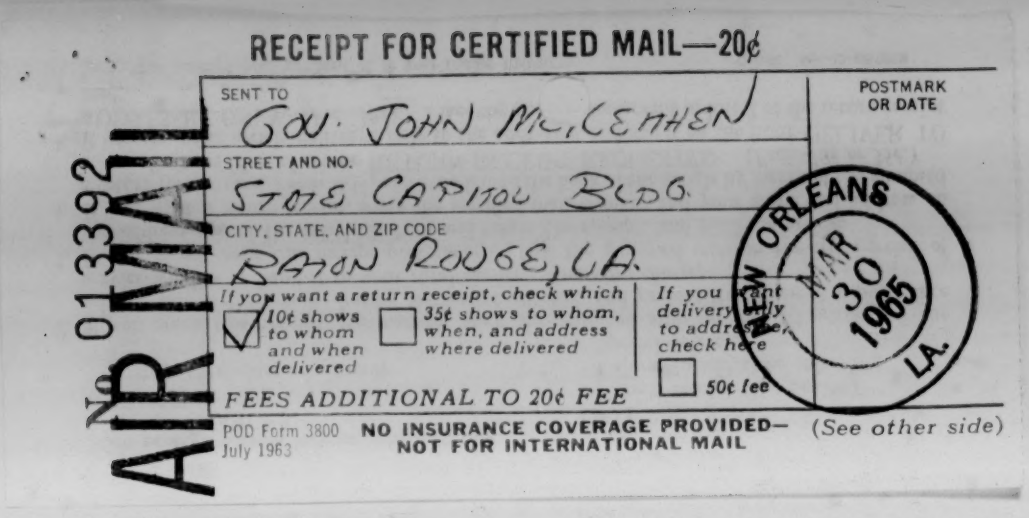
I suggest that once a week the office give me a set amount of expense advance money, say 10-20 dollars. This money will be used for routine and nominal expenses such as postage, manila envelopes and whatever photographic and tape recording supplies I can get out of it. Then, on larger expenses I will proceed only after having obtained authorization from you, or in your absence from Mr. Dennis. Such authorization will mean promise of prompt repayment.

I shall be communicating with the national office in the near future in regard to my current deficit which now stands at over $2,000.

I shall be pleased to discuss the suggested procedure with you at any mutually convenient time.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary



FILE COPY

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 30, 1965

Governor John J. McKeithen
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor McKeithen:

Your statement Friday that you cannot conceive of any conditions which might cause Negro demonstrations in either Jonesboro or Bogalusa leads one to the inescapable conclusion that you are just not informed. In the interest of correcting that state of affairs we submit the following information.

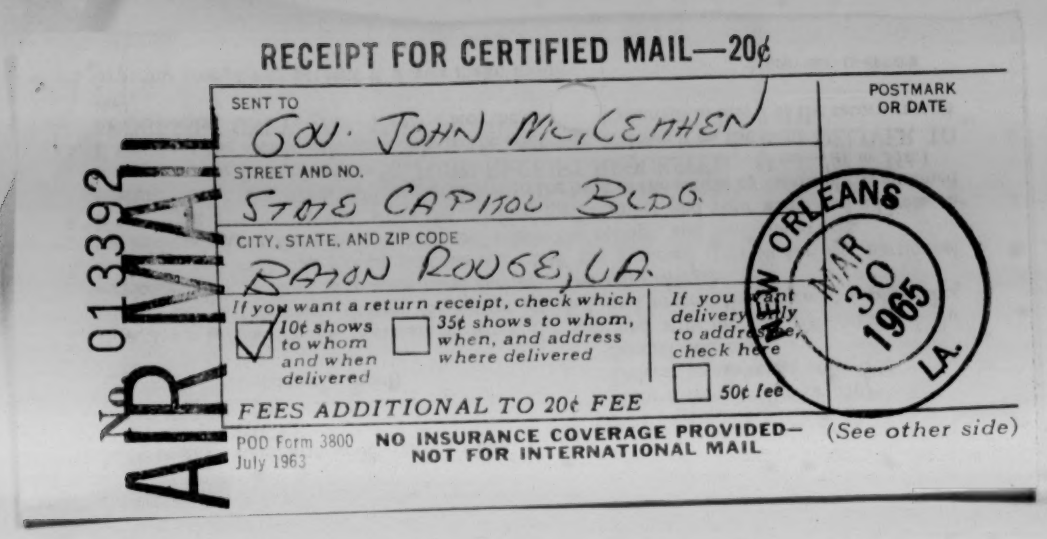
In January the following public accommodations in Bogalusa refused service to Negroes; all were tested at least three times: Stewart's Confectionery; State Theater; Capo's; Slocum's Drug Store; Dairy Queen; City Drugstore and Seal Drugstore.

On March 24 the following public accommodations in Jonesboro refused service to Negroes: Money's Inn, Blue Grill Restaurant, M&D Restaurant and the Palace Theater. On that day four Negroes were arrested for seeking service at the Blue Grill Restaurant. They were later released.

A survey of voter registration in sixteen parishes with 35% or more Negro population reveals a total registration of 135,000, of whom 10, 782 are Negroes. Significantly, three-fourths of these parishes are on Louisiana's northern or eastern borders---the area in which CORE has discerned the most violent opposition (including the Ku Klux Klan) to civil rights.

On March 11, 1965 Mr. Ernest Thomas, a Negro resident of Jonesboro, walked up to a roadblock just outside that city and, with two other men talked with the officers manning the roadblock. When they had finished talking and were walking back to their vehicle one of the officers poked a gun in Mr. Thomas' back and told him to put his hands up. He was handcuffed very tightly behind his back, then the officer spun him around and slapped him three times in the face. He stuck a pistol barrel in his nose and said "Smell out of this, you black son-of-a- bitch; and you better not move or I'll have hair flying everywhere". At the same time another officer was poking Mr. Thomas in the left side with a shotgun and a third officer was twisting the handcuffs into his flesh at the same time that he poked a nightstick into his back and kidneys.

On the morning of March 20, 1965 Mr. Royan Burris, a Negro resident of Bogalusa, was stopped in that city by three city policemen and two parish law enforcement officers, arrested and handcuffed behind his back. At the jail one of the officers kicked him, another hit him on the head and a third knocked his feet out from under him, causing him to fall (Mr. Burris was still hand-



(2)

cuffed). Inside the station he was repeatedly struck and kicked. When he attempted to make a phone call---which he had requested---an officer grabbed the phone out of his hand while it was ringing, saying, "Nigger, that's your call".

Before this letter could be dispatched to you, Mr. Burris had additional trouble in Bogalusa Sunday night, March 28th, the windshield of his truck was broken by a rock. No one saw it happen but people who looked out after they heard the noise saw a police car driving away. The following evening, March 29th, he was arrested by Washington Parish deputies including some of the same officers who beat Mr. Burris on March 20th. He was charged with participating in a burglary last summer for which two men were arrested many months ago.

Also on March 29th, at about 10 PM, a tear gas grenade was thrown by unknown parties at the meeting hall of Local 189A of the United Pulp and Paper Makers Union, a Negro local, in Bogalusa. At the time, a meeting of the Bogalusa Civic Voters League, a Negro organization, was just letting out.

The above is no comprehensive listing of the resistance met by CORE in its work in voter registration in this state, nor of that met by Louisiana's Negro citizens in their various communities. It is a bare sketch. There is fear. There are intimidations and brutality by police officers. Neither CORE nor the Negroes in this state see any distinction between "card carrying" Klan members and any other private citizens who employ violence to express their racist views. CORE believes the rapidly worsening situation requires the strongest possible statements and actions from you, of which perhaps your trip to Jonesboro was a beginning. To that end we submit the following proposals for your consideration and action:

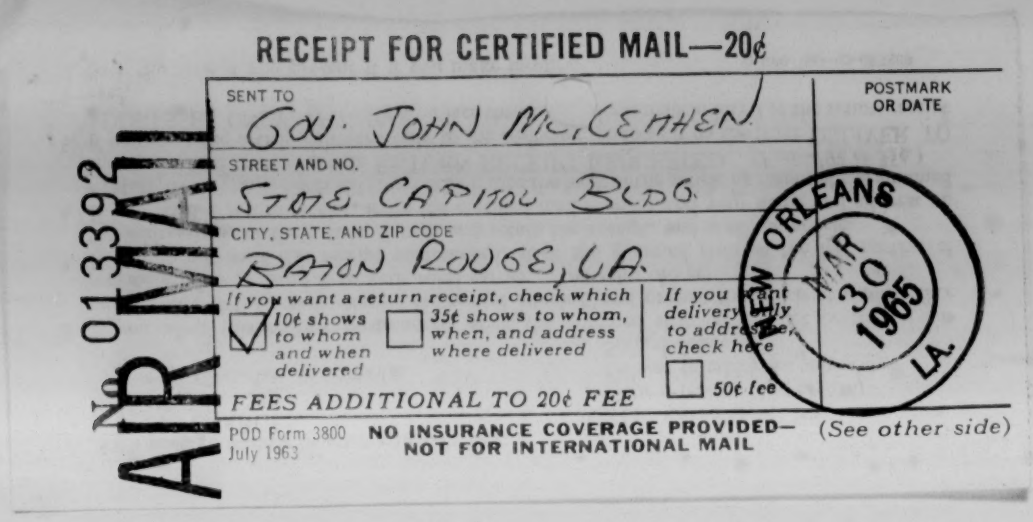
1. That you call a meeting with mayors, sheriffs and registrars of the state to make clear their obligation to deal with all our citizens with a fair and even hand;

2. That you propose, in this connection, a progress report plan for these officials. By such periodic reports your office could be kept currently informed of the efforts of our local and parish governments to adjust to changing social patterns;

3. That such reports be supplemented by similar contacts with persons representative of a cross-section of Louisiana's Negro population;

4. That desegregation of all state-owned or operated facilities be instituted immediately, together with visible implementation of equal employment opportunity at all levels of state employment.

5. That you bring your influence to bear on the rapid compliance of Louisiana's boards of education with federal regulations regarding educational desegregation.



[3]

These we propose as positive steps, practical steps. CORE believes that these proposals could implement a firm base of human relations in Louisiana, a translation from words to action of your own expressed desire to do away with "hurting and hating."

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

Friday, April 2, 1965. Received telephone call from O. W. Boyd at the Dallas Regional Office Of U. S. Post Office. Mr. Boyd assured me that the only requirement presently necessary in order to es tablish a regular mail service to the Negro community in Jonesboro are the two originally mentioned: street signs and house numbers. He said that the other requirements are standard for postal delivery, but by and large are already met by the existing community conditions. Mr. Body stated that he would write a letter to Ernest Thomas appraising him of this position of the Dallas office; he will send a carbon copy of this to the CORE Southern Office. He stated that the mail service would begin as soon as the two above mentioned requirements are filled.

MASTER

April 3, 1965 nMEMO

From: Ed Hollander
TO: Ronnie Moore, Oretha Castle, Matteo Suarez
Route inSRO: Haley, Dennis, Nusbaum, Jones, Bernstein, Heymann, C, D&E
RE: some interesting and some miscellaneous statistics figres from 1960 Census and State Board of Registration figures for February 28, 1965

Negroes registered statewide 163,330

Negroes registered in Orleans & Jefferson Parishes 43,267

State total registration 1,190,250

State total pupulation 3,257,022

State total 21 yrs and over 1,803,805

state total whites 21 and over 1,289, 216

state total Negroes 21 and over 514,589

Jefferson parish whites 21 and over 98,103

Jefferson parish negroes 21 and over 14,970

Orleans parish whites 21 and over 257, 495

Orleans parish negroes 21 and over 125, 752

Orleans parish whites 20 and under 145,099

Orleans parish Negroes 20 and under 109,179

whites registered in Olreans and Jefferson parishes 241,753 (see above of Negro figure)

Negro share of total registration 14%

stzte white registration 1,026,920 (see above for Negro figure)

Negroes registered of those eligible to 32%

unregistered Negroes 351,000

whites reigstered of those eligible to 80%

unregistered whites 262,000

Negro portion of all persons eligible ~~were actually registered~~ TO REGISTER 28.5 %
~~of both races 14%~~

REPORT FROM JIM MCCAIN

APRIL 5, 1965

Jim reported that at that time there were nine local people in four counties who had been added to the staff as Task Force people. He mentioned two people in Sumter County, one in Orangeburg county, and two in Richland County. In the recent primary a man named Callison won the democratic nomination for congressman for the second district. He will be apposed by Albert Watson, the democratic turned republican. Demery plans a march--- a voters registration march--in williamsberg county on the first Monday in May. McCain plans a similar march on early in April, in the county where he is working. He reported that 85 people registered the first Monday in March; unfortunately I didn't get the name of the county for this.

He say that there is money for rental of cars, but there are no cars to be rented in this area. It seems to him that it will be as practical to purchase used cars.

All books will close on the 14th of May. Richland County has been given additional time for its registration: in that county there will be twenty one days for registration after April 11. Eakin county also may get an additional week. The system there seems to be that the senator from a particular county can request additional time for his county; apparently this request is usually granted.

The Palmetto Voters League, a state wide organization, will hold a mass meeting Sunday April 25th in Columbia S. C. Farmer will speak.

End Report

1-75SR

SOUTHERN OFFICE MEMO FRIDAY, APRIL 16,1965

TO: Haley, Bernstein, Dennis, Moore

FROM: Ed Hollander

RE: PAUL STICKNEY COMING DOWN

George Wiley called about Paul~~X~~ Stickney. He is a white man in Washington, D.C., c. 38 yrs, who wants to be a self supporting volunteer for his three week vacation this year. Haley and Moore approved his coming.

He plans to arrive on Wednesday, April 21 about noon at either New Orleans or Baton Rouge. (I called him in Washington to tell him it was OK to come and give basic info. He works at the Post Office (AC 202, AD 4-8700, Ext. 236). He will be able to stay until Thursday, May 13th. He is willing to do either field of office work and didn*t express a preference. We know nothing about him and so don't know what he would be bes t suited to do.

MASER

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 20, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Gore:

On December 11, 1964 we received a letter from William Brown. He stated that in a few days we would receive an application for affillation from the Pageland, South Carolina group. However, as of this date we have only received a chapter constitution. In addition, we expect:

1. Filled-out application
2. $10.00 application fee
3. List of officers
4. Recommendation by field secretary.

Note. Mr. Brown's letter would serve as a recommendation.

Sincerely,

Vonnie J. Jones
Office Secretary(Task Force)

vjj/cc. William E. Brown
325 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

April 29, 1965

Mrs. Clora Coleman
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mrs. Coleman:

Enclosed are two unused tickets that David Dennis turned over to me today. I am returning them perhaps you can get a refund on them.

Sincerely,

Vonnie J. Jones
Secretary

[1965, April 20]

MASter

FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
1353 U. Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

332-7732

Barbara Schwartzbaum
Willie Johnson, Conference housing

Louisiana Delegates Mr. Adie Mae Potts
Miss Oretha Castle
Mr. Ernest Thomas

Chris Sprowal

To Shreveport CORE office on Sat. 407 Allen Avenue 425-1695

Notify Claudia--Chris will call her from Shreveport bus terminal on arrival

Send George Wiley Baton Rouge Office Statements of bills.

Contact Ann Early

Bergen County Books shipped April 20, 1965.

Trailer Number RIC 1188 & 1138. Flat Car No. PPX 650-673 Will arrive May's Freight Yare ICRR about Monday April 26, 1965. Contact Otis Everage 523-5211 Ext. 273.

Tractor obtainable 525-1272 Raymond Serpas or August Koch. Travel direction Jefferson highway to Edward (First Stop Light After Huey P. Long bridge-turn right to dead end. Left to freight yard.)

Theodore Dean Bergen County CORE

Traylor no. IRC 1188-----IRC 1138

Left 4-20-65
Flat Car No. TTXX 650-673 Pensylvania Railroad

TT 23----Shipper----Bergen County CORE---TO:---CORE Scholarship Education Defense Fund.

Arrive 23-----Amount $759.50 Southern Railroad in New Orleans, Louisiana is the name in which the check will be made to. The person to ask for is Kundt.

Will call Marvin Rich to see that the check is here by tomorrow as early as possible. Then will call me to confirm the check is being sent.

MRS. JONES

1 file
Southern office

New Orleans, La.

April 29, 1964

Dear Marvin:

I just wanted to send you this report hoping it arrives in time for use in this week in the Thursday releases. I'm just giving you the facts so a story can be written if you and Jim P. think it should.

The Jackson Clarion-Ledger and the Jackson Daily News in their editions of April 25 reported that crosses were bruned in 64 of Mississippi's 82 ~~xxxx~~ counties at 10 PM on Friday April 24th. The papers were notified by an anonymous caller who said he represented the Ku Klux Klan. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The caller told the papers that the corsses were being burned"in protest of integration and Communism." The Daily News reported that it had verified reports of cross burnings in Jackson, Greenville, Greenwood, Canton, Hattiesburg, Fayette, Meridian, Natchez, Vicksburg, Utica, Prentiss, Crystal Springs, and Winona. The Associated Press included Raymond and Terry also.

In Meridian the cross was burned in front of the 1st Union Baptist Church located at 610 38th Avenue. The minister is Rev. R. S. Porter who has been involved in civil rights activities and is considered by whites to be a leader there. The Meridian Star reported that residents in the neighborhood saw a man in an old model car set the cross up in the street and ignite it. A Negro woman who lives across from the church saw it burning and called the Fire Department and Rev. Porter. at his house When the call came CORE Task Force workers Rita and Mike Schwerner and Mattheo Suarez and Negro "Freedom Candidtate" for Senate Mrs. Victoria Gray were meeting at Rev. Porter's house discussing Mrs. Gary's campaign. They went to the church and arrived shortly after 10 PM. The Fire Department had already put out the cross, about 5 feet high and wrapped in rags which had apparently been soaked with kerosene and gasoline. The burning did not attract a crowd at the church. The Police Dept. kept the cross and the Star of 4/25 had a picture of the cross with a policeman standing by it. I will try to get a picture from the paper; I didn't today because the Schwerners want me to try to attend the Citizens Council meeting in Meridian tomorrow. I'll try to get the picture Friday. On Sunday 4/26 Rev. Porter told his congregation that "the cross started a fire burning in ~~xxxxxxxx~~my heart" and that he really hadn't been militant up to then be he was going to be now and that if his congregation didn't approve they should give him 90 days notice ~~xx~~ for him to find another church. It was the first cross burning in over 5 years in Meridian.

The other incident concern's Haley's speaking engagement in Clinton, La. on Monday, April 20th at Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church, Rev. Washington, pastor. The papers, the Baton Rouge Morning Advocate for one, incorrectly announced that it would be James Farmer who was going to speak. Haley was not noticed in the town but Negroes said that the town's fire truck equipped with tear gas was sitting on the street in apparent anticipation of Farmer. There were no incidents that evening but the sheriff and some deputies, the town marshall and the district

attorney were seen going by the outside of the church during the meeting. The meeting was about voter registration, the matter of the library, it was really a rally.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

FASTER

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

May 26, 1965

Ed Day, Bus. Mgr.
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Ed:

I got a letter from Nancy Mutarelli saying that you are now handling insurance and that you wished to have a list of all the valuable photographic equipment that I have. Below is a list of CORE-owned photographic equipment which I use; it is not restricted to the valuable pieces because all the little things can add up and it might be well to insure them also, tho they might not need an "all risks" policy. The receipts, which you may need for insurances purposes can all be found with my expense reports.

				Insured.
1 Minolta SR-1 camera body with case, serial no. 2065545	aprrox value		$110.00	yes
1 Minolta Auto Rokkor 55mm, f/1.8 lens serial no. 3446700	"	"	50.00	yes
* 1 Soligor pre-set 35mm f/2.8 serial no. H47159	"	"	40.00	no
1 gadget bag	"	"	8.00	no
1 flash attachment	"	"	12.00	no
1 neck strap (attaches to camera body)	"	"	3.50	no
1 rear lens cap for Auto Rokkor 55 mm	"	"	2.00	no
1 camera body cap	"	"	2.00	no
1 Minolta UV filter	"	"	7.00	no
1 black leather pouch for 35 mm lens	"	"	4.00	no
1 Endalite UV filter for 35 mm lens	"	"	5.00	no
1 adapter ring set for lens shade, filter, 35 mm lens	"	"	5.00	no

* The receipt for this lens is not with my expense reports but still with Charles Currier who purchased the lens; he will submit that receipt in one form or another, for further info contact him.

This list covers only the equipemtn which I use and feel responsible for. We now have, as you know, a fairly large amount of darkroom equipment. I don't know much about this equipment so I will have Charles Currier send you a list of it; it is at least $3-400 and I feel it should be insured also.

Regards,

Edward Hollander, Field Secretary

CORE- The Congress Of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 23, 1965

Mr. William Most
Haber & Fink, Inc.
12 Warren Street
New York, New York

Dear Bill,

How goes New York?
I've been in Bogalusa, Louisiana, recently, and had a lens battered a bit. How much would you charge for a 50mm Summicron, used, in good condition? A collapsible lens would be fine, if cheaper, and we have no use for a dual range feature, as we do little if any close-up work.

How much would it cost to ship me twenty rolls of Ilford's HPS, 35mm, 36 exposures?

A letter will reach me at the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Currier
Community Relations Dep't.

(please pardon the poor typing....cc)

MASTER FILE

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 10, 1965

Mr. Val Coleman
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Val:

Ed has asked me to write to you to request a list of the Negro papers in the USA. Possibly you could ask Iselle to run off anaextra batch of the list that we use for Jim Peck's weekly releases, on index cards, as Ed wants me to prepare a nation-wide list of them for our own releases.

Also, could you send me a photocopy of the "A" and "B" lists, so that he can make a selection for our own list?

Best to Ann and Bunny,

Charles Currier
Community Relations Dep't.

/cc

master
[1965, May 10?]

MEMO TO: ED HOLLANDER
FROM: DAVID DENNIS

RE: PICTURES FOR BOOK

Mr. Ben Peterson, who works with Eva Leavy in our fund raising department, is working very closely with the people who are attempting to write a book called Heroes of the South. This book is mostly a picture book, which is taken from old pictures that are in the national office and also the writings which are taken from old reports of staff, which the national office has accumulated over the past four or five years. They have asked us to supply them with as many pictures as possible which we might feel they can use, and which we feel tell a story about our work in the south. I promised him that we would attempt to do that. They would also appreciate the negatives, which would mean that we could keep the pictures. If they take the negatives and if we need them back they will try to process them as soon as possible and send them back within two weeks.

I suggest that you and I, at your convenience, look through some of the pictures that you have and send them immediately whatever we feel would be an asset to such a book and at the same time an asset to us. Then we should also look through some of the reports that we have which might give light on what our present programs are and the new direction of CORE, which would be quite different from the old reports that national has in the office at this particular time. I am afraid that these old reports do not shed much light on our present direction.

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 14, 1965

Mr. Val Coleman
CORE Community Relations
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Val,

Ed has asked me to write to you to ask for copies of any correspondance between any stations that carried the Perez broadcast and the National Office, in regard to equal time.

He also wants to have all the information and/or memos on the FCC's " fairness doctrine " and on any other aspects of equal time rules.

He asked if it would be possible that, in the future, the National Office would automatically send copies of all such correspondence and replies, if any, for our area.

Best to everyone,

Charles Currier
Community Relations Dep't.

/cc

Master

2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 14, 1965

Miss Karin Berg
Community Relations Dep't.
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Karin,

Hi!

Before I left, Eva Kerr mentioned that she could get me a device that would permit one to cut masks for pictures to be put on display. She said that if I were to send you a check for ten dollars, to give to her, she would get one of the devices for me and ship it down with some instructions on how to use it.

Please find enclosed a check for ten dollars made out to Eva Kerr; would you please transmit it to her?

How are things in New York? I read in the paper that Lindsay said yesterday that he was going to run against Wagner? ; is it true?

Hope everything is fine...

In Freedom,

Charles Currier
Community Relations Dep't.

enc.: check # 102
/cc

SRO file

May 17, 1965

Mr. A. B. Craft
Station Director
KPLU - TV
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Craft:

I write in response to your letter of May 10 and our several recent telephone conversations.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for us to take advantage of your "equal time" offer to reply to Judge Perez's telecast of April 6, 1965. We do wish to thank you for your helpfulness during the past several weeks.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary
FOR
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

MASTER

May 17, 1965

Mr. A. B. Craft
Station Director
KPLC - TV
Lake Charles, Louisiana

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Sincerely,

Edward S. Hollander
Field Secretary
FOR
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

MDSNCC

May 18, 1965

Bob Fletcher
SNCC Photo

Dear Bob,

Here is a copy of the Time page with your shot of Stokley. It turned up in the office a few days after you were here. The Time cover for that issue is "Britain's Harold Wilson" with a drawn portrait.

Regards,

Ed Hollander

KPLC

ED

NBC AFFILIATE

CALCASIEU TELEVISION, INC. • CHANNEL 7
CALCASIEU RADIO, INC. • 5000 WATTS

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Phone 436-3631
Area Code 318

May 10, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
C.O.R.E.
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Since I have not heard from you regarding our telephone conversation regarding time on this station for your organization to reply to Judge Perez's telecast of April 6, 1965, I am requesting that you advise me by Monday, May 17, 1965, as to whether or not you will take the time. If no answer is received I will consider my files closed on this matter.

Sincerely,

A. B. Craft

ABC/lf

A. B. CRAFT
STATION DIRECTOR

CAN NOT DO IT LIVE
MUST WE PAY FOR THE TIME? IF SO HOW MUCH
POSSIBILITY OF HAVING ½ HR.

~~Ben Smith Dayell Liv~~

LA. OFFICE

ADMINISTRATION - RESEARCH

1905, March - May, Report

Research

REPORT NO. 1 - SOUTHERN REGION TOUR - JUDI NUSBAUM

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH DR. ELIZABETH LAIZNER AND MEMBERS OF THE CORE CHAPTER OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

DATE: March 1, 1965

Dr. Laizner described the CORE project, which is called "Operation Dialogue". She is chairman of the project. It is over a year old and has covered 2 neighborhoods and will soon be starting a third. The following is a description of the project.

The CORE members select a run-down neighborhood which has not been designated for redevelopment. They canvas the neighborhood throughly in 2's in an attempt to discover what the community feels it needs. They often return to the same house more than once and they attempt to speak to everyone in the selected neighborhood. They also look for potential neighborhood leadership. After each interview, the CORE members fill out a CORE Neighborhood Survey, which evaluates each interview, indicating what each person wants for the neighborhood, and opinion on their potential leadership qualities.

The two neighborhoods that the project already entered are the Bingham Street Neighborhood and the Reid Street Neighborhood.

In the Bingham Street neighborhood, the main problems indicated by the community were (1) street lights and (2) street paving. After canvasing was completed, the potential leaders that were indicated on the surveys were called together for a meeting. They formed a Neighborhood Imporvement Organization, which elected officers, obtained publicity for their complaints, and contacted city officials which have been meeting with the group. They have now obtained the street lights they requested, and have prepared a petition for getting the streets paved, which is being circulated by a committee from the leadership group which came from the community. The city is very cooperative, and all the problems seem to come from the landlords. Since most of the people in the all-Negro community rent their homes, the landlords need to sign the petition for street paving, and they are hesitant since it will cost them money. However, the City Manager has indicated that this can be overcome. Housing is a problem in this area. Only 10 to 15% of the people own their home, and many do not keep them up properly. Conditions are very poor and run-down, rents are very high, and landlords are uncooperative. The neighborhood organization called in housing inspectors and some improvements were made. They also called tn the Sanitation Department which took some action and there were definate results. They circulated leaflets with suggestions for sanitation and clean-up, and the neighborhood is responding with signs of cleaning up insects, so the neighborhood committee has contacted exterminating companies for special rates for having the whole neighborhood use their services cooperatively. They are having very good response here and will be able to get regular extermination service for the entire neighborhood at very reasonable prices. I suggested that they obtain other services cooperatively in their home imporvement campaign, such as painting, carpentry, etc. -- In this neighborhood registration is low, but this is due more to lack of interest by the people than to difficulty at the courthouse, which doesn't seem to be a problem.

Reid Street Neighborhood - here the neighborhood seems willing to rally around a traffic light at a crucial corner and a playground. They expect to find some landlord violations here, also. Canvasing has just been completed in this area, and they have names of nearly a dozen potential leaders and a good church contact. This neighborhood has no strong leadership at all - not even from the church. The group is now trying to obtain a vacant lot frr the playground. The city has indicated that it is ready to spend money on the playground.

The group also has welfare activities - distributing food, clothing & toys. This is done by the community. Though the Welfare Dept. won't give out information on the needest families, district nurses have helped to select families . Average families have 6 to 7 children, in depressed homes.

Urban renewal is beginning in Greensboro, and the city is not doing much about finding housing for displaced families.

Group receives good support from all news media (2 articles attached).

CORE group expects to begin "Operation Dialogue" in new neighborhood - very depressed Negro community - in about 2 weeks. They will begin by canvasing and using survey forms to indicate community problems and potential leadership.

Main problems seems to be poor housing conditions, getting people to complain, lack of cooperation from landlords.

A small group of CORE members stand by for each community, while the large group goes on to a new neighborhood. The programs are started by CORE, but carried out by the neighborhood organization.

Greensboro city officials are comparable good and will respond to pressure.

NEW ORLEANS BOMBINGS - MARCH AND APRIL, 1965

March 9, 1965	Sacred Heart of Jesus Church, a "white" church, bombed two days after an interracial Catholic meeting was held in it
March 13, 1965	residence of a minister, well-known for involvement in civil rights matters
March 21, 1965	store owned by chairman of New Orleans Anti-Defamation League
April 12, 1965	residence and car of mother of a young woman (Newcomb College student) who has been involved in integration activities
April 29, 1965	a home in the St. Thomas Project (New Orleans public hous ing), that of the first Negro family to move into a "white " project
April 30, 1965	residence of a Negro woman

Master file

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 2, 1965

The Honorable Hale Boggs
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Representative Boggs:

Thank you very much for the publications you sent me in response to my request of March 24th. I am already finding the material useful, and certainly appreciate your prompt cooperation.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Research

MEMO TO: Dave Dennis and Richard Haley

FROM: Judi Nusbaum

DATE: April 15, 1965

SUBJECT: Proposed plans for summer 1965, Research/Federal Programs

I. Federal Programs

Since federal programs covers such a great number of things, and is fairly new to staff, I think it is important to break it down to a few areas of emphasis for the summer program. There are 109 different federal programs, and probably each of them could benefit the Negro communities of the South in one way or another. However, the staff does not have the time, number, or ambition to go through massive information on all these programs, to select the few that would be most useful in their particular community. Also, some of the programs are more difficult than others to work with, and it is important to consider realistically the limitations of staff in the new area of federal programs.

There are two primary ways of dealing with federal programs. One is to try to bring new programs into the communities, and the other is to try to work with the existing programs, to remove discrimination and improve effectiveness. I think that the first involves more time, energy and attention than our staff will be able to give this summer. To bring in a new program, such as an Anti-poverty program, would take the full-time efforts of many more people than we will be able to spare, particularly with the many other programs being planned for the summer. A Community Action Program (CAP) under the Economic Opportunity Act demands a great deal of initiative from the community to be served. I think we will be in a better position to deal with this program after the summer, when independent new community organizations have been developed to work with. Of course, we should keep careful checks on CAPs that are being developed by other groups.

(CON'T)

Therefore, in general I think that we should work with the existing programs, with exceptions in areas where particular interest is shown in beginning a particular program (such as a Community Action Program in Sumter, South Carolina; a Farmers Cooperative in St. Francisville, Louisiana; a Food Stamp Program in Monroe, Louisiana; etc.). Perhaps the summer will develop more experience and interest in federal programs, and the permenant staff which remains in the fall will be better able to think in terms of initiating new programs.

The areas that I propose for emphasis this summer are Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 10925, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. The following are brief descriptions of possible activities in these areas:

A. Title VI of C.R. Act: This title covers non-discrimination in any federally assisted program. I would like to see emphasis particularly in compliance of hospitals, local welfare agencies, and schools - for these institutions, more than any others, effect the lives of the people we will be working with. They all come under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Agricultural programs can also be included. I would like to see each project make a survey of these institutions in their area, listing the ones that seem to discriminate, and making complaints. By summer I hope to have complete lists of all such agencies which receive federal assistance, but it is safe to assume that they all do. Staff should make complaints and follow them up. I will try to pressure the agencies, congressmen, and press to demand immediate action on non-compliance. HEW does not provide for fast enough action on these violations, and we should demand quicker withdrawal of funds. I have also sent staff information on the procedure for making original complaints (see Information Letter No. 9), and will prepare the information as part of a kit for summer workers.

B. Title VII of C.R. Act: This title makes equal employment opportunity cumpulsory for all employers, labor unions and employment agencies with 100 or more employees.

(CON'T)

B. Title VII (Con't): I have accumulated some lists of manufacturers by number of employees for Mississippi and Louisiana, and have informed all staff of how to obtain such information (see Information Letter No. 7). I plan to give them information for making complaints to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, before July 2nd, when the title goes into effect. Here, I will encourage staff not only to make complaints, but to contact eligible employees and offer to assist them with compliance.

C. Executive Order 10925: This order makes it illigal to discriminate in employxment in any business which holds a government contract. Complaints on violations should be made to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with demands for investigation. The problem here is finding out which businesses hold contracts. I will continue to give staff this information via my Federal Fund Reports, and will instruct them as to how to obtain the information themselves for specific businesses. Staff should be encouraged to communicate with these contractors, and to try to help them to comply by making Negro employees available to them. If there is a problem of "not enough skilled Negroes", perhaps staff can work with the employers to set up training programs.

D. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS): In order to be effective in the August ASCS elections in Louisiana, it is necessary for staff to begin organizing farmers leagues at once. I will provide material and information on ASCS, but here the organizing is the main thing. I would like to hold workshops to see that the staff and the local farmers clearly understand the procedure of the ASCS elections. I would also like to work with staff to devise some "test" methods, by which we could detect some discrimination in the ASCS programs locally soon, so that complaints can be made, and perhaps some of the problems worked-out before the August elections. I feel that workshops on ASCS should begin at once in Louisiana.

If it is agreed that these should be the emphasis programs for the summer, I will begin to develop material for use in workshops with staff and summer workers.

(CON'T)

II. Research

In research, I will continue to provide statistical information on such things as voter registration, voter potential, employment, education, income, housing, etc., when staff indicates the need for such information in specific areas.

I am now working on a Handbook of Governmental and Political Structure of Louisiana, and plan to do one for South Carolina. This should be used in a statewide workshop, and distributed to all staff and volunteers.

I also plan to do a handbook on community organizing to help workers to organize around community interests. It will contain such information as what to do if the community wants its streets paved, a playground, mail delivery, garbage service, street lights, a traffic light, etc.

III. Additional Workers in Research/Federal Programs Department

I would like, if possible, to add two additional workers to this department for the summer. I would like one full-time person to do typing, stencils, correspondence, and routine research (such as using census reports, library, etc.). This would give me a lot more time to go into the field for workshops, etc.

I would also like a worker, not necessarily full-time, but preferable not working on anything else, to do extensive research on the racial murders. This would involve checking old newspapers, perhaps some interviewing, and checking all possible sources of information on these killings, so that a really comprehensive and effective report can be done on the problem of southern racial violence, to be eventually used xx in a campaign to demand corrective legislation.

* * *

Federal Funds Report #6

CORE Southern Office/Research ** 2209 Dryades St., New Orleans, La. ** 523-7204 ** 4/15/65

Complaints on employment discrimination on any of the following government contractors should be made to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D. C. Send copies of complaints to the Civil Rights Commission and to me. Request an investigation, and a follow-up report.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock - Riverside Nursery, 1325 Rebsamen Pk. Road 3/18
North Little Rock - K C Foods, 3401 E. Broadway 3/8
West Memphis - W. K. Ingram Construction Co., PO Box 369, W. Memphis 3/2
Stuttgart - The Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Assoc. 3/8
Benton - Carter Construction Co, Inc., P.O. Box 89 3/2

FLORIDA

Melbourne - Geo. Space Corp., Div. of Western Equities, Inc., 7725 New Haven Ave. 3/1
Deland - Roehr Products Co., Inc, Subsidiary of Brunswick Corp, P.O. Box 960 3/1
Orlando - Dynationics, Inc., 3/1
Isamorada - Alonzo Cothron, Inc., Box 7 3/2
Tampa - Cone Brothers Contracting Co., P.O. Box 1259 3/2
Cocoa - Strode Construction Co., P.O. Box 294 3/3
Pensacola - Greenhut Construction Co., Inc., 23 S. A Street 3/3
Cape Kennedy - TRW Space Technology Laboratories, Fla., Div. 7001 No. Atlantic Ave. 3/5
Sattelite Beach - Engineering Corp. of Fla., 225 So. Patric Drive, P.O. Box 2188 3/5
Miami Beach - Fryd Construction Corp., 523 Michigan Ave. 3/5
Jacksonville - McMullen Construction Co., Inc., 1705 E. Adams St. 3/8

LOUISIANA

New Orleans - Williams-McWilliams Industries, Inc. 3303 Tulane Ave 3/1
New Orleans - Standard Dredging Corp., P.O. Box 8092, Gentilly Station 3/3
New Orleans - Supreme Sugar Refinery Div., J. Aron & Co., Inc. 336 Magazine St. 3/8

NORTH CAROLINA

King's Mountain - Mauney Hosiery Mills, Inc., Box 628, Pine St. 3/2
Hickory - Ellis Hosiery Mills, Inc., Old Lenoir Highway, Post Office Drawer 1088 3/2

OKLAHOMA

Norman - F. D. Price Construction Co., 402 W. Main St. 3/17
Oklahoma City - General Baking Co., 5 North East 12th St. 3/15
Bessie - Keil & Schmidt Construction Co., Inc., Box 128 3/2
Clinton - Richardson Construction Co., 1416 Avant 3/2
Tulsa - Avco Corp., Tulsa Division, 10700 E. Independence, Drawer N. Admiral Station 3/5
Tulsa - Dorsett Electronics, Inc., 1143 S. 71st East Ave. 3/2

(OVER)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia - Baker Construction Co. 3/1
Wando - Murphy Marine Railway & Repair Works 3/8
Mount Pleasant - Detyens Shipyards, Inc., P.O. Box 38, 3/8
Charleston Heights - Sandblasters, Inc. P.O. Box 4795, 3/8
Hollywood - Metal Trakes, Inc., P.O. Box 127, 3/8

TEXAS

Dallas - Chance Vought Corp., Division Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., Range Systems Div., 1057 Pacific Ave. 3/15
Dallas - Vilbig Construction Co., P.O. Box 5926, 3/15
Dallas - Collins Radio Co., Dallas Division 3/1
Dallas - Anderson, Clayton & Company Foods Division, 500 Gibralter Life Bldg., P.O. Box 35 3/8
Dallas - Binyon-O'Keefe Warehouse Co., 2155 Oak Lake Ave. 3/8
Dallas - National Geophysical Co., Inc., 2345 West Mockingbird Lane, 3/1
San Antonio - Skyline Construction Co., P.O. Box 6448
San Antonio - Holland and Little, Inc. and Delta Electric Construction Co, Inc. P.O. Box 6086
San Antonio - Southwest Research Institute
San Antonio - Koogelein Provision Co., P.O. Box 1687
San Antonio - Scobey Moving and Storage Co.
League City - Snowcan, Inc. and T. A. Kolgord & Co., P.O. Box 917
Lone Star - General Dynamics Corporation, Convair/Daingerfield Division
Terrell - Garland Body Co., 409 E. Moore St.
Fort Worth - Standard Meat Co., P.O. Box 4177,
Fort Worth - Vandervoort's Dairy, 900 S. Main
Fort Worth - Douglas A. Lott, 4209 Blackhaw
Fort Worth - General Dynamics Corp. Fort Worth Div., P.O. Box 748
Carrollton - Spencer Construction Co., Inc. P.O. Box 338
Waco - Downing Bros., Inc. Rt. 3, Box 173J
Turkey - W. E. Davis & Lyles Construction Co., Box 367
Witchita Falls - American Bakeries, Co., Taystee Div., 1517-19 Smarsh St.
Orange - Ramsey-Kantz, Inc., P.O. Box 1328
Orange - Levingston Shopbuilding Co.
Houston - Cross Construction Co., P.O. Box 12512
Houston - Cameron Iron Works, Inc., P.O. Box 1212
Houston - Industrial Gas & Electric Co.,
Houston - Universal Pole Bracket Corp. P.O. Box 8454
Houston - Warrior Constructors, Inc. P.O. Box 127
Houston - Comet Rice Mills, Inc. 4601 Clinton Drive
Pampa - Cabot Corp., Machine Div., P.O. Box 1101
El Paso - S & H Construction Co., 4716 Atlas
El Paso - H. Carroll Lee Construction Co., 6999 Commerce
Big Spring - Olen L. Puckett
Port Lavaca - King Fisher Marine Service, Inc. P.O. Box 186
Grand Prairie - Texstar Plastics, 1170 109th Street
Austin - Defense Research Laboratory, U. of Texas
Austin - LaCoste & Romberg, Inc. 6606 North Lamar
Corisciana - Arnett Construction Co., P.O. Box 1157
Richardson - Collins Radio Co., 820 East Arapaho Road

Judi Neubaum
Research / Fed Rep.

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 27, 1965

Miss Joyce Rodewald
90-25 138 Place
Jamaica, New York 11435

Dear Miss Rodewald:

Thank you for your letter of April 23rd. I'm afraid that selecting an area at random to write about the Civil Rights Movement is not as easy as it may seem. First of all, it is necessary for you to realize that there is not civil rights activity in every town in the South. Developing civil rights activity in any given area takes a great deal of time and work - it does not happen by itself. Only rarely in the South do people orgainze on their own to protest against a system by which they have always lived. It usually takes an outside group - such as CORE or SNCC - to help them to organize themselves, develop leadership, and carry on the movement in their area. Because of limited money, staff, and time, it is not possible for any group to develop programs in every community throughout the South. Communities are selected on the basis of such factors as size of the Negro population, number of Negroes registered compared to number of eligible Negro voters, cases of police brutality, amount of Klan activity, etc. Then the selected communities must be scouted, contacts made, and finally staff people sent in to organize there. And even that is greatly over-simplified, because there are a great many other things involved in entering a community. Sometimes the community itself takes some initiative, and forms an organization such as a CORE chapter or a Voters League. But this kind of thing is much less common in the South than in the North. Here, fear keeps the Negro community from taking very much initiative. This is one of the greatest problems the movement faces.

The towns you have selected in Louisiana will not serve as good examples. Erath is in Vermilion parish (county) which is in the 3rd Congressional District of Louisiana. This is one of two (out of eight) Districts where no CORE activity is planned for the summer, and none exists now! The main reason is that the Negro population in that area is very low. Only 12.9 percent of the population of Vermilion parish is Negro, compared to up to 65% in other areas. There are no CORE chapters, and as far as I know, no civil rights activity at all in that part of South Louisiana. *Also, it is important that you remember that the degree of discrimination in any area is always in direct proportion to the size of the Negro population. In Vermilion parish the Negro voting age population is so much smaller than the white (2,429 compared to 9,279) that the white population is not very threatened by the Negro vote. Therefore 89.9% of the eligible Negroes are registered.

Compare this, for example, with West Feliciana parish where the number of eligible Negroes is 4,553, while the Whites of voting age are only 2,814. Because the whites in this area are threatened by the strength of the potential Negro vote, there is much more discrimination in registration - and only 1.9% of the Negroes are registered. (St. Francisville, a town in West Feliciana parish, might be an interesting area for you to write about - enclosed is a leaflet about some of the activity there last year.)

* There are some exceptions to this, such a Plaquemines (con't) Parish Louisiana, but in General it is true.

Fishville, Louisiana (there is no Fisherville) is less of an extreme than the other two examples. It is in Grant parish, in the 8th Congressional District. Although CORE will be in the 8th Congressional District this summer, and there is some activity in some of the parishes in that district, as far as I know there has been no activity at all in Grant Parish. This is another area of low (comparitively) Negro population, with 24.2% in Grant parish. Since there are 46 parishes in the state with a Negro population of more than 25%, you can see why Grant parish would not be a top-priority area. There, 39.8% of the eligible Negroes are registered. When you consider that there are at least 30 parishes in Louisiana with less than 30% of the eligible Negroes registered, you can see, again, why this is not an area of intensive activity.

As for Winona, Mississippi, that is probably a better choice, though I have little information on activity there. All I can tell you about Winona is that it is notorious for violence and police brutality. It was in Winona that Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of the Freedom Democratic Party received her vicious beating in the police station. Lawrence Guyet (sp.?), Chairman of the Freedom Democratic Party, was also beaten brutaly there by the police. Winona is in Montgomery County Mississippi which is in the 2nd Congressional District. SNCC, not CORE, works the 2nd Congressional District of Mississippi (CORE is in the 4th), so you might get more information from them. The SNCC Headquarters are at 8½ Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Or, you might try Jesse Morris of COFO, at 538½ North Farrish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. I do not have registration figures for that county since 1963, when only 11 Negroes were registered out of 2,627, but I doubt if there has been much change. 44.8% of the population there is Negro.

May I suggest, if you feel that you would like to select areas with more information available about civil rights activities, that you consider such areas as St. Francisville, Louisiana; Bogalusa, Louisiana; Plaquemine, Louisiana; Canton, Mississippi; or Meridian, Mississippi.

I hope this information is of some help. Please feel free to write again.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Enclosure

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 20, 1965

Howard P. Davis, Deputy Administrator
Consumer Food Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I would like some specific information about the School Lunch Program in Louisiana, and will appreciate it if you will help me.

First of all, I would like to know how many such programs exist in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana and in what schools. I would also like to know how much money is being put into these programs in that parish.

Secondly, how is it determined that one is unable to pay for lunch and who makes such a determination?

If you do not have this information, I will appreciate it if you will direct this to the appropriate state agency. Your last letter indicated that it might be handled by one of several agencies on a state level.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Mocker
File

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 9, 1965

Sergeant at Arms
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please send me three (3) copies of a list of members of the Senate and all the standing committees of the Senate.

Also, please send two (2) copies each of the same lists to each of the following:

SCLC (Attn. Chuck Fager)
21 Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama, 36701

Mr. Charles Mauldin
938 King Street
Selma, Alabama, 36701

COFO (Marion Davidson)
P.O. Box 771
Laurel, Mississippi

COFO
705 Farrish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Michael Kenney
538½ Farrish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

MEMO FROM: Judith Husbaum

DATE: April, 1965

SUBJECT: Proposed plans for summer 1965, Research/Federal Programs

I. Federal Programs

Since federal programs covers such a great number of things, and is fairly new to staff, I think it is important to break it down to a few areas of emphasis for the summer program. There are hundreds of different federal programs, and probably each of them could benefit the Negro communities of the South in one way or another. However, the staff does not have the time, size, or intention to go through massive information on all these programs, to select the few that would be most useful in their particular community. Also, some of the programs are more difficult than others to work with, and it is important to consider realistically the limitations of staff in the new area of federal programs.

There are two primary ways of dealing with federal programs. One is to try to bring new programs into the communities, and the other is to try to work with the existing programs, to remove discrimination and improve effectiveness. I think that the first involves more time, energy and attention than our staff will be able to give this summer. To bring in a new program, such as an Anti-poverty Program, would take the full-time efforts of many more people than we will be able to spare, particularly with the many other programs being planned for the summer. A Community Action Program (CAP) under the Economic Opportunity Act demands a great deal of initiative from the community to be served. I think we will be in a better position to deal with this program after the summer, when independent new community organizations have been developed to work with.
Of course, we should keep careful checks on CAPs that are being developed by others.

(con't)

Therefore, in general I think that we should work with the existing programs, with exceptions in areas where particular interest is shown in beginning a particular program (such as a Community Action Program in Sumter, South Carolina; a Farmers Cooperative in St. Francisville, Louisiana; a Food Stamp Program in Monroe, Louisiana; etc.). Perhaps the summer will develop more experience and interest in federal programs, and the permenant staff which remains in the fall will be better able to think in terms of initiating new programs.

The areas that I propose for emphasis this summer are Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 10925, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). The following are brief descriptions of possible activities in these areas:

(A). Title VI of the Civil Rights Act: This title covers non-discrimination in any federally assisted program. I would like to see emphasis particularly in compliance of hospitals, local welfare agencies, and schools - for these institutions, more than any others, effect the lives of the people with whom we will be working. They all come under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. I would like to see each project make a survey of these institutions in their area, listing the ones that discriminate, and making complaints. By summer, I hope to have complete lists of all institutions which receive federal assistance, but in the meantime, it is safe to assume that all such agencies do. Staff should make complaints to the proper authorities, and follow them up. I will try to pressure the agencies, congressmen, press, etc. to demand immediate action on non-compliance. HEW does not provide for fast enough action on these violations, and we should demand quicker withdrawal of funds. I have sent staff some information on the procedure for making original complaints (see Information Letter No. 9), and will prepare the information in a kit for summer workers.

(con't)

Complaints under Title VI should also be made to other agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture (Farmers Home Administration loans, County Extension Agents, etc.) and the Department of Labor (State Employment Services, etc.).

(B). Title VII of the Civil Rights Act: This title makes equal employment opportunity cumpulsory for all employers, labor unions and employment agencies with one-hundred or more employees. I have accumulated some lists of manufacturers by number of employees for Mississippi and Louisiana, and have informed all staff of how to obtain such information (see Information Letter No. 7). I plan to give them information for making complaints to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, before July 2nd when the title goes into effect. Here, I will encourage staff not only to make complaints, but to contact elegible employers and offer to assist them with compliance.

(C). Executive Order 10925: This order makes it illigal to discriminate in employment in any business which holds a government contract. Complaints on violations should be made to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with demands for investigation and action. The problem here is finding out which businesses hold contracts. I will continue to give staff this information via my Federal Fund Reports, and will instruct them as to how to obtain the information themselves for specific businesses. Staff should be encouraged to communicate with these contractors, and to try to help them to comply by making Negro employees available to them. If there is a problem of "not enough skilled Negroes", perhaps staff can work with the employers to set up training programs.

(D). Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS): Once a year the farmers of each parish hold an election to choose a three-man ASCS County Committee, which plays an important role in the agricultural community. In order to be effective

(con't)

in integrating the August ASCS elections in Louisiana, it is necessary for staff to begin organizing farmers leagues at once. I will provide material and information on ASCS, but here the organizing is the main thing. I would like to hold workshops to see that the staff and the local farmers clearly understand the procedure of the ASCS elections. I would also like to work with staff to devise some "test" methods, by which we could detect some discrimination in the ASCS programs locally before summer, so that complaints can be made and perhaps some of the problems worked-out before the August elections. I feel that workshops on ASCS should begin at once in Louisiana.

II. Research

In research, I will continue to provide statistical information on such things as voter registration, voter potential, employment, education, income, housing, farming, etc., when staff indicates the need for such information in specific areas.

I am now working on a Handbook of Governmental and Political Structure of Louisiana, and plan to do one for South Carolina. This should be used in a state-wide workshop, and distributed to all staff and volunteers.

I also plan to do a handbook on community organizing to help workers to organize around community interests. It will contain such information as what to do if the community wants its streets paved, a playground, mail delivery, garbage service, street lights, a traffic light, etc.

III. Additional Workers in Research/Federal Programs Department

I would like, if possible, to add two additional workers to this department for the summer. I would like one full-time person to do typing, stencils, correspondence, and routine research (such as using census reports, library, etc.). This would give me more free time to go into the field for workshops, etc.

(con't)

I would also like a worker, not necessarily full-time, but preferably not working on anything else, to do extensive research on the racial murders. This would involve checking old newspapers, perhaps some interviewing, and checking all possible sources of information on these killings, so that a really comprehensive and effective report can be done on the problem of southern racial violence, to be eventually used in a campaign to demand corrective legislation. Perhaps a law student would be good for this, who could also look into the possibilities for such legislation.

* * * * *

SUPPLEMENT TO MEMO:

After some discussion, it has been decided to change the suggestion that Community Action Programs under the Economic Opportunity Act not be included in the summer activities. Instead, we should try to set up such programs in as many of the depressed communities as we can. We can do this by making use of the government assistance that is available from the Office of Economic Opportunity, which supposedly will send someone down to work with our groups to develop and establish a CAP. Particular emphasis will be made in areas that have been designated as eligible for 100% federal financing for their programs, rather than the usual 90%. These areas include East and West Feliciana, Louisiana and several counties in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi.

MEMO TO: Judith Nusbaum

FROM: Richard Haley

RE: Recent proposals on the research program

DATE: August 3, 1965

Your explanation of the workings of the research section is very clear, and supporting request for an assistant is a logical sequel to that explanation. I'm especially concerned with your item 4, relating to better communication between office and field.

The fact that there may not be a lively communication between the research office and field indicates a weakness in one or both of those places. Casting about for that weakness, I reached the conclusion there is one elementary point we have missed. That is, we can build a program around information, or build research around program, or work out any kind of combination of the two. Simple. We verbalize this, but we haven't done it.

For instance, our staff in Plaquemine seems puzzled about the procedure of annexation of Negro areas contained within the city limits, yet which are not parts of that city. Some research could be done on that program; doubtless it will be when the Plaquemine staff finally communicates its need. By the same token, I do not think that either the Louisiana Handbook or the ASCS material distributed by research has been very well utilized in building program items.

Your suggestion 3, on holding workshops is the more likely means for developing better communication. It seems there is no substitute for some face-to-face contact in this matter. A workshop program could begin in September or October if we can get SEDF money to cover travel and materials expense.

But the only hope of getting an assistant presently is through self-supporting volunteer(s). In candor, I cannot see this as an urgent need. In your all the specific functions---constituting all the drudgery---you divert to the assistant. Of the jobs you retain for yourself, how much actual work is there? It's hard for me to tell since these tasks do not occur regularly.

All things considered, I see your suggestions as worthy of ~~xxx~~ trial. I suggest the time between now and a tentative beginning date be used to draw up the outline of one or several proposed workshops; circulate these among staff and study the responses. Contact will also be made with SEDF. If a likely volunteer appears, perhaps we can work that person into your operation. If not, it's your job to try to master your own inner complexities and frustrations regarding the work as it presently exists.

[1965]

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES IN RESEARCH/FEDERAL PROGRAMS

1. Processing all news releases from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Economic Opportunity and Commission on Civil Rights - sorting, filing and getting important items to staff. Also, newsletter of local Louisiana ASCS Committees.

2. Keeping files on publications of other groups - such as the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Urban League, Institute for the Study of Democratic Society, etc.

3. Processing Commerce Business Daily - a daily listing by the Dept. of Commerce of contract awards of all agencies over $25,000. Listing contractors for CORE states, organizing, and listing by state and city in weekly Federal Fund Reports for staff.

4. Corresponding with all government agencies in an effort to obtain comprehensive lists of all federal contractors and federally assisted programs, as well as answers to specific questions about programs and activities of the agencies.

5. Investigating compliance requirements, methods of complaint and obtaining action, getting information to staff in Information Letters

6. Answering all requests for information from staff- statistical information as well as questions about programs, laws, procedures, etc.

7. Special reports - such as handbooks of Government and Political Structure of Louisiana and South Carolina, Louisiana Data, 17 Parishes, Explanation of Cotton Referendum, etc.

8. Keeping files on all 64 parishes in Louisiana and some of the counties in the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi, as well as each of the 12 Southern States

9. Writing statistical booklets on counties when requested by staff (about 18 so far)

10. Keeping up to date with current government publications - developing library

11. Correspondence with federal, st te and local officials on various aspects of government programs

12. Preparing material for staff on federal programs, suggestions for activities in federal programs, etc.

13. Keeping complete files on publications of all departments, agencies, programs, etc. as well as general topics such as Education, Employment, Health, etc.

14. Stocking reference material for staff - such as Job Corps films, Civil Rights Act Digest, Co-op posters, etc.

15. Clerical - organizing information, typing stencils, running off and mailing regular Information Letters and Federal Fund Reports as well as special reports, memos to staff, Handbooks, workshop material, etc. Lots of filing and sorting and general correspondence. Keeping card file of all publications. Writing congressmen, special research on racial killings, etc.

J. Nusbaum

[1965]

MEMO TO: RICHARD HALEY AND DAVE DENNIS

FROM: JUDITH NUSBAUM, RESEARCH/FEDERAL PROGRAMS

RE: ADDITIONAL FULL-TIME WORKER IN RESEARCH DEPT.

This is not a plan for an expanded research program, but merely a suggestion for the creation of a new position in the Research Office in order for the department to carry out the work ~~that~~ for which it is already responsible.

The following is a description of the work that I would like to have done by an additional person in the department.

1. Process the regular mail that comes into the research office. This involves the following:

a. each day reading the news releases from the Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Interior, Office of Economic Opportunity, Dept. of Labor, and other agencies. These items must be sorted into three catagories: irrelivant (discarded), useful (filed), and important (information put into next Information Letter to staff)

b. each week a list of news releases will come from the Dept. of Agriculture which must be looked over, relevent items selected and ordered, and material processed when it arrives.

c. each day the Commerce Business Daily must be checked for contracts in the South, those contractors listed, and all listed in a Federal Fund Report at the end of the week.

d. all regular publications, such as R&D Newsletter, Current Population Reports, The Farm Index, Dept. of Labor News Digest, ASCS Newsletters, etc. must be looked over, filed, and important items included in Information Letters.

e. all publicatio lists from the Government Printing Office, Co-op League, etc. must be followed, and useful items ordered to keep office up to date with latest material.

This alone is full-time work. If I could be relieved of these responsibilities, it would leave me free to place more emphasis on the following:

1. Answering requests from the field

2. Revising important material for staff and local people

3. Visiting projects and holding workshops with staff and local people

4. Improving the usefulness of Information Letters and other means of communication between this office and the field.

I will appreciate it if this suggestion is given serious consideration, not just as a temporary solution to the back-log of work, but as a permenant necessity for a rapidly expanding research program.

Finally, then, I see your suggestions as certainly worthy of trial. I suggest the time between now and a tentative beginning date be used to draw up the outline of one or several proposed workshops, circulate these among staff and wait for a response. Contact will also be made with SEOF. If a likely volunteer appears, perhaps we can work that person into your operation. If not, it's your job to try to master your own inner complexities and frustrations regarding the work as it presently exists.

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 10, 1965

Mr. Raymond L. Forshay
Acting Director of Purchasing
Tennessee Valley Arthority
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

Dear Mr. Forshay:

Thank you for your letter of May 4 in which you indicate that you will be able to send me a list of contractors who have received TVA contracts eligible under Executive Order 10925 during the last six months, between $10,000 and $25,000. You also mentioned the possibility of bringing the list up to date periodically.

This information will be very satisfactory, and I look forward to receiving it. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Musbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Master

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 21, 1965

Mr. Raymond L. Forshay
Acting Director of Purchasing
Tennessee Valley Authority
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

Dear Mr. Forshay:

Thank you for the list of contractors, which I received today. The information will be very useful.

It will be very helpful if you will continue to send supplementary lists on a periodical basis.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Husbaum
Research/Federal Programs

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 14, 1965

Miss Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department
CORE
38 Park Roy
New York, New York

Dear Miss Mutarelli:

Enclosed please find the list of racial killings (several copies) and voter registration figures which you requested in your letter of May 11 to Mr. Haley. I do not have enough copies of the voter registration figures to send more, but you might write for them directly to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Enclosure

DFAL

ADMINISTRATION -
Songs

U.S

N.d.

THE HAMMER SONG

If I had a hammer I'd hammer in the morning,
I'd hammer in the evening all over the land;
I'd hammer at danger, I'd hammer out a warning,
I'd hammer out love between my brothers and sisters,
All over this land;

If I had a bell, I'd ring it in the morning,
I'd ring it in the evening all over this land,
I'd ring out danger, I'd ring out a warning,
I'd ring out love between my brothers and my sisters,
All over this land.

If I had a song, I'd sing it in the moning, etc....

Well I've got a hammer and I've got a bell
and I've got a song to sing all over this land,
It's the hammer of justice, it's the bell of freedom,
It's the song about love between my brothers and my sisters,
All over this land.

BROTHER ANDREWS

(This song is a round. When the first group has finished singing the first two lines, the second group begins, then the third group.)

Mister Andrews
Mister Andrews

We're on strike
We're on strike

We won't chop for nothing,
We won't chop for nothing,

Pay us right
Pay us right

Hey lolly lolly at Tribbett

CHORUS:
Hey lolly lolly lolly Hey lolly lolly lo
Hey lolly lolly lolly Hey lolly lolly lo

Twelve men walked off in the monin, Hey lolly lolly lo
All the workers are now joinin, Hey lolly lolly lo.

Three bucks a day for chopping cotton, Hey...etc.
This kind of pay is good for nothin....

In the mornin stop the bus...
Everybody come and join us...

Three bucks a day to work in the fields...
Is not enough to buy three meals...

Mr. Andrews listen tonight...
Cause tomorrow we'll be on strike...

Ask the boss man for more money...
he eats steak while we eat hominy...

Now go and tell Mr. Fisher...
We're strong because we are together...

Starvation wages just ain't right...
And that's why we're out on strike...

Stop the busses every morning...
Make him pay every evening...

Twelve men walked off in the monin...
All the workers are now joinin....

N.2.

The House Of Liberty

I came not for fortune, nor for fame,
I seek not to add glory to an unknown name;
I did not come under the shadow of night;
I came by day to fight for what's right.
I shan't let fear, my monstrous foe,
Conquer my soul with threats and woe.
Here I have come and here I shall stay,
And no amount of fear, my determination can sway.

I asked for your churches, and you turned me down,
But I'll do my work if I have to do it on the ground;
You will not speak for fear of being heard,
So crawl in your shell and say "Do not disturb".
You think because you've turned me away,
You've protected yourself for another day.

But tomorrow surely must come,
And your enemy will still be there with the rising sun;
He'll be there tomorrow as all tomorrows in the past,
And he'll follow you into the future if you let him pass.
You've turned me down to humor him,
Ah! Your fate is sad and grim,
For even tho' your help I ask,
Even without ir, I'll finish my task.

In a bombed house I have to teach my school,
Because I believe all men should live by the Golden Rule.
To a bombed house your children must come,
Because of your fear of a bomb.
And because you've let your fear conquer your soul.
In rhis bombed house these minds I must try to mold;
I must try to teach them to stand tall and be a man
When you their parents have cowered down and refused to take
a stand.

Joyce Brown
McComb Freedom School

N.C.

(PASSING THRU)

Passing thru, passing thur
Sometimes happy, sometimes blue
Glad that I ran into you.
Tell the people that you saw me passing thru.

sa Adam leave the garden with an apple in
s hand, I said, "Now you're out what are
u gonna do?
lant my crops and pray for rain, maybe
ise a little
Cain,
n a stranger, and I'm only passing thru."

saw Jesus on the cross, on that hill called
lvary
you hate mankind for what they"ve done
you?"
said, "Talk of love, not hate, Things to do
its getting late,
re so little time and I'm just passing thur!

shivered next to Washington one night at
ley Forge
hy do the soldiers freeze here like they do?
said, "Men will suffer, fight even die for
t is right,
n tho they know they only passing thru."

Franklin Roosevelt's side just a while
ore he died,
said " One world must come out of world
two."
he Black, White or Tan, Lord a man is just
an, We're all brothers, and we're only pass-
thru.

dhi spoke of freedom one night. I said,
n we gotta fight
said, "Yes, but love's the weapon we should
. For with killing, no one wins. It's
th love that peace begins
takes courage, when we're only passing thru.

(THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND)

As I was walking that ribbon of highw
I looked above me, there in the skyw
I looked below me in the golden valle

Chorus:
This land was made for you and me.
This land is your land, this land is
land,
From California to the New York Islan
From the Redwood forests, to the Gulf
Stream waters;
This land was made for you and me.

I roamed and I rambled, and I followed
my footsteps
O'er the sparkling sands of her diamon
deserts,
And all around me this voice came sayi
Chorus
I followed your low hills and I follow
your cliff rims,
Your marble canyons and sunny bright
water,
This voice came calling as the fog was
lifting -- Chorus

As the sun was a-shinin and I was a-
ling
Through the wheat fields waving and d
fields rolling
I could feel inside me see all 'round
me-- Chorus

(PEACE ON EARTH) Tune of Hey Ho

Peace on earth to all mankind,
We will build a free new world
Unity and brotherhood.....

This Bus
(This Train is for Freedom)

This Bus is a freedom bus,
Yes this bus,
This Bus is a freedom bus,
Yes this bus.
This Bus is a freedom bus,
Br rightous.
This Bus is bound for Freedom.
This Bus

This Bus aint got no Jim Crow
This Bus
This Bus aint got no Jim Crow
This Bus
This Bus aint got no Jim Crow
All who ride it must be holy
This Bus
This Bus is bound for Freedom.

(MARCHING TO PRETORIA)

I'm with you and you're with me,
and so we are all together,
So we are all together,
Sing with me, I'll sing with you,
and so we will sing together,
As we march along.

Chorus:
We are marching to Pretoria,
Pretoria, Pretoria,
We are marching to Pretoria,
Pretoria, hurrah;

We have food, the food is good,
And so we will eat together,
So we will eat together,
When we eat, 'twill be a treat,
And so let us sing together,
As we march along.

(THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD AROUND)

Because all men are brother,
Where ever man may be,
One spirit shall unite us,
Forever pround and free,
No tyrant shall defeat us,
No evil strike us down,
All men who toil shall greet us,
The whole wide world around.

My brother are all other,
Forever hand in hand,
Where ever people struggle,
There is my native land,
My brothers fears are my fears,
YELLOW, WHITE AND BROWN
My brothers fears are my fears,
The whole wide world around.

(BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC)

In the roster of our heroes
is a great and shining throng
Negroes famed inArt and Science,
famed in History and song,
And the freedom road they opened
is the road we march along
And the truth goes marching on:
Glory, Glory, etc.

Like the mighty Mississippi
rolling downward to the sea.
We'll go marching on to build
the brotherhood of you and me,
Our hands have made this nation
and our hearts will make it free,
the truth goes marching on:
Glory, Glory, etc.

Glory, glory. halleluiah
Glory, glory. halleliah
Glory, glory. halleluiah
For the truth shall make us strong.

WALKING FOR FREEDOM
(JUST LIKE JOHN)

I want to be ready,
I want to be ready,
I want to be ready
Walking for freedom
Just like John.

John said the jail was just four square
Walking for freedom just like John,
And we declared we'd meet him there,
Walking for freedom just like John.

Oh John, Oh John, what do you say,
Walking for freedom just like john,
That there'll be victory some sweet day,
Walking for freedom just like John.

Negro Spiritual

YOU DON'T HAVE TO RIDE JIM CROW
(Tune of No Hidin Place Down Here)

You don't have to ride Jim Crow,
You don't have to ride Jim Crow,
On June the third,
The high court said,
If you ride interstate Jim Crow,
Is dead,
You don't have to ride Jim Crow,

Now you can set anywhere,
Now you can set anywhere,
Set anyehere,
Don't raise no fuss,
Keep cool, but firm,
Your cause is just.
You don't have to ride Jim Crow,

And if the driver-man says "move"
And if the driver-man saye "move"
If the driver says "move",
Speak up polite,
But set there tight,
You're in the right.
You don't have to ride Jim Crow.

You don't have to ride Jim Crow,
You don't have to ride Jim Crow,
Go quiet-like
If you face arrest;
CORE
Will certainly make a test.
You don't have to ride Jim Crow.

WE SHALL OVERCOME

We shall Overcome
We shall overcome
We shall Overcome
Some day.....
Oh
Deep in my heart,
I do believe,
We shall Overcome,
Someday.

Love will conquer all,
Love will conquer all,
Love will conquer all,
Some day.....
Oh
Deep in my heart,
I do believe,
Love will conquer all,
Someday.

Additional Verses

The Truth Will Make Us Free
*****
We'll Walk Hand In Hand
*****
The Lord Will See Us Through

As Sung by The Rock Hill Students.

FREEDOM SONG

If I had a hammer
I'd hammer in the morning
I'd hammer in the evening
All over this land.
I'd hammer out justice
I'd hammer out freedom
I'd hammer out love
Between my brothers and my sisters
All over this land.

If I had a bell
I'd ring it in the morning (etc.)

If I had a song
I'd sing it in the morning (etc.)

Well I've got my hammer
And I've got my bell
And over this land
It's the hammer of justice
It's the bell of freedom
It's the song about love
Between my brother and my sisters
All over this land.

HALLEUJAH I'M A TRAVELING

I read yesterday the Supreme Court had said,
Listen here Mr. Jim Crow it's time you were

Hallelujah I'm a traveling
Hallelujah ain't it fine?
Hallelujah I'm a traveling
Down freedom's main line.

In old Fayette County
Set off and remote
The polls wouldn't open
for Negroes to vote.

Now hundreds of students, When offered
a choice, 50 dollars 30 days
Respond in one voice;

NEW OFFICE

ADMINISTRATION-
Summer Projects

1964 July
1965 Jan - June

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

July 27, 1964

Southern Regional Representative in North Carolina
c/o Mr. Floyd McKissick
213½ W. Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Regional Representative:

It is the plan of this office to send periodic reports of CORE activities in the southern area to Regional Representatives. In this way we hope to keep the representatives fairly well up-to-date with current action and problems.

Presently CORE action is Louisiana is centered around thethree days of voter registration available to citizens during July. These days are July 27 through 29. CORE staff workers in the Louisiana summer program have worked during July to build interest in the Negro community for this registration period. We expect substantial registration in about ten parishes. Where resistance if encountered, there will be stand-ins of registrants. New Orleans CORE has conducted its own voter registration campaign.

In Florida a summer program is also underway. It is presently centered in three counties with the expectation of adding a fourth this week. One of these counties, Gadsden County, has the largest potential precentage to be registered of any Florida county with more than 5000 Negroes. In Florida, registration continues throughout the year except for brief periods before and after election day. However, registrars' officers are frequently open only once a week.

In both areas there have been numerous incidents of arrest, official and unofficial harassment, intimidation and violence. There are 33 workers in Louisiana, headed by Ronnie Moore. There are 8 workers in Florida, headed by Pat Due.

The CORE program in Mississippi is doubtless well knonw to you through its own communication media. There are 6 Task Force workers in the Mississippi Fourth District. These are working with a large group of summer volunteers under the

supervision of Bob Gore in Meridian, Rudy Lombard in Canton, Dave Dennis in Jackson. Bruce Baines is presently in Texas and Isaac Reynolds in New Orleans. Current reports are not available either from Texas or Oklahoma. However, Isaac Reynolds plans to accompany Jim McCain on an Oklahoma-Texas trip early in August.

Recently this office made two proposals to local chapters and workers in the southern areas. (1) To carry on testing under the Civil Rights Bill and (2) To redouble efforts in voter registration now that Goldwater has been chosen as the Republican candidate. It is my hope that the chapters acted on these suggestions; to date this office has received no response from them, pro or con.

Now that the summer program is moving toward a conclusion we must begin to plan forthe fall and winter. The course of the Democratic Convention willprobably be one of the determining factors; progress in the compliance with the Civil Rights Bill will be another. No doubt you yourself will have some suggestions on other points pertinent to that program. I would like very much to get your thinking along this line. We should be able to incorporate such ideas in autumn workshops, either local or regional, that will likely take place in October or November.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate Director

RH/ds

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

July 27, 1964

Miss Gloria Montgomery
209 South Washington Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Montgomery:

It is the plan of this office to send periodic reports of CORE activities in the southern area to Regional Representatives. In this way we hope to keep the representatives fairly well up-to-date with current action and problems.

Presently CORE action in Louisiana is centered around the three days of voter registration available to citizens during July. These days are July 27 through 29. CORE staff workers in the Louisiana summer program have worked during July to build interest in the Negro community for this registration period. We expect substantial registration in about ten parishes. Where resistance is encountered, there will be stand-ins of registrants. New Orleans CORE has conducted its own voter registration campaign.

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate Director

RH/ds

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

July 27, 1964

Miss Oretha Castle
917 N. Tonti Street
New Orlea ns, Louisiana

Dear Miss Castle:

It is the plan of this office to send periodic reports of CORE activities in the southern area to Regional Representatives. In this way we hope to keep the representatives fairly well up-to-date with current action and problems.

Presently CORE a ction in Louisiana is centered around the three days of voter registration available to citizens during July. These days are July.27 through 29. CORE staff workers in the Louisiana summer program have worked during July to build interest in the Negro community for this registration period. We expect substantial registration in about ten parishes. Where resistance is encountered, there will be stand-ins of registrants. New Orleans CORE has conducted its own voter registration campaign.

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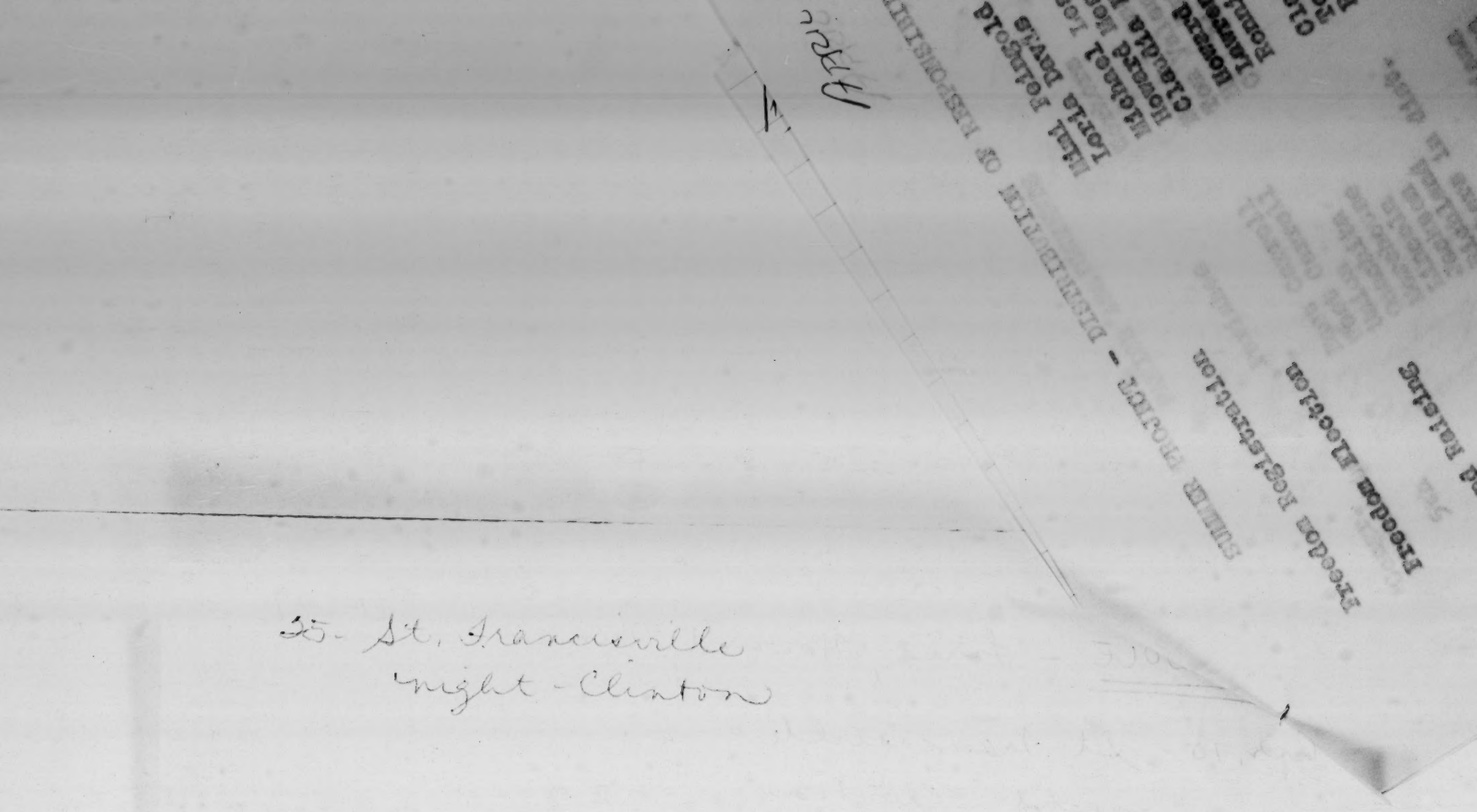
Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate Director

RH/ds

SCHEDULE - Soria, Howard, Minie - [1964]

Apr. 10 - St. Francisville
night - Clinton
11 - Pointe Coupee
night - New Roads (contact Mat Battiest 302 Parent)
12 - Pointe Coupee
night - New Roads
13 - Clinton
night - Clinton
14 - West Feliciana
night - Clinton
15 - Tangipahoa
night - St. Helena Hammond (?)
16 - Tangipahoa, St. Tammany
night - New Orleans.
17 - St. Tammany, Washington
night - New Orleans
18 - Washington
night - New Orleans
19 - Livingston
night - Clinton (?)
20 - Livingston, Clinton
night - Clinton
21 - W. Feliciana
night - Clinton
22 - Ascension
night Plaquemine
23 - Ascension
night Plaquemine
24 - Plaquemine (night - Plaquemine)



25- St. Francisville
night - Clinton

APRIL 10, 1964

SUMMER PROJECT - DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Freedom Registration	Mimi Feingold Loria Davis
Freedom Election	Michael Lesser Howard Messing Claudia Edwards
Fund Raising	Howard Messing Lawrence Mitchell Ronnie M. Moore
Stand-ins	Claudia Edwards Tom Valentine Ronnie Moore
Office Manager	Lawrence Mitchell
Transportation	Sylver Gordon Henry Brown
Training Session	Ronnie Moore Michael Lesser Sylver Gordon Howard Messing

TASK AT HAND: Scouting parishes of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts.

COPY

APRIL 10, 1964

PARISH ASSIGNMENTS

Congr. Districts	Parishes	Workers	Remarks
5th	East Carroll West Carroll Union Ouachita Morehouse Lincoln Jackson Richland others in dist.	Mike Lesser Tom Valentine Henry Brown Claudia Edwards	one car in use
6th	East Feliciana West Feliciana St. Helena Pointe Coupee Iberville Tangipahoa others in dist.	Mimi Feingold Sylver Gordon Howard Messing Doris Davis	one car in use
managing office and coordinating project, etc.	ALL	Robbie Moore Lawrence Mitchell	one car in use

NOTE: Although we are concentrating on promoting VR activities in the parishes on 5th, we are also laying groundwork for our summer project covering all 24 parishes in the two named congressional districts.

RONNIE

April 13 Plaq & E.T.
14 Plaq & W.F.
15 N.O.
16 N.O.
17 Monroe
18 Monroe
19 "
20 "
21 "
22 "
23 Plaquemine & Baton Rouge
24 Staff Meeting - Plaquemine
25 S.A. Jeanerette

DISCUSSION DRAFT ON LOUISIANA PROJECT

From:

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

To:

Louisiana Staff

January, 1965

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SUMMER PROJECT DIRECTION

The intent of the summer project is to reach more deeply and widely into the problems that face the Negro community and develop indigenous leadership to deal with the problems through a fundamental program. The focus of the project is to be the community rather than programs; organizing communities in seen as the best way to develop them and their people and as the best method of establishing a political structure in the state. Thus, if desegregation of public facilities rather than participation in the ASC election is what a community wants to do, then staff should assist in that program, putting their knowledge and past experience at the service of that community. Rather than specific and uniform accomplishments across the state to conform to a program outline, the goal is total community organization toward whatever specifics the community chooses. Rather than institutors of pre-selected programs, the staff should present the full array of alternatives and allow the community to shape its own individual project. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success will ultimately rest with the people of the community.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

I. Voter registration

In addition to the traditional methods of voter registration - clinics, canvassing, rallies, freedom days, etc - we hope to file private suits for individuals on behalf of their class to simplify procedures, get court orders against the registrars, and get federal referees or registrars to supervise registration where necessary. Also we should seek to see that existing federal legislation is enforced to the

fullest. All of this will require large numbers of people going to the courthouse.

II. Economic and poverty programs

A. Farmers Leagues

An organization of farmers to deal with their problems. It can provide a means through which farmers can acquire knowledge about existing federal programs that affect them and how to participate in such programs. The Louisiana ASC elections are held in August giving the summer project a valuable opportunity to work with farmers who want to participate in them and to form leagues as a vehicle for such work. Also for FHA and Agriculture Department loans, and programs under the anti-poverty bill.

B. Employment

Breaking down barriers of employers and unions (use of boycotts, etc.) and getting training under federal programs

C. Food and Welfare

To assist those who have suffered reprisals from civil rights activities, the food and welfare program attempts to provide sufficient subsistence that these people will now be obliged to give in to segregationist pressure. A question exists on whether to use this program as a general means of improving the lot of poor Negroes. The resources for this program are obtained from donations and from such federal agencies as the food-stamp program. Solicitation, transportation, storage and distribution of these goods are all problems.

III. Education

A community center may house a number of programs: Library, game-rooms, nursery, drama group, art program - according to the needs, resources and imagination of the locale. The freedom school can be a part of the community center or a separate operation covering basic literacy, self-expression, academic subjects, Negro history, current events-government-politics. Adults literacy programs, Negro history classes, among others, are some that could be conducted either by the freedom school or the community center.

IV. Desegregation

Where commmunities wish there are three major areas in which they can do desegregation work: public facilities, public accommodations and schools. The movement is rich in some tacties for this kind of work but new and more effective ones should be sought, such as a comprehensive testing program combined with an omnibus suit against a city or parish.

V. Medical Assistance

There will be an attempt to recruit volunteer doctors the Medical Committee for Human Rights to come into the state and give medical assistance to staff and poor people. Included where if possible will be medical examinations, prenatal care, health practices, administration of drugs, dietary supplements (vitamins, etc.) and surveying the existing community health and sometimes welfare facilities.

VI. Legal Action

The legal actions mentioned aboved do not cover the whole range of possible actions. Others can include cut off of federal funds to discriminatory state and local agencies,

assist in preparing legal challenges of elections, seek measures such as restraining orders against sheriffs and local citizens who harass and intimidate workers and local people from exercising legal rights, and others.

VII. Political Program

With the exception of voter registraion and local elections in which certain communities may want to become involved (staff should report if there are local elections in their communities), there are not political activities as such planned for the summer. But the distinction must be made between political programs and political organization. Almost any kind of community organization can turn its interest to a political problem. In fact, it is likely that a local organization which chose to have covered sewers installed in the Negro community or to have better streets or playgrounds would soon turn of its own accord to some kind of political involvement. A community committee to distribute food and clothing might never need to deal with political issues to simply carry out that function. But it should. When those materials are given out the community distributors and recipients should have to think why it is necessary; why didn't the federal government help them? Why are they poor? The staff should inform the community of the federal programs that would enable the people to receive the same materials, administered by the local government, of if they refuse, by a special group set up to receive that kind of federal assistance.

What must be done for the Louisiana project to conduct a

challenge of the 1966 congressional elections? The primaries will be in the spring of 1966 - just a year from the beginning of the summer project. The filing deadlines for the primary leave us even less time. The entire summer program is a political program. The staff must relate the problems of the community and the programs which can help them to the political structure of the state and the political climate of the country. The importance of using every program and activity as an instrument of political education can hardly be overemphasized. Yet, it can not be forced. The only meaningful political organization and challenge must at least be based on, if not emanate from, strong local organizations and not a superstructure of staff and lawyers. The summer program is designed for flexibility; the plan to have local people shape to as large an extent as possible, the summer project in their community is designed to maximize their interest and should therefore maximize their ability to learn and relate their interests to politics. In areas where there is already strong organization, political education can lead rapidly to political organization and discussion/planning of running candidates, conducting a challenge and state-wide organization.

VIII. Area - Twelve (12) Parish Bases (other parishes will be worked from bases)

Bases

1. Fifth Congressional District
   a. Ouachita
   b. Concordia
   c. Morehouse or Union

2. Fourth Congressional District
   a. Caddo
   b. Claiborne
   c. Bienville
3. Eighth Congressional District
   a. Rapides
   b. Natchitoches
4. Sixth Congressional District
   a. Iberville
   b. East Baton Rouge
   c. East Feliciana
5. First Congressional District
   a. Plaquemines

IX. Training Session
   A. Place - Plaquemine, Louisiana
   B. Arrival of workers - June 5, 1965
   C. Training period - June 6 - 13, 1965
   D. Agenda to follow

PROJECT ESSENTIALS

I. Forty-four (44) subsistent staff workers - emphasis on Negro Louisiana College Students

II. Thirteen (13) project cars - Once car for each base

III. Forty (40) Self-supporting volunteers to serve as Freedom School teachers, to work in Plaquemines Parish and other hard areas needing additional staff, to implement certain phases of the program necessitating specific talents.

IV. Budget

A.	10,000 voter registration form sets	$1,000.00
B.	Office Supplies for 12 Bases (Est. $100.00 per month per base for 82 days - $250.00 per base)	3,000.00
C.	Telephone - same basis as under subtopic B Two way radio system would help	3,000.00
D.	44 workers - housing and food to run $2.50 per day totaling $110.00 per day equaling for 82 day peroid . . . . . (Self- supporting volunteer cars)	9,020.00
E.	13 cars - gas and car care to run $5.00 per day per car totaling $65.00 per day - 82 days peroid	5,330.00
F.	Car Rental (Excluding five project cars) 8 cars for 2½ months would run $600.00 per car	4,800.00
G.	Gas and maintenance for volunteer cars	1,500.00
H.	Micellaneous Traffic violation fee, minor bond, etc.	1,500.00
	TOTAL	29,150.00

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director

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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

forward to Liz Fusco

February 19, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing the material that I found in our files about the 1964 Summer Project. In think it is pretty inclusive.

Also enclosed are cards of all Chapter Chairmen and their chapters. This will be with the other material you asked for.

Happy George Washington's birthday!?

Sincerely,

Maxine

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

P.S. will you forward this letter to Liz Fusco—

Urgent

Mrs. P. N. Vukasin
Friendsville Stage
Binghamton, New York

March 31, 1965

file
C.O.R.E. Summer
Project

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE So. Regional Office
22-09 Dryades
New Orleans, La

Dear Mr. Haley,

Will you please send us as much material as you can, as quickly as you can, on the projected CORE Southern projects for the summer. Unfortunately, we have

already launched our fund drive in this community & now find we have made quite a explanation of what is projected for the various parts of the program — e.g. what does "Federal Programs" mean? what kind of legal program is involved — only that for CORE-related arrests? what is the White Community Project?

Can you also give us any "human" background e.g. stories about people illustrating the

need for the program.

I hope to have an early reply from you — or it will be too late. Thank you.

Helen L. Lukasin

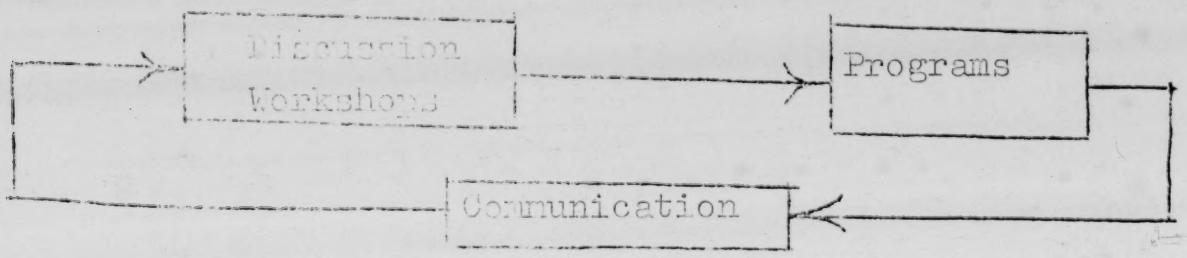
[1965, March 31]

The New Movement in Mississippi

Slowly but surely a sense of local movement is developing in Mississippi a real depth and involvement of a significant portion of the adult Negro community. The degree of involvement varies from community to community, but the sense of the movement exists everywhere we are presently working.

These local movements ought to be connected in some sense--county-wide, state-wide, and nationwide. It is staff's job both to deepen the local movement and to develop this sense of connection.

In outline the Mississippi movement should look like this:



Local and area-wide workshops and discussions are held, people discuss their problems and come up with a plan or program. This program is put into effect. The details of the program and the results of the program are told to other areas. These areas use this information as a part of their own discussions and workshops out of which they generate their own programs. Information about these programs is then communicated, and the process repeats itself. It is staff's job to build on all three of these levels and to encourage local people to do so also.

In Mississippi at the present time the staff has succeeded in pretty well covering the area of discussions and workshops. The areas of program and communications are missing. The ultimate need is for local people to develop in these areas, but staff will have to provide a transition role. To this end the following will be done:

Communication

1. Set up a district office. From this district office send out mailings to local people in local movements. The mailing list will be made up from staff and local movement recommendations. A rough figure would be 100 names to a county--a total of 1200 names for the whole district. At present there would be more names from the most worked counties, fewer from the non-worked counties.

A regular mailing--say every two weeks--will go out to this mailing list. Included in the mailing will be:

Reports of the activities in all counties

Reports of important activities in the State

A calendar of workshops, meetings, etc.

Occasional original stories, essays, poems, etc.

Special mailings on particular programs or issues will be sent out occasionally; for instance:

Information about the equal employment opportunities of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Information about election procedures, officials to be elected, dates, etc.

Discussion of the voting rights bill

Emphasis in the regular mailings will be on encouraging local people to respond (this is your office, let us know what you want, write us of your own meetings, etc.) As much as possible the mailing will simply reproduce local reports verbatim. Initially the publication will be largely staff-written, but gradually it will be written more and more by local people themselves.

2. WATS line. Originally it was thought that COFO could plug local people into the COFO structure, but that has not worked out--probably because the local people are not interested in many of the complex in-group staff problems. Instead, local people are setting up their own structures. So now COFO must take its resources and fit them into local people's structures. The WATS line for instance will discontinue daily WATS calls to the 4th Congressional District projects. Perhaps once a week calls will be made. Most of the time, however, a local person will make regular WATS calls to local people around the district, connecting local movements.

Programs

Programs will come out in a variety of ways. The two obvious methods for development of program are (1) through discussions and workshops on the local and state level and (2) through a single person or group of persons working out a program of their own. The important point is not where the program comes from but rather whether or not the local people really make it their own program. Staff can suggest programs and can help implement them, but the bulk of the program must be carried locally.

Though the details are far from clear it is evident that programs in the near future will take two main forms--(1) political education, voting, and political action, (2) attacks on the local issues of roads, sewers, schools, etc.

Staff Changes

To implement the new sense of movement in the state and to develop the district-wide sense the following staff changes will be made:

Richard Tinsley to become full time 4th District communications man

2 or 3 staff to run the district office along with several local people

Remaining staff to be distributed evenly over the district--roughly two to a county.

Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

[1965, March 31]

Future of Paid Movement Organizing in the South

The present direction of the movement in the South indicates an overnight change in its workings. Federal pressure under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and under the proposed voting act of 1965 combined with a nationwide sympathy for the Black Belt provide a basis for real freedom in the local area. But if local people can do more and if there are more tools available, then simple protests developed and led by a few people provide no meaningful program on which to develop a lasting change.

Typical questions the movement tried to answer last year were:

How do we stop the pressure of the local sheriff?
How do we get the vote?
When does the next bomb explode?

Typical questions the movement is trying to start to answer this year are:

When I get my vote, how do I use it?
What kind of government gives my children the best education they can get?
How can my farm be improved to give me a real working wage?
If both white and Negro schools are so bad, why doesn't the government improve them?

To deal with the increased complexity of the questions facing the movement the following proposals are made:

(1) All existing task forces be phased out of existence as soon as there is a local movement in all Black Belt counties open to CORE.

(2) CORE change its policy by hiring as field staff only highly trained community organizers.

(3) CORE put money into local hands in local areas by having the organizers hire whatever assistance he needs in the local area itself.

The training of the organizers should include:

(1) Extensive political background

(2) Economic background in at least one area of the following:

a. Farm
b. Unions or labor organizing
c. Community services
d. Education

(3) 3 to 6 months in field situations similar to ones where his work will ultimately be carried out.

The organizer will work in depth in one area, developing a program around the issue of his competency. Part of the organizer's job is to share his competency and to develop local ability both to take over the program and to share it with other areas. Increased communication with other local movements (see memo on The New Movement in Mississippi) combined with the newly trained local people will ideally spread successful projects fairly rapidly.

In line with this suggestion the present Mississippi Task Force should be entirely phased out of the 4th Congressional District in Mississippi by January 1, 1966. By that time the task force is to be replaced by 5 organizers (say 2 farm, 1 union, 1 school, and 1 community services.)

Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

REPORT TO THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

SUBMITTED BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN PROGRAM FOR SUMMER 1965

April 9, 1965

INTRODUCTION

The following proposals are the results of numerous meetings and conferences involving Southern staff, local people of the various project areas, and the Southern Regional Program Director. They represent the culmination of interpretations of direction, of feasibility, of what we are equipped to do and of what is needed in order to do more.

CORE Southern program for summer 1965 is designed to fit the needs of each community being worked, but at the same time establish a coordinated, meaningful South-wide effort to achieve our goals. It has taken many weeks of hard thinking and discussion on everyone's parts, both CORE staff and the people within the communities, to put their ideas together and come up with a workable program to accomplish the changes that are so badly needed. Often the line between dream and practicality has worn mighty thin, but the job was done and the "fruits" of these labors comprise this series of reports.

The intent of all work being done in the region is to reach more deeply and widely into the problems that face the Negro community and develop indigenous leadership to deal with those problems through basic, community organization. Our role is not to lead, or to "do for", but to share what knowledge and skills we have gained through our various experiences so that the people of a community, themselves, can see alternatives and use this knowledge and skill to accomplish those things which they feel are most important. Integral, too, is the concept of state-wide, more abstractly South-wide cooperation and coordination to accomplish larger, less immediate goals.

We submit the enclosed to you, in hopes that you might help in every way possible to make the programs now presented on these pages a reality.

LOUISIANA

Current projects deal mainly with problems confronting each individual community--such as the desegregation of employment and unions at the tremendous Crown-Zellerbach plant in Bogalusa, and establishing mail delivery to the Negroes of Jonesboro who have no such service because the streets (dirt roads) and houses have never been marked by the city. Voter registration is emphasized everywhere.

The 1965 summer project in Louisiana will enable the civil rights projects in the state to better meet the needs of the Negro community. Freedom schools and community center programs will be carried out, including the development of libraries, adult education, literacy and medical programs. Freedom school and community center programs will vary as the needs and interests of the communities vary.

New projects, and a state-wide effort to register Negroes on a massive scale will be put into operation. We will initiate a food-and-clothing-distribution program, administered by committees of local people, to help alleviate economic reprisals on those Negroes who attempt to register or participate in civil rights activity. Work will also be done in the area of federal programs to establish farmers leagues and cooperatives to represent a strong political force as well as help the Negro farmers achieve economic independence.

Many volunteers will be involved in research on various aspects of the political, social, economic and educational structures of the state.

The project will involve approximately 34 parishes in 6 of the 8 Congressional districts. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of these parishes have never been worked by CORE staff.

LOUISIANA SUMMER PROJECT ESSENTIALS

I. 44 subsistent staff workers (emphasis on Negro college students)--we hope to have at least ½ of them staffed by SEDF. Training session in Plaquemine June 10-15, agenda to be submitted later.

II. 13 project cars: one for each base and one for state coordinator.

III. 60 self-supporting volunteers to implement phases of the program that call for specific skills.

IV. Budget:

A.	10,000 voter registration form sets	$ 1,000
B.	Office supplies for 12 bases, $100 per month per base for 2½ months	3,000
C.	Telephone (same basis as B)	3,000
D.	44 workers, housing and food to run $2.50 per day per worker for 82 days	9,020
E.	13 cars, gas and care to run $5 per day per car for 82 days	5,330
F.	Car rental (excluding 5 project cars), 8 cars for 2½ months to run $600 per car	4,800
G.	Gas and maintenance for volunteer cars	1,500
H.	Miscellaneous (fines, minor bond, etc.)	1,500
	TOTAL...	$29,150

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Presently, the Louisiana staff is composed of only 10 paid staff (including Ronnie Moore and Oretha Castle) and two volunteers. Most of this staff is tied up in "hot spots" such as Bogalusa and Jonesboro. They have five operating cars; they are working in Shreveport, Jonesboro, Monroe, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bogalusa, Clinton, St. Francisville and Plaquemine.

There are approximately 20 parishes which need scouting as proposed project areas for summer. The Louisiana state office in Baton Rouge is presently unmanned because of the lack of personnel.

To prepare for the summer, the Louisiana staff will need at least two more cars and ten additional workers immediately. The additional workers will be used to prepare communities for the upcoming project, and some to staff the Baton Rouge office.

A major concern involves a two-way radio system for the state. Such a system, in order to be as effective as possible, should be set up before the project officially starts. The technical skill needed to advise and actually set the thing up is available to us; funds for the equipment, as yet, is not. This is most urgent, as we should begin work on installation in a month in order to afford as much protection as possible to the workers who will be arriving in June. None of us wants to repeat Neshoba's performance of a year ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Negro population of South Carolina has great political power, and this potential is ripe for realization. The state is divided into 46 counties. 24 of them have a Negro population of 40% or more; 20 of these counties are located in the 1st, 2nd and 6th Congressional districts. The 1st district Negro population is 43.8%; the 2nd is 37.2%; the 6th is 46.5%. The South Carolina staff is composed of two field secretaries, nine Task Force workers and James McCain, presently working on voter registration. The project is financed by SEDF and will continue to be so until June 15.

1966 is an important year in many states across the South, but especially so in South Carolina: Strom Thurmond stands out as a racist challenge to all of us in and concerned with the civil rights movement. We hope to be able to create real opposition to Senator Thurmond and his machine during the 1966 election. To accomplish this, the number of Negro votes must be increased tremendously and Negro political organization must be greatly strengthened. A political challenge means an awful lot of work must be done in South Carolina during the next year and a half. To many, 1966 may seem to be a long way off, but from past experience we know it's just around the corner.

We propose a massive project of voter registration and political education in the 1st, 2nd and 6th districts of the state. To accomplish meaningful results, six additional Task Force workers are needed: three for each district and others to operate the state office, keep records, handle publicity, etc. There will also be a need for four additional cars.

We could easily accommodate between 30 and 40 volunteers to work in the same areas, who would be responsible for their own transportation, subsistence and bail bond. In two communities the people have promised to provide for room and board for 15 workers--these should be Negro students from South Carolina, with a weekly allowance of $5 from CORE.

The workers will conduct voting clinics, set up voter registration campaigns and develop community organization to carry on this program. They will also try to organize some Community Action Projects under the Anti-Poverty Bill; this would include organizing local people around projects that would qualify for aid under the Anti-Poverty program. Information centers should be established to inform peple of their rights under the 1965 Civil Rights Act.

In areas where it is possible, Freedom Libraries can be set up concentrating on Negro History. Negro students from the local colleges should be encouraged to participate in these programs.

BUDGET

A.	40,000 voter registration forms	$ 500
B.	Office supplies for state, $150 a month for 3 months	450
C.	Telephone for state calls, $200 per month	600
D.	15 Task Force workers, $100 per person per month for 3 months	4,500
E.	15 semi-volunteers at $20 per month per person	900
F.	Purchase or rent 4 cars at $150 per month each	1,800
G.	Gas for 4 new cars, 1 Chevy and 5 local staff cars at $2.50 per day per car	2,475
H.	Miscellaneous	1,500
	TOTAL.....	$12,725

REPORT TO NAC/ 6

NORTHERN FLORIDA

The northern Florida project will begin in the middle of June, to last through September. Work will be done primarily on voter registration, use of the Anti-Poverty program, testing of public facilities and accommodations, and a stepped-up program in employment. Concentration will be on the 9th Congressional district, which has a Negro population of 37%.

POPULATION BY COUNTY IN DISTRICT	NEEDS
Gadsden.....59%	3 workers, 2 cars
Jefferson.....60%	2 workers, 1 car
Madison.....47%	2 workers, 1 car
Jackson.....32%	2 workers, 1 car
Liberty.....10%	-----
Suwannee.....28%	2 workers, 1 car
Leon.....30%	1 worker, 1 car
Achula.....26%	2 workers, 1 car
	TOTAL...14 workers, 8 cars

The workers are to be self-supporting volunteers, and the project, itself, intends to be self-supporting. The staff would like to acquire another car if it is unable to get a sufficient amount from the community or from volunteers who will be working on the projects. Presently, there are only three workers; they will lay the groundwork for the summer program.

The staff feels that success in voter registration this summer will enable the Negro community to swing most of the elections in the 9th district in 1966. In four of the counties they feel they will be able to take most of the major elections: Gadsden, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. They should also be able to send someone to Congress from that district.

A stepped-up desegregation of public facilities and accommodations program is also planned. All of the major places in northern Florida have already been tested, and it has been found that 4 out of 5 are still discriminating against Negroes.

REPORT TO NAC/ 7

MISSISSIPPI

The summer program in Mississippi will not be as massive a thing as it was last year. From all indications, the state will not require a budget increase, and can carry out the program it plans with the same equipment it currently has. Proposals for change in the current CORE operations in the 4th district deal with three main areas: communication, program and staff placement.

Communication. That a district office be set up to send regular mailings to about 1200 persons in the district, including reports of all activities in the district and major happenings in the state, a calendar of workshops and meetings, and occasional original stories, poems, etc., and special mailings such as information on upcoming elections, the voting bill, and other such programs and issues; that the WATS line in Jackson discontinue daily calls to the district, perhaps having local district people make the calls weekly to other local persons in the district.

Program. To develop through discussions and workshops on the local and state level and through individuals and groups working out programs of their own; staff to suggest and implement programs, but the bulk to be done locally; to take two main forms, (1) political education, voting and political action, and (2) attacks on local issues such as roads, sewers and schools.

Staff placement. Richard Tinsley to become full time district communications man; 2 or 3 staff people to run the district office, with several local people; remaining staff to be distributed evenly throughout the 4th (roughly 2 to a county).

Major emphasis is being placed upon staff education. Most staff background has to do with running demonstrations, setting up voter registration campaigns, etc.--education in all levels of political activity is essential if the new approaches to the problems facing the Negro community are to be fully implemented. A travelling expert might move from area to area,

meeting with local people as well as staff; staff would be pulled to a central location regularly for workshops and discussion; self-education would be encouraged, with staff deciding its needs on the local level and ar arranging its own educational programs.

Such a political organization education program would involve:

I. Voter registration

A. Block organization--including car pools, baby sitters, etc. Records of who is registered, tecniques for encouraging registration and getting out the vote.

B. How to implement the Civil Rights Act of 1965--local pressures to place on registrars, U.S. Gov't pressure and how to take advantage of it, tecniques for organizing around the act.

II. Voter Education

A. Political jobs available, both elected and appointed.

B. How different points of view are represented, how individuals can make their voices heard.

C. The power of the vote and aspect of life affected by it.

D. Misuse of the vote--operation of machines, both rural and urban, faults in the American political structure.

III. Voter Organization

A. Organization around issues--different tecniques for rural and urban.

B. Organization around patronage and spoils.

C. Organization around existing organizations.

There has been intense consideration of CORE's role in the Movement, of direction and approach in developing lasting change. Many complex questions have been dealt with: last year, we were considering how do we stop the pressure of the local sheriff and when does the next bomb explode? now the questions are, when I get my vote, how do I use it? What kind of government gives my children the best education? How can my farm be improved to give me a real working wage? If both white and Negro schools are so bad, why doesn't the government improve them? The major question in the minds of the CORE staff, then, is how can we help the Negro community find answers? The following proposals have resulted:

REPORT TO NAC/ 9

PROPOSALS MADE BY MISSISSIPPI CORE STAFF

1. That the Task Force be phased out of existence as soon as there is a local movement in all Black Belt counties open to CORE;

2. That CORE change its policy to hiring field staff of only highly trained community organizers;

3. That CORE put money into local hands in each area by having organizers hire what assistance they need from the project area, itself;

4. That training of these organizers include extensive political background, economic background in agriculture, labor, community services or education, and 3 to 6 months in a field situation similar to those in which he will ultimately be working.

Haley

MEMO

TO: All CORE Chapters DATE: April 14, 1965

FROM: CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

RE: Summer Project Workers URGENT

You recently received a memo from this office concerning our need for assistance in recruiting workers for the upcoming summer projects in the South. We hope you have begun some kind of program in this direction.

We have just received word from Ronnie Moore, state project director for Louisiana, that 259 additional volunteers are needed in this state for the summer. June is but a month and a half away, so immediate and maximum efforts must be made to find them.

Enclosed is a copy of our report on summer programming to the last NAC meeting, April 9-11, which should supply you with the information needed to interest potential workers. One of the major things that we need at this point is publicity on the projects; we would appreciate it if you would try to have these program summaries printed in your local and college papers, as well as your own newsletter, if you have one. Emphasis might be put on the current crisis in Bogalusa, as an example of the forces CORE is attempting to contend with in the South.

We thank you for anything you are able to do.

1

Summer Project

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Mr. William Kahn
7111 Cornell
University City, No. 63130

Dear Mr. Kahn:

I gaze ruefully at the last sentence of your letter dated February 8--- "I look forward eagerly to your response." If you can have managed to sustain your eagerness over the lengthy period I have tacitly requested you to wait, it is eagerness indeed.

In Sumter, South Carolina CORE has helped establish a community center which has made a lively beginning. If it follows the pattern of out past experience, that center will bog down in its program unless bolstered by some professional assistance.

In Monroe, Louisiana a small group of Negro women, presently unemployed, hope to develop a day-care center for their children, thus making it possible for themselves to be free to accept employment. But they don't know how to set up this project, nor how to operate it.

CORE hopes to set up several small neighborhood libraries in some of the small Louisiana towns where library service is minimal both in service and content. Ideally these would be more than "quiet-hour institutions"; they would be centers for a variety of community concerns. The effectiveness of these projects depends on the effectiveness of the staff people who will work there.

Above are examples of what we are pointing toward in the CORE summer program. There are other programmatic items, of course, and I would not like to go on record as assuring any specialist that he will work exclusively in the field of his specialty. Rather, we do all we can to place staff people where they will be most effective.

As you can see from this, CORE is interested in more than voter registration and public accommodations, and the areas of our new concerns pose great problems. We are not trained in social work or community organization; that's a problem. But many trained people cannot empathize with the sharp differential in values they encounter when dealing with "The Disadvantaged." On this point the CORE workers have been able to achieve some success, because we live in the community, share the same food, the same housing---that sort of thing. Now what we need is to add expertise, and that is where your group might hit the nail exactly on the head.

Here are some particulars. CORE plans summer projects in Florida and Mississippi as well as in the aforementioned two states. There are not many

community centers operating presently: Meridian, Mississippi; Chattahoochee, Florida; Sumter, S. C. But I hope you have deduced from what has preceded this that we are not at all limited in our social concern just to community centers. What you need to know, rather, is that there will be some 24 parishes (counties) in Louisiana where we will have staff, eight counties in Mississippi, a like number in Florida and South Carolina. That the program begins about mid-June and will carry on until mid-August. That we can only hope to touch the beginnings of new programs or projects in those two months, so you must be prepared for a man-size dose of frustration from a service of two weeks.

The financial state of CORE has been precarious for months; we have not been able to set aside the budget for these projects well in advance, as one in business or government is accustomed to. Consequently we have not prepared a neat mimeographed prospectus showing where each person will be at which time. We rationalize this with the expertlike sound of how "We will allow a degree of freedom for the individual staff member to meet certain of the problems in his locale with his own creative response."

There, in a large nutshell, is a picture of the summer project. I am enclosing a dozen Task Force applications. I would suggest that interested members of the group think of arranging to set up among themselves a sequence of four persons whose schedules would allow them to cover the eight-week period, two weeks at a time. As many such groups could be organized as you have people.

Finally, believe it or not, this is the end.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

REPORT ON RECRUITMENT: May 18, 1965

By Geraldine Maddocks, assistant to and general flunkie for David Dennis, Southern Program Director.

We now have on file applications from the following areas:

East Coast:	WF	WM	NF	NM	TOTAL
New York:	8	9	1	0	18
Vermont:		1			1
Mass:	2				2
Connecticut:		1	1		2
Rhode Island:		1			1
Pennsylvania:		1			1
Washington, D.C.:				1	1
	10	13	2	1	26
Midwest:					
Kansas:	1	3		1	5
Missouri:			1		1
Ohio:	2	2		1	5
Michigan:	1				1
Minnesota:	1				1
Wisconsin:		3			3
	5	8	1	2	16
West Coast:					
California:	3	5			8
Alaska:		1			1
Arizona:		1			1
Washington:	1				1
	4	7	0	0	11
South:					
Louisiana:		1	2	6	9
Mississippi:	1				1
North Carolina:				1	1
Florida:			1	1	2
	1	1	3	8	13
GRAND TOTAL:	20	29	6	11	66

Summer Project

Berkeley Campus CORE
Anita Levine
6536 Telegraph AVE
Oakland, California
May 7, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

We have launched a drive on the Univ. of Calif, Berkeley campus to recruit 100 volunteers for the Louisiana Summer Project.

AT the rally mentioned on the enclosed leaflet, about 86 applications were passed out to interested people. Unfortunately these applications, on blue paper, had a return address to your office. Consequently we have no record of the people who have applied directly to your office. Since we are having an Orientation Meeting, next Wed. May 12th, and screaning will take place, we need you to send us at least the names, addresses, and phones of those people who send their application form to you from the Berkeley-Oakland, Richmond-Concord area.

Hopefully I will hear from you by Tuesday, so that these individuals can be contacted by me, for the Wed. meeting.

Please send us information as more concrete plans for the Summer Project emerge, so we can keep our volunteers well informed and in close communication with your office before they actually go down there.

We also have a fund raising drive going. We have the added asset of 9 speakers who spent the two weeks in Bogalusa, LA.

Hoping to hear from you on Tuesday,

Anita Levine

LOUISIANA SUMMER, 1965

" 'Good afternoon, Ma'am,' the interracial team says. 'We're from the Congress of Racial Equality and we'd like to know whether you'd be interested in registering to vote.'

If the answer is yes, there begins the long process of teaching application. In Louisiana, a Negro applicant may be failed for not dotting an 'i' or for circling something which should have been underlined..."

"Yesterday a man sat talking to us with a knife in his hand. As we were leaving he laughed and told us what had been in his mind when he'd seen us coming. White bill collectors down here hire Negroes to lead them to the houses they're looking for and to beat the debtors."

"Another question, seeking the party affiliation of the voter, required the word 'Democratic' to be written-in, Peggy stated, or else the registrar would consider the application void."

"Suddenly these men who apparently had been fox hunting were swarming around the car..."

From Louisiana-Summer, 1964

CORE needs about 100 volunteers from this area for Louisiana-Summer 1965. For ten weeks the students will work with local Negro groups in 20 selected parishes in Louisiana. Beside voter registration the work may involve the formation of farmers' leagues and co-ops, and the organization of independent campaigns for local elections. Work will vary according to the needs and tactical possibilities in each parish. But everywhere the goal will be to start, stimulate or strengthen local groups capable of leading a community fight for equality and a decent life.

The volunteers will meet in mid-June in Plaquemine, Louisiana, for one week of orientation. Then they will disperse to face very different problems. In some of the parishes CORE workers have been active for as long as five years. In some parishes local groups are well organized, in others, the campaign has hardly begun. In all cases the volunteers will be staying with local Negro families who have invited the CORE volunteers.

Interested people can get applications from Anita Levine, 654-7643

RALLY NOON, THUR. MAY 6
SPROUL HALL STEPS . . .

Hear CORE field secretary and Cal students back from Bogalusa, La.

labor donated

CORE
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, La.
May 15, 1965

Mr. Milton Picket
Canton, Mississippi

Dear Milton,

Sears Buckley has mentioned that you are interested in working in Louisiana; and from his information about you, we are certainly interested in having you here.

Enclosed find the application which must be filled out and forwarded to Southern Regional Office (2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans). Attach a memo requesting a Field Fellowship. Indicate in your memo that if a Fellowship is not available, I recommend that you receive subsistence wages.

Keep in touch with us concerning your plans.

Yours for Freedom,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director, Louisiana CORE

encl.
cc: CORE Southern Regional Office

R
M
M/jr

Summary project

May 26, 1965

Dave Dennis, Field Secretary
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dave:

Enclosed you will find a list with eleven names, of which we have ten applications. We are checking the people who we have not received applications from, and hope to have the problem cleared up by Friday.

I've been talking with San Francisco CORE about the possibility of their assuming the transportation costs for two or three Negro high school or college students if they can be supported by SDEF while on the project.

High school students of 17 or 18 would be the best possibility and in all probability would be the best persons to use for future contacts with Negro High school students who will be goint to college this fall or next year.

Sandra Rudnick, the ninth name of the list of applicants is in the Department of Humanities at San Francisco State College, and she also is a Political Science instructor. I've discussed the possibilities with her of using her political training while on the project. She prefers to work in a Freedom School, but I am sure through further discussion she will be willing to work on our political program where she could be of great value.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds,
Field Secretary

IR:lr

cc: Richard Haley
Ronnie Moore

Haley

TASK FORCE WORKERS - CALIFORNIA
(Have Filled Out Applications)

	School or Place of Employment	NAME Parent's Name	School Address Home Address	School Phone Home Phone	Age
1.	UC, Berkeley	Crafts, Stephen A.	1810 University Ave., Berkeley 320 Am Saratoga Rd., Amherst, NY	845 0326 839 3260	22
2.	San Jose State	William D. Dalrymple	144 So. 9th, San Jose, Calif.	---	21
3.	Montrose, Calif.	Walter Gilbert	2543 Encinal Ave., Montrose	249 7526	18
4.	UC Santa Barbara	Nancy Gilmore	6519 Seville, Apt. 3 Santa Barbara, Calif.	968 2650	24
5.		Barry Goldstein	1388 California, San Francisco 11 Coach Lane, Cherry Hill, NJ	--- 665 3718	19
6.	U.C. Berkeley	Heather MacDougall Ranald MacDougall	2627 Hillegass, # 204, Berkeley 14360 Sunset Blvd., Pacific Palisades	848 8368 PO 3 5800	22
7.	San Jose State	Claudia Miller Conrad Miller Geraldine Miller	1316 Emory St., San Jose 909 Avis Dr., El Cerrito, Cal.	CY 5-1356 LA 6-7748	19
8.	UC California	Barbara Patton	21 Hillside Ct., Berkeley 9374 Dewey Ave., Omaha, Nebr.	--- ---	24
9.	SF State College	Sandra Rudnick	1101 Keeler Ave., Berkeley	TH 3 0751	31
10.		Regina Sigal	2441 Haste, # 7, Berkeley	843 5708	22
11.	UC Berkeley	Judy Zeff	650 Vermont St., San Francisco	VA 6-3739	29

~~cc~~ Ronnie
Dave

May 26, 1965

Mr. Edward Hollander
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Ed:

Charles Brittin and his wife, professional photographers, will be travelling throughout the South this summer, and would like to volunteer a month of their time and talent to photographing activities on our projects for us.

They have agreed to place themselves at our disposal and work with us, using their skills where we feel they are most needed.

They will be driving down from New York, and South Carolina will be the first state they will enter, around July 6.

I have asked them to write you for information on how best their talents can be used.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds,
Field Secretary

IR:lr

cc: Dave Dennis
Richard Haley

May 17, 1965

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Henry:

Thank you for the copy of the papers Marvin Karpatkin had in his possession with regard to a possible action against Leander Perez.

As we discussed in New Orleans last week, this is an extraordinary type remedy which must be built up upon a lengthy, detailed, factual history which shows in the complaint all things that Perez has said or done over a period of many years which would show to the court the necessity of restraining him in advance so as to protect the person and lives of voter registration workers, etc., coming in to Plaquemen Parish.

This means that we have to find a college or graduate student, perhaps a law student who will sit down with Louisiana papers, perhaps the New York Times, and go over all the references to Perez for the last ten or more years. The inclusion of the November 2, 1963 article from the Louisiana Weekly is the kind of thing we need one hundredfold.

College and law school will be over within two weeks or more and at this time, of course, exams are going on. I would suggest we put a couple of students to work, one in Louisiana going over the old Times Picayune in New Orleans and another, searching the old files of the New York Times here in New York together with any other references about Perez that might conceivably be available to show that he is given to violence first.

I will have three students working with me soon and perhaps I can make one available for that purpose on checking the New York Times and if Steve Antler can lend us one to work on the Times Picayune, perhaps we can finish this in relatively short order.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS
CC: Steven Antler
Richard Haley
Collins Douglas & Elie
Marvin Karpatkin

[1965, May ?]

Proposed Plan of Action for CORE — Dave Dennis

FREEDOM '68

I

Background

I feel that the Mississippi challenge to the National Democratic Party marks the beginning of a significant new move by civil rights groups to confront the "power structure" with some meaningful and constructive efforts for change, both morally and legally. It took the civil rights organizations years to develop a program that would bring about meaningful changes in public accommodations laws. Aggressive, imaginative groups developed the sin-in movement that challenged the laws and conscience of this country.

There are several things besides the energetic efforts of the workers in the state that I feel contributed to the success of the convention challenge. First, it was a grass-roots movement made up of people from the grass roots. We were able to by-pass the "established" leadership, which helped us also to by-pass the traditional cries of "go slow" and "let's not hurt our friends." The people who made up the party were people who owed no allegiance to the local power structure. The party was also made up of people who had been active in developing the program, people who had attempted to register and had met with violence or economic pressure because they made that attempt. These were people who knew what suffering for a cause meant and were willing to continue suffering, which made them almost invulnerable to any type of threat or compromise offer from seemingly "big" people or the established leadership. They went to the convention independently.

Secondly, the movement was independent of any compromising obligation to any nationally established leaders, organizations or to the Administration. It was and is one of the few creative movements that the conservative elements in the civil rights struggle, or Walter Reuther (meaning the labor power structure) or the Administration had no control over. Therefore, when the chips were down and some of the national leadership, Walter Reuther, and the Administration turned against us in Atlantic City, we were able to maintain our militancy and determination without "stepping on anyone's toes".

The challenge proved to me that it is not safe for the civil rights movement to become too strongly aligned with the administration or unions or other conservative elements. I'm especially critical of the unions. At this point, Walter Reuther depends heavily upon the Johnson administration because Johnson has a lot to say in regard to whether or not Reuther's present negotiations with the auto industry are successful, and Reuther needs a success for the survival of his union. At this convention, Reuther had to dance to the tune of the President. Because of certain ties that some of the civil rights leaders have with Reuther, they were forced to dance to his tune, which meant that they were also dancing to the tune of President Johnson. I'm not saying that we should dissociate ourselves from the power structure altogether, but I am saying that we should not align ourselves with them to the extent that we cannot afford to go against their wishes or demands. We must establish allies within their ranks, but I am certain that we can do this without obligating ourselves to the group.

I'm convinced that any real, meaningful attempt to get civil rights representation in the political arena must be independent of these other ties, because we (the movement) must maintain a position that will free these powers to move in the direction of making some type of significant political change. The only way we do that is to remain a threat to these powers, and we can do that by being independent of them.

I feel that at this time CORE and SNCC are the only two organizations that can develop such a meaningful meovement. In many aspects CORE has the greater potential of the two, because of our chapters and program in both the North and the South. The reason why I mentioned the North is that this is where political organization within our ranks is needed most. We did not have one delegate from within our ranks at that convention. If we don't do something about that soon, we are going to find ourselves in the same political dilemma in 1968.

II

The following are some general recommendations that I'm making to CORE for a long-range progaam to begin immediately and extend through 1968. First, however, I would like to clear something up. At this point we do not interpret the Freedom Democratic Party as a third party, but as an attempt to build a meaningful political machinery to aid us (the civil rights movement) in obtaining a significant voice in our present government, both locally and nationally.

Program

I feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extent that it can service and coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

I. Research Department, to do the following
   - A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region,
   - B. Do research on the economic standards of each state,
   - C. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiating with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the Negro community,
   - D. Make all this material available to the Southern staff,
   - E. Plan curriculum for staff and local people so that they may get an understanding of this material.

II. Program Department. Should have a director to do the following
   - A. Create new and meaningful projects,
   - B. Plan for staff workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
   - C. Be responsible to the Southern office director for implementation of programs.

III. Communications Department.
   - A. Should begin to service the whole region's public relations needs,
   - B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
   - C. Should coordinate all press conference and press releases held in the region.

IV. Director of the Southern Office
   - A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
   - B. Should have the final say on decisions made,
   - C. Should serve as liason between the Southern Office and the National Office.

The following is a recommendation for programs to be initiated in the South by the Southern office, and in the North.

I. Political Programs. I feel that in order to be prepared for 1968, we must begin now to establish a South-wide political machinery for the civil rights movement. The political program should cover the following states: Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee.

A. We should begin such an operation in Louisiana as a kick-off.
   1. Place staff in every Congressional district in the state (double the present staff).
   2. Begin to organize in key cities such as New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, Lake Charles, etc. from the precincts up.
   3. Begin massive voter registration drives (with standing lines, etc. to make them a matter of widespread public focus) in as many cities as possible.
   4. Begin to prepare local people to run in as many local elections as is possible, regardless of the number registered.
   5. Begin to initiate lawsuits challenging local elections on the grounds of discrimination against Negroes.
   6. Have suits filed challenging Congressional elections in federal court on the same grounds.
   7. Establish political workshops throughout the state, beginning on a precinct level. There should be regular parish workshops to plan political strategy.
   8. There should be a bi-monthly Congressional district meeting and workshop to establish unity and build local leadership.
   9. There should be at least two statewide meetings of the people by the end of May, 1965.

Note: With this kind of organization, less staff will ultimately be needed.

B. Expansion into other states
   1. Alabama. We should immediately begin to prepare to send a field secretary and two task force workers into Alabama to begin to:
      a. establish contacts in key cities
      b. attempt to sell programs to already-existing groups
      c. establish an organization and a voter registration program in a suitable community (which we can determine at a later date), perhaps like a local FDP.

Note: Alabama is very important to the overall program and I feel we should make an initial move in that direction soon.

   2. In the states where we have chapters, we should begin to oritnt them to a political program and have them carry it out as part of their overall program. Louisiana could set the example, along with Mississippi.

   3. In the other states where we don't have chapters, we would have to send staff in to begin to feel out and establish the program.

C. Staffing such a program
   1. Use volunteers from the fall recruiting to staff Louisiana and Miss.
   2. Use veteran task force workers for Alabama
   3. Begin massive recruitment for volunteers to work during the summer of 1965. These workers could be used to boost or begin the program in other states. They should work with veteran task force workers.
   4. During the summer these people should work on building local leadership to carry on work after the summer.

Note: We might be able to cover only one or two states during 1964-1965--remember, this is a four-year program. But we have to get a foothold all over. I envision that in 1967 we can have a nind-state convention to discuss political strategy and prepare for the 1968 political conventions.

D. Preparation in the North
   1. Northern chapters should begin to work on getting reliable people politically active, and prepared to be delegates for the 1968 conventions of both parties.
   2. Northern chapters should begin to have political workshops in their communities.

3. Northern field staff should develop a program of positive political action for their areas.

III.

Program

Involvement of College Students

CORE should put a task force worker in Louisiana to work on the Louisiana college campuses. There are many untapped sources in Louisiana on the college campuses. These campuses have agriculture departments, law schools, social and political science departments, medical schools, etc.

The college program should:

A. Begin to organize research groups to aid the research department of CORE.
B. Set up college conferences to discuss political and social problems.
C. Organize groups to help in community organization.
D. Organize for statewide college conferences to discuss college involvement in the movement.
E. Attempt to organize students from states within the region so that they can aid the program during the summer in their home states.
F. Involve students in the educational program--community center and freedom school development.

I feel that it is time that we attempt to involve the Southern students in the movement again, since they are the future leaders of the South.

IV.

Educational Program

(see separate memo--Freedom Education Proposal)

MASTER

From: David Dennis CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE Southern Program Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Telephone 523-7625

6/9/1965

DEAR VOLUNTEER:

The training session for the CORE Summer Project will be held at the Gulfside Assembly in Waveland, Mississippi, June 17th through the 20th. Registration begins at 9:00 AM. Plan to arrive on time. In connection with the training session, please make the following arrangements:

However you are travelling, when you arrive in Waveland be wearing a BLUE RIBBON PINNED TO YOUR CLOTHES. No kidding---we are serious about this.

TRAVEL: If it is humanly possible---bring a car! We need cars desparately. If you are driving: send to us the following information: License number, year, make and description of automobile, plus names of every person riding in the car. IMMEDIATELY.

By bus, train, or plane, it would be simplest to come by way of either New Orleans, Louisiana or Gulfport, Mississippi. Waveland is between these two cities, on the coast.

By train: There is one train out of New Orleans, at 9 PM, arriving at 10:15. A train leaves Gulfport at 7:15 AM and arrives at 8:00 AM.

By bus: Buses leave New Orleans at 5:15, and 7:45 AM; at 12:30, 2:15, 3:00, 7:45, 8:45 and 11:30 PM, arriving about 1 hour and 25 minutes later. From Gulfport, buses leave at 7:55 and 10:10 AM. arriving less than an hour later, and at 2:30, 4:25, 5:15, and 8:15, arriving an hour later, PM.

Arrange your travel plans, if possible, to arrive the morning of the 17th in time for Registration. If this is absolutely impossible, and it is necessary for you to arrive the night befor, arrangements can be made. But do not plan to arrive early unless it is absolutely necessary. However you arrive, INFORM US IMMEDIATELY OF THE DETAILS OF YOUR ARRIVAL. Plans will be made to meet you in Waveland and take you to the place of the training session. MAKE RESERVATIONS. Inform us of your expected time of arrival and how you are travelling.

BAIL BOND: Unless you have been specifically told otherwise, each volunteer must have some sort of bail contact. If possible, send the money to the Southern Office, to be placed in a special fund. If you cannot send the money down--- send to us the name, address and telephone number of the person to contact in case of arrest. DO THIS IMMEDIATELY, BY RETURN MAIL. We must have this information in this office. This is for your own protection, no one else's.

DEADLINE FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS JUNE 15, 1965. Less than one week away! Hope to hear from all of you very soon.

In the name of Freedom.

David Dennis

LUGGAGE: TRAVEL LIGHT. Don't take anything that is not necessary. Some things you must bring are towels, (of course) mosquito repellent (for use at Waveland!), a sport coat and tie for boys and a suitable outfit for girls to wear at church meetings. Bring a sleeping bag and blanket if you have it. Above all, be sensible about what you bring.

Following is an agenda for the Training Session as it now stands:

Wednesday, June 16-- During the day the CORE Staff will be meeting.

7 PM -- 12 AM : Registration.

Thursday, June 17 --
7:30 --9:00 AM: Breakfast.
9:00 --10:30 AM: Final Registration
10:30 --12:00 PM: General Assembly
12:00 -- 1:30 PM: Lunch
1:30 -- 3:30 PM: Workshop
3:30 -- 3:45 PM: Break
3:45 -- 6:00 PM: Workshop
6:00 -- 7:30 PM: Dinner
7:30 -- 9:30 PM: General Assembly

Friday, June 18 ---
7:30 -- 9:00 AM: Breakfast
9:00 --11:30 AM: Workshop
12:00 -- 1:30 PM: Lunch
1:30 -- 3:30 PM: Workshop
4:00 -- 6:00 PM: Workshop
6:00 -- 7:30 PM: Dinner
7:30 -- 9:30 PM: General Assembly

Saturday, June 19, and Sunday, June 20, have been left open for more detailed sessions relating to the specific projects and project areas, and for the assignment of volunteers to project areas.

In case of emergency or an unexpected development, call the Southern Office, 523-7625, or the phone number at the Gulfside Assembly, 467-9123. Please do not call collect.

We are all looking forward to having you with us. Keep in touch with us about any developments---and don't forget the blue ribbon. It might seem odd to you, but is a necessity to us. See you soon.

In the name of Freedom,

David Dennis

David Dennis
Southern Program Director

DD/gjm

Summer Project

CORE SUMMER PROJECT ORIENTATION - EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WORKSHOP

June 1965

What is education?

Education, as Louisiana CORE envisions it, is not just the acquisition of training and knowledge for pragmatic ends. It is a dynamic, ongoing process which involves a growing self awareness, self expression and social consciousness on the part of the individual who has learned to question the world in which he lives.

CORE thus wishes to destroy the traditional concept of education. We are not merely interested in giving someone the opportunity to take courses which will fulfill requirements for a high school diploma. We do not consider our goal for this individual to be a satisfactory job. Our concept of education cannot be tied to so specific a program or so concrete an objective. For indeed, what in fact are we to educate this individual for? Into what society will he now be accepted? Once having arrived at such immediate goals, to what does this individual look forward?

Education must instead involve an attempt to question an established pattern of life, the wish to destroy the role which the Negro has traditionally played in order to survive in the white man's world. Up until the present, education for a Negro has really meant learning how to play a role, learning how to get along with "Mr. Charlie". It is now the time for this role to be disgarded. People must begin to believe that they are really free to think of viable alternatives to their present way of life.

But is it more than just a role which must be changed? Education, by its very nature in the South must be political and CORE's conception of education implies a challenge to our society in general as well as to the individual within his own community. For ideally, education leads to group participation, to the belief that " we can help ourselves". It leads the individual away from attributing all decision making powers to others, as he has in the past - to the Governor, the Mayor, the Sheriff or to the Boss. Yet in each community, Negroes are faced with terrific resistance from the outside community. Despite certain significant symbolic legal gains the Negro is still confronted with an immovable political, social and economic societal structure. Once he realizes this where can he then turn?

Thus although CORE may help communities to meet particular educational needs, all community activities are in effect part of the educational process.

What is the relationship between our goals of education and CORE's entrance into a community in order to mobilize its members to utilize all the resources available to them?

Throughout the country today, Federal funds are one major source of assistance to poverty stricken areas. Millions of dollars have been directed to such regions by the U.S. Government. The attempt to build the Great Society has led to the development of numerous programs such as Operation Headstart, The Job Corps, and Vista Volunteers.

It is obvious that CORE as an organization could neverraise the funds necessary to engage in such large scale, long range programs. But should we then encourage community groups to take advantage of these opportunities? Will our support of such programs help or hinder our own initial efforts towards our stated goals? If we are to involve ourselves in such government endeavors how can we make good use of the various programs within the community and yet not lose sight of our own prospectus for future CORE activity in Louisiana?

To be specific, how can we work towards achieving our own ends by involving ourselves in Operation Headstart, the pre-school program for culturally deprived children? This program has been set up by the Government to provide pre- school training and experience for socially disadvantaged children who will enter the first grade in the fall. The Government has funded local communities who have submitted workable pre-school programs and each community Headstart Project is to be staffed and run by local people.

The Government has set up this program in order to provide educational benefits for the children who live in these communities. But does CORE's involvement in this program stop with these educational benefits? How does such a program fit into CORE's own present thinking about community organization and involvement?

Headstart provides a marvelous opportunity for CORE to work with local community members within a program determined by the needs originally articulated by these very people. At the same time, the nature of Headstart as a program involving large numbers of children (1,100 in the three centers that CORE is directly involved in) provides a ready-made situation in which parents can be brought together in order to discuss local community needs.

Staughton Lynd, has said that " it is a political decision for any parent to let his child come to a Freedom School". In a similar fashion one might say that in any parish in Louisiana it is a political step for a Negro Headstart program even to exist. In Concordia Parish for example, in Ferriday, where Negroes are terrorized by the Klan (a man was burned to death there by the Klan in February) Headstart will be the first sign of any group organized by the local Negro community. P laced in this perspective one can readily see the political value of Headstart as an instrument to build up confidence in the Negro community.

More important, local community participation in Operation Headstart is political when such programs are run by people who are not beholden to the power structure. Under such conditions, involvement in Headstart is not just participation in a structure built and directed by the Federal Government. People working together to make their own decisions in turn become involved in a very different sense. Though they are indeed a part of Headstart in general, it is not in the traditional organizational sense . It is only under these conditions, when people are ultimately responsible only to themselves, that we can hope to provide a real challenge to present conditions.

In Claiborne Parish for example, at a recent meeting parents began asking themselves certain questions in regard to their Headstart project. They were discussing how teachers were to be selected for the program. They concluded at this meeting that someone who was willing to teach in the pre-school program but who was unwilling to join the group at mass meetings, at demonstrations or in the planning of future community action projects would be unacceptable for a teaching position. They based this decision upon the belief that the teacher's job cannot be limited to the teaching of the traditional subjects taught to Negro children in Southern schools today. The tacit assumption implied in this decision is that when an atmosphere is free for discussion and personal expression, a whole way of life is challenged by the teacher as well as by the child. These parents thus see the role of the teacher in the Headstart program in terms of CORE's conception of the educational process. In such a community, Headstart is thus an instrument of political education, a key to the rest of the community. Parents as well as children will come together to share their experiences and ideas. The questions they raise in regard to Headstart will hopefully lead to others- about themselves and the world at large.

From these parents' meetings it is hoped that the group's activities will then increase in scope. The initial Headstart parents' meetings may therefore lead to the development of farmers co-ops, adult education programs, freedom school classes or to any other activity that the community desires to initiate. Just as this vision of Headstart involves much more than just the creation of a pre-school formal educational program, the summer learning experience for each child is envisioned as much more than the mere classroom situation. For it must be noted that since the Headstart program is only planned to run for eight weeks, the children involved will be faced in the fall with the very sort of formal education system which we hope a pre-school program will dramatically challenge. Thus it is most important that parents as well as teachers must begin to participate in the kind of educational process we desire if the program is to have any lasting value.

4-5 copies

[1965]

Notes on ed. workshop paper

I hope the workshop discussion will emphasize *what* is to be done this summer. Certainly we are not going to "destroy the traditional concept of education" in ten weeks. In fact I do not agree — perhaps it's only a matter of semantics — with that statement. Education, as pointed out in the last paragraph of the first section, is a many-pronged process. [the questions and challenges of intellectual curiosity have been evident as far back as Socrates.] It seems to me we can, in practical terms, challenge the methodology by which officials set themselves up as omniscient more or less. We can challenge the dictatorship of selectivity of content of learning, which damages so much the "growing self-awareness" of young and old alike. But the concept of intellectual curiosity has been an integral part of education philosophy for generations enough. It just isn't practiced — like the Golden Rule or the Ten Commandments.

Some of those prongs are faulty and must be either straightened or removed.

Why all this verbiage? Because the paper seems to me to depend partly on shock value, mostly on inference. Expressed in four-syllable philosophy, to avoid any specific suggestion on (1) what direction should be; (2) what we should do.

One last point. Don't think of education as political. It is the whole process of learning to live; politics is part of education.

[1905]

Information Sheet--Private Harrassment and discrimination

Date:

Time: Place:

Name of Complainant: Age: Address:
Connected with CORE?

Circumstances leading to contact? (Related to voting? or other kinds of activity that are basic to democracy (free speech, religion etc.))

L. What happened?

Things said? Any direct quotes? Threats? discrimination that might imply that Louisiana law or city ordinance is in any way responsible?

2. IF there was a car involved be sure and note the following things as far as possible.

Color : NUmber plate: Make:

Year: Type: Any other particular marks (short wave antenna, dealers trade name, stuff in back window? etc.)

Number of people in car? And any description possible?

Can you tie this car up with other cars? Reference and description.

[1965]

FORMAT OF STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

5th Congressional District - North Louisiana

Staff	Transportation	Parish	Objectives and responsibilities
10	1	Ouachita	Office management Actual registration Freedom registration Public relations Attempts will be made to conduct FR and AR in Union & Morehouse
4	1	Madison	Freedom registration Actual registration
4	1	Franklin	Actual registration Freedom registration
3	1	Richland	Actual registration Freedom registration
3	1	Jackson	Actual registration Freedom registration

NOTE: We have scouted the 14 parishes in the district and we have concluded that the above outline is the most feasible plan for CORE in the area for the moment.

[1965]

TO: CORE NATIONAL OFFICE
NAC
CORE STAFF

FROM: CORE LOUISIANA STAFF

RE: LOUISIANA SUMMER PROJECT

SUMMER PROJECT DIRECTION

The intent of the summer project is to reach more deeply and widely into the problems that face the Negro Community and develop indigenous local leadership to deal with the problems through basic community organization.

The focus of the project is to be on developing local community structures rather than pre-selected program implementation.

Organizing communities around both their immediate needs and long range goals is the best way to get local people to help themselves. Thus, if desegregation of public facilities rather than participation in the ASC election is what a community wants to do, then staff should assist in that program, putting their knowledge and past experience at the service of that community. Rather than specific and uniform accomplishments across the state to conform to a program outline, the goal is total community organization toward whatever specifics the community chooses. Rather than institutors of pre-selected programs, the staff should present the full array of alternatives and allow the community to shape its own individual project. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success will ultimately rest with the people of the community.

Programmatic Suggestions for Developing Community Structures

I. Voter Registration and Politically Oriented Community Organization

The traditional methods of voter registration-clinics, canvassing, rallies, freedom days, etc. may be used as organizational devices or suggestions for programmatic alternatives. In some communities, precinct meetings to discuss immediate community needs may be of some local interest. In such a case, local persons can be guided toward taking both legal and political action to satisfy their needs.

With the exception of voter registration and local elections in which certain

communities may want to be come involved (staff should report if there are local elections in their communities), there are no political activities as such planned for the summer. But the distinction must be made between political programs and political organization. Almost any kind of community organization can turn its interest to a political problem. In fact, it is likely that a local organization which chose to have covered sewers installed in the Negro community or to have better streets or playgrounds would soon turn of its own accord to some kind of political involvement. Staff is considering the possibility of challenging the Congressional delegation from 4, 5, 6, and 8 districts of Louisiana in 1966. Legal research on the feasibility of such a project is imperative. Challenges or not, basic community organization must begin now in parishes of the said congressional districts.

The entire summer project is a multilateral program. The staff must relate the problems of the community and the programs which can help them to the long range goal of our struggle. The importance of using every program and activity as an instrument of education can hardly be over-emphasized. Yet, it can not be forced. The only meaningful organization and program must at lease be based on, if not emate from, strong local structure and not a superstructure of staff and lawyers. The summer program is designed for flexibility; the plan to have local people shape to as large an extent as possible. The summer project in their community is designed to maximize their interest and should therefore maximize their ability to learn and relate their interests to overall objective of our stride.

II. Economic and Proverty Program

A. Farmers Leagues

An organization of farmers to deal with their problems. It can provide a means through which farmers can acquire knowledge about existing federal programs that affect them and how to participate in such programs. The Louisiana ASC elections are held in August giving the summer project a valuable opportunity to work with farmers who want to participate in them

leagues as a vehicle for such work. Also for FHA and Agriculture Department loans,

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ment loans, and programs under the anti-poverty bill.

B. Employment

Breaking down barriers of employers and unions (use of boycotts, etc.) and getting training under federal programs, also implementation of Title VII of the civil right bill.

c. Food and Welfare

To assist those who have suffered reprisals from civil rights activities, the food and welfare program attempts to provide sufficient subsistence that these people will not be obliged to give in to segregationist pressure. Staff feels that the program should be directed toward improving the lot of poor Negroes. The resources for this program are obtained from donations and from such federal agencies as the food-stamp program. Solicitation, transportation, storage, and distribution of these goods are all problems.

The staff should inform the community of the federal programs that would enable the people to receive the same materials, administered by the local government, or if they refuse, by a special group set up to receive that kind of federal assistance.

III. Education

A community center may house a number of programs: Library, game-room, nursery, drama group, art program - according to the needs, resources and imagination of the locale. The freedom school can be a part of the community center of a separate operation covering basic literacy, self-expression, academic subjects, Negro history, current events-government-politics. Adults literacy programs, Negro history classes, among others, are some that could be conducted either by the freedom school or the community center.

IV. Desegregation

Where communities wish there are three major areas in which they can do desegregation work: public facilities, public accommodations and school. The movement is rich in some tacties for this kind of work but new and more effective ones should be sought, such as a comprehensive testing program combined with an omnibus suit against a city or parish.

V. Medical Assistance

There will be an attempt to recruit volunteer doctors the Medical Committee for human Rights to come into the state and give assistance to staff and poor people. Included where if possible will be medical examinations, prenatal care, health practices, administration of drugs, dietary supplements (vitamins, etc.) and surveying the existing community health and sometimes welfare facilities.

VI. Legal Action

The Legal actions mentioned aboved do not cover the whole range of possible actions. Others can include cut off of federal funds to discriminatory state and local agencies, assist in preparing legal challenges of elections, seek measures such as restraining orders against sheriffs and local citizens who harass and intimidate workers and local people from exercising legal rights, and others.

VII. Area - Twelve (12) Parish Bases (other parishes will be worked from bases)

Bases

1. Fifth Congressional District
   a. Ouachita
   b. Concordia
   c. Morehouse or Union
2. Fourth Congressional District
   a. Caddo
   b. Claiborne
   c. Bienville
3. Eighth Congressional District
   a. Rapides
   b. Natchitoches

4. Sixth Congressional District
   a. Iberville
   b. East Baton Rouge
   c. East Feliciana
5. First Congressional District
   a. Plaquemines

VIII. Training Session

A. Place - Plaquemine, Louisiana

B. Arrival of workers - June 5, 1965

C. Training period - June 6-13, 1965

D. Agenda to follow

PROJECT ESSENTIALS

I. Forty-four (44) subsistent staff workers - emphasis on Negro Louisiana College Students.

II. Thirteen (13) project cars - One car for each base

III. Forty (40) Self-supporting volunteer to workers to implement centain phases of the program necessitating specific talents.

IV. Budget

A.	10,000 voter registration form sets	1,000.00
B.	Office Supplies for 12 Bases (Est. $100.00 per month per base for 82 days - $250.00 per base)	3,000.00
C.	Telephone - same basis as under subtopic B Two way radio system would help	3,000.00
C.	44 workers - housing and food to run $2.50 per day totaling $110.00 per day equaling for 82 day period (Self-supporting volunteer cars)	9,020.00
E.	13-cars-gas and care of cars to run $5.00 per day, per car totaling $65.00 per day - 82 days period	5,330.00
F.	Car Rental (Excluding five project cars) 8 cars for 2½ months would run $600.00 per car	4,800.00
G.	Gas and maintenance for volunteer cars	1,500.00
H.	Miscellaneous Traffic violation fee, minor bond, etc.	1,500.00
	TOTAL.....	$29,150.00

C1955

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Person Reporting

ORGANIZATION

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Date Submitted _____

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass																											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																											
No* refusing to participate																											
No* instructed at clinics																											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)																											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																											
No* successfully registered by this project																											
No* denied registration in this project																											

*Persons of voting age

[1945]

PERSONS TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

PARISH_____ DATE_____

NO. APPLIED_____ NO. REJECTED_____ NO. ACCEPTED_____

NAME	ADDRESS	PASS	FAIL	COMMENTS

[1905]

HONOR ROLL OF
REGISTERED VOTERS OF

_____ _____
CHURCH

NAME	DATE

[1965]

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car

[1965]

CLINIC ATTENDANCE

PARISH_____ DATE_____

CLINIC LOCATION_____

ATTENDANCE_____

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)